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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

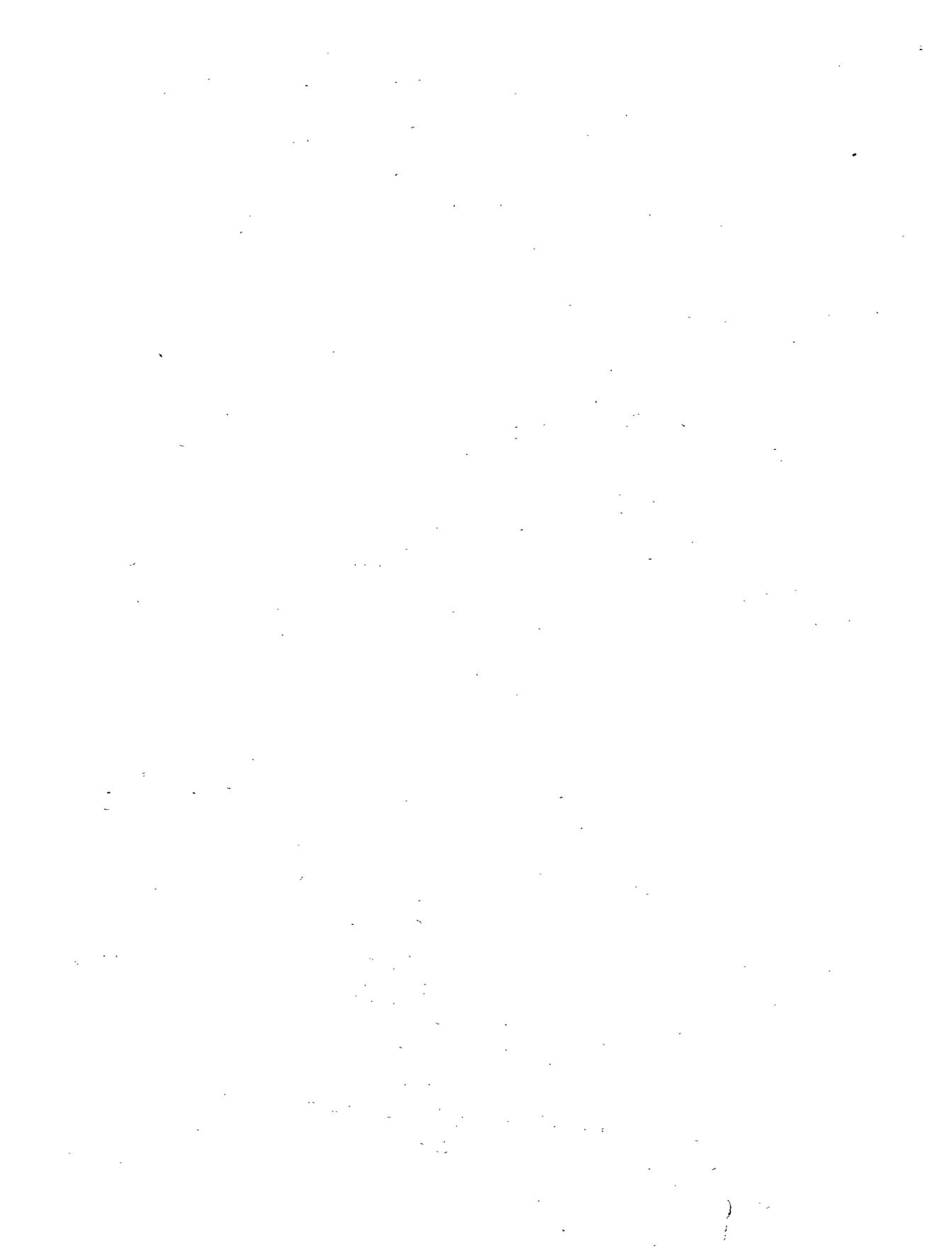


OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1913

[No. 7—1914.]



J. W. Shore
Aug 2nd 1914

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, 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, October, 1913.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1913.

Hon. W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913, and for detailed information to refer you to reports of the various officials and agents, as well as to the statistical statements herewith presented.

The summer season of 1912 was not quite favourable for the maturing of crops. The planting season held out fair prospects of success, but a severe drought, which took on a serious aspect during the month of June, resulted in the newly planted seed suffering much injury. The month of July was very wet, but the much needed rain came too late to be of benefit. In many districts the fall of rain was so great that the hay was actually cut in water, thus causing much difficulty in the securing of a sufficient supply for the winter use. A frost toward the latter end of August also did considerable damage to the grain crop. A few districts were favoured with excellent harvesting conditions, but on the whole the summer of 1912 was not especially encouraging to those who depend upon agricultural products for a livelihood.

The winter of 1912-13, throughout the early months at least, proved to be about the average. During the month of March severe storms, high and cold winds, tended to cause the winter to be prolonged beyond the usual length. This would necessarily inflict hardship upon the stock owing to the scant supply of winter fodder.

The cattle industry, as carried on by the Indians of the western provinces, is gradually growing in importance. The wards of the department are constantly being encouraged to increase their herds and to discontinue the practice of killing their stock before the proper time in order to supply their own wants. Although the winter season was anything but advantageous, yet with very few exceptions the cattle and other stock wintered well. Very few losses are reported, and cases of weakness due to an insufficient food-supply were purely temporary.

The department has been very energetic in its endeavour to suppress the illegal traffic in intoxicants. Many offenders have been brought to justice and sentenced to fine or imprisonment. During the past year the fines collected aggregated, approximately, \$2,000 over those collected the preceding year.

For many years the unsettled Indian reserve question in British Columbia has affected the proper administration of the lands set aside for the Indians. Quite recently, however, steps have been taken with the view of having this vexed question settled.

In November of 1912 the British Columbia and the Dominion governments agreed to appoint a Royal Commission to deal fully with this matter and to settle finally, subject to the approval of the two governments, all questions in connection with these reserves.

By Order-in-Council dated March 31, 1913, the following were named as members of the Royal Commission: N. W. White, Esq., K.C., of Shelburne, N.S., and J. A. J. McKenna, Esq., LL.D., as commissioners on behalf of the Dominion government; James P. Shaw, Esq., M.P.P., of Shuswap, B.C., and D. A. Macdonall, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., as commissioners on behalf of the Provincial government. The Hon. E. L. Wetmore was chosen as the fifth commissioner, and J. A. G. Bergeron was appointed secretary.

POPULATION.

The following table of the population of the Indians shows a decided increase over that of the previous year.

The number of the treaty Indians is constantly increasing and many new adhesions are being made annually:—

Province.	Population.	
	1912.	1913.
Alberta	8,113	8,229
British Columbia.....	24,781	25,172
Manitoba.....	10,373	10,822
Nova Scotia.....	1,969	2,018
New Brunswick.....	1,903	1,920
Prince Edward Island.....	300	292
Ontario.....	26,393	26,077
Quebec.....	12,817	12,842
Saskatchewan.....	9,545	9,669
Northwest Territories.....	5,262	8,030
Yukon.....	3,500	1,389
Total—Indians in Canada.....	104,956	106,490
Eskimos.....	4,600	3,447
	109,556	109,937

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HEALTH.

A careful review of the reports shows that the past year has been one of especial interest, owing to the notable lack of acute contagious diseases. As has been experienced for many years past, tuberculosis continues to be the most formidable of all maladies from which the Indian race has to suffer. Undoubtedly the lamentable state of affairs is due to the inability of the Indian to thoroughly comprehend and adequately put into effect the primary laws of sanitation.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Indian is gradually being educated to the importance of carefully avoiding the overcrowding in houses, and it is hoped that, as a result, the number of tubercular cases will be proportionately reduced.

During the year there were two outbreaks of smallpox, both of which were restricted to almost first cases. Diphtheria appeared in a mild form in two or three cases. In some districts grippe was quite prevalent. The usual number of cases of domestic diseases, such as whooping-cough and measles, were present on a few reserves; but in no case did a serious epidemic occur.

DWELLINGS.

During the year there has been a marked improvement in the mode of living among our Indians. Many new dwellings have been erected during the past year, the majority of which are of frame or of logs, substantially built. In many cases houses are of two stories, and shingled roofs are becoming quite common.

The Indian is manifesting much interest in the sanitary condition of his home, and is now realizing the benefits to be derived from having it commodious and well ventilated. More particularly in the younger provinces, where the facilities exist, the Indian is constructing modern and up-to-date homes, thereby displaying much taste and skill. The interiors are well kept and in many instances, especially in the older provinces, they are adequately equipped. More attention is being paid to cleanliness than heretofore.

AGRICULTURE.

It is indeed gratifying to realize that the efforts of the department in promoting an active interest in agriculture as a means of livelihood for the Indian are being attended with success. During the past year a considerable monetary increase in the agricultural products will be noted upon an examination of the table following. The year was indeed a severe one in many respects, and accounts for the smaller yield than usual. The hay was also of an inferior quality.

These conditions apply as much to the white settler as to the Indian, as the inferiority is due particularly to the unfavourable weather:—

Province.	Population.	Land Under Crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,229	7,245 ¹ / ₂	153,256	15,783 ¹ / ₂	138,684 25
British Columbia.....	25,172	9,75 ⁴ / ₃	436,718	15,510	501,185 25
Manitoba.....	10,822	6,231 ¹ / ₂	124,462	10,562	115,450 53
New Brunswick.....	1,920	666 ² / ₃	26,582	264	7,043 00
Nova Scotia.....	2,018	282 ¹ / ₂	11,722	841	16,818 00
Ontario.....	26,077	18,61 ² / ₄	400,191	27,699	462,643 65
Prince Edward Island.....	292	30 ¹ / ₂	824	41	972 50
Quebec.....	12,842	4,041 ¹ / ₂	92,220	35,248	140,414 00
Saskatchewan.....	9,099	18,919 ¹ / ₂	138,354	5,842	264,705 00
Total, 1913.....	97,071	65,789 ² / ₃	1,384,329	111,790 ¹ / ₂	1,647,916 25
Total, 1912.....	100,210	61,612 ¹ / ₈	1,517,021	122,049 ¹ / ₂	1,484,346 30
Increase.....		4,170 ⁷ / ₈			163,569 95
Decrease.....			132,692	10,259	

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Indians present a very interesting and profitable study. An exact classification of the different and various pursuits and industries in which they engage is practically impossible, owing to overlapping. However, three main divisions may be made and an interesting comparison might then be drawn between the figures of the past year and those of the preceding year. These divisions are as follows: agriculture, including stock; wages earned; and natural resources, including minor manufactures. According to these divisions the following table has been compiled:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture (including live stock).....	1,839,456	1,954,782	115,326	
Wages.....	1,616,049	1,530,024		86,020
Natural resources (including minor manufactures)....	2,176,962	2,181,279	4,317	

Although the wages show a slight decrease, this is counterbalanced by the increase noted in the other divisions of the above classification.

From a review of the agents' reports it appears that the Indian is extensively employed throughout the Dominion.

Fishing and Hunting.

The following statement relative to the proceeds derived from the fishing, hunting and trapping industries, shows a slight decrease in the revenue from fishing and a substantial increase in the revenue from hunting and trapping.

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The fishing season was not so profitable as in former years. In British Columbia the salmon run was in many cases practically nil, but good catches were made of other fish. The canneries gave employment to a large number of Indians and fairly good wages were paid. In other provinces a good supply was obtained for domestic use.

Hunting and trapping proved very lucrative last season, and yielded considerable gain financially to the Indian. This year was exceptional in this respect, owing to the large quantity of game and to the splendid prices received for pelts.

	Fishing.	Hunting.
	\$	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	3,410	44,915 00
British Columbia.....	370,135	141,625 00
Manitoba.....	49,202	197,977 00
New Brunswick.....	9,250	1,450 00
Nova Scotia.....	4,482	11,240 00
Ontario.....	103,655	146,400 00
Prince Edward Island.....	895	685 00
Quebec.....	3,410	76,010 00
Saskatchewan.....	72,133	223,113 75
Total, 1913.....	616,562	845,415 75
Total, 1912.....	623,972	804,517 40
Increase.....		40,898 35
Decrease.....	7,410	

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education deals exhaustively with matters pertaining to Indian education.

There were 249 day, 58 boarding and 19 industrial schools in operation during the year, a total of 326 of all classes. This is an increase of 1 school as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of 2 in the day school class and an increase of 3 in the boarding school class.

The Alert Bay Girls' Home, at Alert Bay, B.C., and the Old Sun's boarding school, on the Blackfoot reserve, were re-opened in new school buildings, and a grant was allowed for a new boarding school at Norway House under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This will account for the increased number of boarding schools.

A number of day schools were closed during the year in the various provinces, owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure a teacher; while a number more were re-opened or new schools started, thus making the decrease of 2 schools in this class.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,144 pupils, 5,631 boys and 5,513 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows a decrease in the enrolment of 159

pupils, 17 boys and 142 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,259 in the day schools, 2,337 in the boarding schools and 1,548 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance of pupils enrolled during the year was 6,929, being an increase of 91 in the average attendance as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of attendance of the number on the roll during the year was 62.18.

The schools are conducted under the following auspices:—

Udenominational.....	48 day and 2 industrial
Roman Catholic.....	81 day, 30 boarding, 9 industrial
Church of England.....	74 day, 15 boarding, 4 industrial.
Methodist.....	37 day, 4 boarding, 4 industrial.
Presbyterian.....	7 day, 8 boarding.
Salvation Army.....	2 day schools.

SURVEYS.

New Brunswick.

Lots of land in each of the St. Marys and Kingsclear Indian reserves which had been acquired for school purposes, were surveyed and plans prepared of them.

Quebec.

A road from the Adirondack station to the Laprairie road in the Caughnawaga reserve was surveyed and posted.

Owing to a complaint that timber trespasses were being committed, the limits were retraced of the Indian lands in the township of Whitworth, county of Temiscouata.

Levels, cross sections, plans and specifications were made for the abutments of a steel bridge in the Miniwaki Indian reserve.

Ontario.

On account of the original lot numbers having been obliterated and destroyed, principally by fire, a re-survey was made of portions of concessions 2, 6 and 7, township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island.

A survey was made of a disputed limit between locations 57 and 58 in the Alnwick Indian reserve.

The Indians having objected to the estimate of cost and assessment made by the township council of a drain located through the Caradoc Indian reserve, an examination was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the assessment and cost had been fairly made.

A re-survey of all the lots or Indian holdings in the Golden Lake Indian reserve and a survey of a school lot in the said reserve were made.

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The work of retracing the limits of all the Indian reserves in Treaty No. 3 which was commenced two years ago and continued last season, has been again continued this season.

Surveys and estimates of cost were made of four drains in the Moravian Indian reserve in the township of Orford.

On account of a dispute as to the ownership and location of Island No. 120, Stony lake, an examination and a partial survey were made of the said island.

The survey and estimate of cost were made of a drain in the Six Nations reserve.

As the limits of Henvey Inlet reserve had become practically obliterated by the lapse of time and by fire, they were retraced.

The surveys were made of the Indian reserves provided for in Treaty No. 9, at English River, at Albany and at Moose Factory.

Manitoba.

The posting of the lots in the townsite of The Pas was completed and a number of unsold lots examined and re-valued.

A small reserve was laid out at Pine Bluff, being a portion of the land to be received by the Cumberland band for their interest in the surrendered Birch River reserve.

A small island near the Dog Creek Indian reserve, Lake Manitoba, was surveyed to ascertain its correct area and locality with the view of having the land granted to the Indians of the said reserve.

An examination and survey was made at the Fort Alexander reserve in connection with the request of some Indians of the band that the widths of certain lots in the reserve be changed.

A wagon road was located across the Peguis reserve, as well as a road across the Dominion lands between the said reserve and the Fisher River reserve.

Saskatchewan.

Three reserves, numbers 165, 165A and 165B, were laid out at Canoe lake, under the provisions of Treaty No. 6.

Alberta.

The unsurrendered portion of the Michel Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 the Fox Lake Indian reserve and the Beaver Ranch Indian reserve were surveyed for the Cree Indians, and the Boyer River and Childs Lake reserves were surveyed for the Beaver Indians.

In accordance with the provisions of Treaty No. 8 additions were made to the Sucker Creek, Drift Pile and Swan River reserves on the south side of Lesser Slave

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lake, a small reserve was surveyed at the mouth of the Arsenault river, and lands were selected and surveyed for the Sawridge band at the east end of the said lake.

British Columbia.

A number of small plots of land in the Queen Charlotte islands to which the Indians consider they have just claims were examined and some of them surveyed with the view of endeavouring to obtain them for the Indians.

The survey was made of an addition to the Aupe Indian reserve No. 6 of the Homalco band in order to include a grave-yard and school site within the limits of the said reserve.

The boundaries of the Whonock Indian reserve, New Westminster district, were re-established in order to settle a dispute with an adjoining proprietor.

The boundaries were retraced and reported of the Nanaimo reserves Nos. 4 and 5, the Chemainus and Sickameen Indian reserve No. 10 and the Cowichan Indian reserve No. 3; the said Nanaimo Indian reserve No. 4 was also subdivided for Indian occupation.

Yukon.

A tract of land was surveyed at Carcross for the purposes of an Indian boarding school.

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 7,834.89 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$132,512.53.

During the year 298 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Returns of patents to the number of 47 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering the lands patented within that province.

On June 12, 1912, the surrendered unsold lands in the Wabamun Indian reserve, No. 133A, west of Edmonton, 648 lots in the townplot of Duffield, and 357 lots in the townplot of Wabamun on the White Whale Lake reserve, west of Edmonton, were offered for sale by public auction at the city of Edmonton, and 4,351 acres were sold, realizing \$35,886.25. Twenty-four lots in the townplot of Duffield were sold, realizing \$1,365, and 49 lots in the townplot of Wabamun were sold, realizing \$5,352.

On March 12, 1913, 16 lots in the townsite of Elkhorn were offered for sale by public auction at Elkhorn, and all the lots were disposed of, realizing the sum of \$1,425.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

On February 28, 1913, the Sarcee band of Indians surrendered 1,650 acres of their reserve to be sold for their benefit, and the same is being surveyed in order that it may be placed in the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on the reserve were issued during the past year to the number of 35, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,604 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 104, and on March 31, last, there were 1,199 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 30 and 15 vacant.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1913, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$7,030,426.93, had increased to \$7,287,153.24.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,818,186.26.

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 \$60,779.92. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$34,017.09, and withdrawals \$34,402.01.

I have the honour to be, sir,

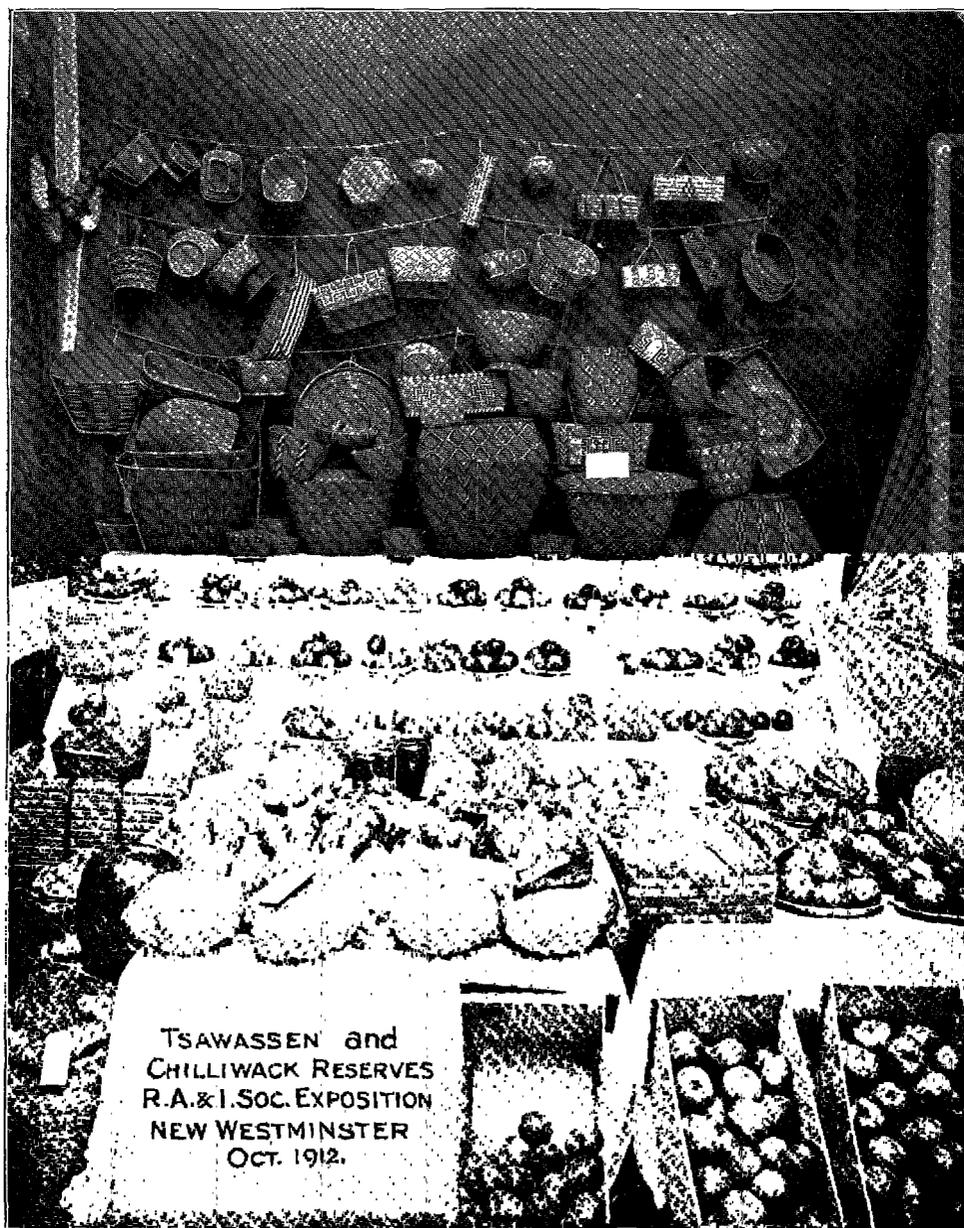
Your obedient servant,

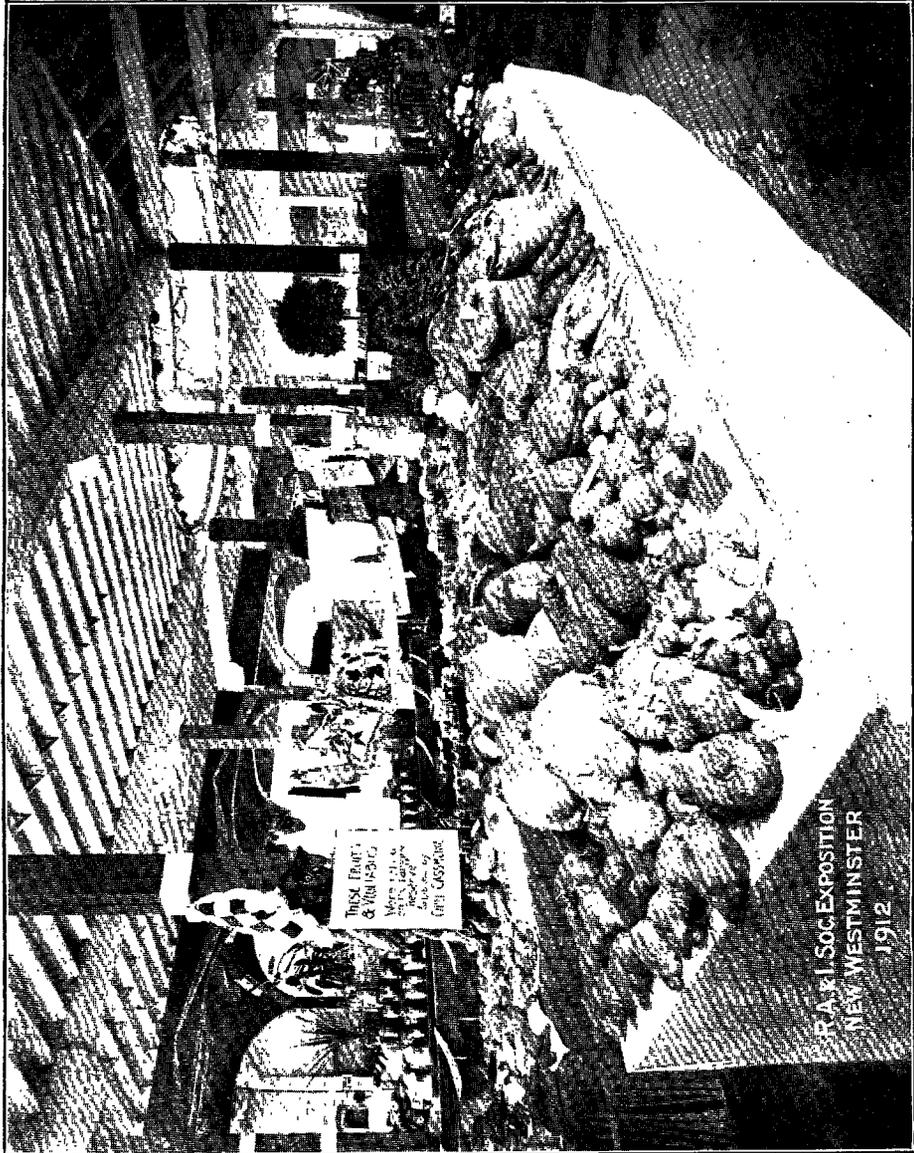
FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

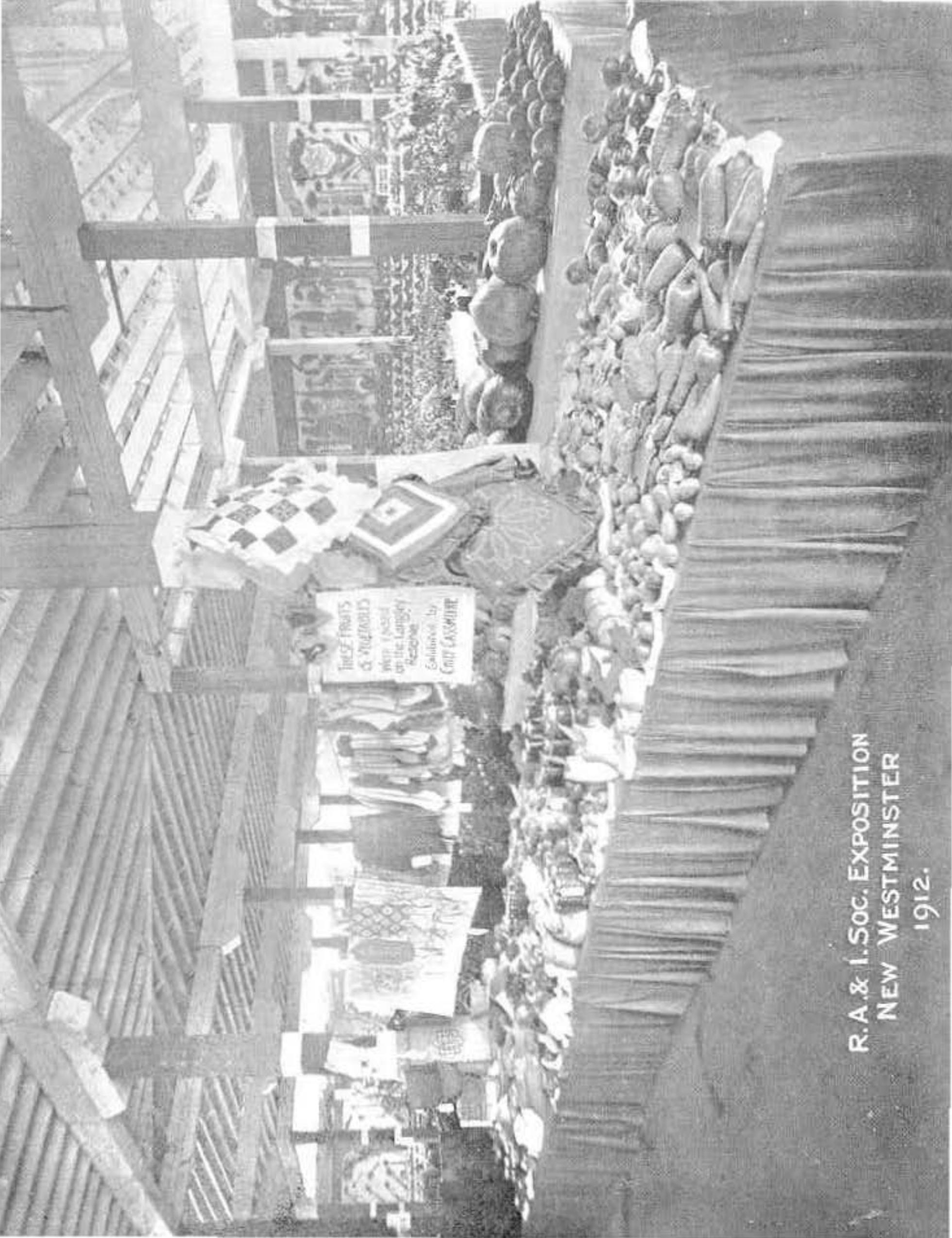












THESE FRUITS
& VEGETABLES
were raised
on the Lathrop
Reserve
Exhibited by
EMIL CASIMIRE

R. A. & I. SOC. EXPOSITION
NEW WESTMINSTER
1912.



TSAWASSEN and
CHILLIWACK RESERVES
R.A.&I.SOC. EXPOSITION
NEW WESTMINSTER
OCT. 1912.



THESE FRUITS
& VEGETABLES
Were raised
on the Langley
Ranch
furnished by
CHIFF CASSONLINE

R.A. & I. SOC. EXPOSITION
NEW WESTMINSTER
1912



EXHIBIT BY
INDIAN WOMEN
of the FRASER VALLEY
R. A. & I. SOC.
NEW WESTMINSTER
OCT. 1912.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHAPLEAU AGENCY,

CHAPLEAU, April 24, 1913.

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, 1913, including two reserves in the Robinson Treaty and five in Treaty No. 9.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the northeast side of the Kebesquashing river, about half a mile southeast of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. As it is rocky with very little timber and only small spots fit for cultivation, it has very little value.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 76, a number of whom change their places of living periodically to Missinaibi and Biscotasing on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, and quite a number are still away following their winter occupation of hunting and trapping. There have been no epidemics or serious sicknesses at any time during the year. Sanitary conditions are good on the reserve, but when the Indians leave their homes they become rather careless in that respect and crowd into smaller places inadequate to properly accommodate them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and while they are good marksmen, also well able to land the trout and pike, the majority are not anxious to perform other ordinary work, though the younger men undertake at fair wages the work of guides, canoeemen and packers during some of the summer months. The women do some fancy-work and make canoes, which bring them fair returns.

Buildings.—They have a number of buildings on their reserve, but quite a number live in tents and teepees, and are apparently comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

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Progress.—While they are law-abiding citizens, to-morrow does not trouble them much, so that they cannot be called progressive, nor do they display any desire for civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—I experience very little trouble in these respects with these Indians. They are very temperate and their morality, too, is very good.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians, too, are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve comprises 216 acres, besides two islets of four acres and one-half acre, respectively, adjoining the reserve. This reserve is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—Outside of colds and some lung troubles there has been no sickness of any importance among these Indians, and all together they are in a good healthy condition. Sanitation, too, is very fair where houses are occupied, but a few are still living in tents and teepees, which as a rule are too much crowded, though continuous improvements are noticeable.

Occupations.—These Indians, being well acquainted all over this part of the country, make excellent guides and canoemen, and quite a number of them are in this manner employed during a good part of the year, and at good wages. Others are engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company and another company which is established at Missinaibi, and are thus earning considerable money. The women are good workers and do washing and cleaning for the residents of the village at fair remuneration.

Buildings.—They have quite a number of buildings, where they are living comfortably, though some are still clinging to the tents and teepees.

Stock.—They have no stock excepting a few fowls.

Implements.—Not many of these are to be found here either; their whole outfit consists of a few garden tools.

Progress.—Though in some respects resembling those near Chapleau, these Indians have a greater desire of mixing in with other people and are more intelligent. They are not looking ahead, however, to any great extent, but are good law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The younger people entertain more or less desire for liquor, which, notwithstanding my efforts put forth in trying to keep it out, will at times find its way into their homes and cause more or less trouble, though I am pleased to say such is not very frequently the case.

Morality is still improving and no important cases of disorder have come to my notice during the past year.

CRÉES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Crée nation, and came here from James bay. Quite a number of them are now living and paid at Missinaibi.

Reserve.—Their reserve contains 160 acres, fronting on the Kebesquashing river, near the village of Chapleau.

Population.—The population, including absentees, at Chapleau is 75, and at Missinaibi, 62.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all these are residents of the respective villages of Chapleau and Missinaibi and are enjoying good health. Their homes are kept clean and in good sanitary condition, especially in Chapleau, where the laws of the town must be observed, and they are required to live up to the rules and regulations of the Chapleau by-laws.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—These Indians, especially in Chapleau, have profited largely by the advantages offered them of getting their children educated in the public school, as a result of which they speak English fluently, can read and write well, and are able to fill more or less responsible positions with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The women and girls are busy cleaning and doing laundry work and quite a number of the latter engage as servants, thus earning good wages.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in their own houses, and while they are mostly only log cabins, they are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They are not going in for stock and are owners only of a few fowls.

Farm Implements.—Their whole stock of implements consists of a few garden rakes and hoes, &c.

Progress.—They are making marked progress, due to their educational advantages, and are rapidly copying advanced ideas from the white man. The parents speak English, with rare exceptions, and all together they are law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is an evil with them, especially in Chapleau, and, while they are closely watched, they will at times obtain it. I am pleased to say, however, that they are improving right along both as to temperance and morality, and comparatively few cases have come to my notice during the past year. As a lot of Indians they are behaving splendidly.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is directly south of the reserve occupied by the Robinson treaty Indians, containing 160 acres.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—I have no serious or contagious diseases to report, though there has been considerable sickness of a less serious nature, such as severe colds and lung troubles, but with the exception of one woman, who is sick at present, all appear to be in good condition. Sanitation is not the best, as they are still crowding together too much into tents and teepees.

Occupations.—Almost exclusively hunting and trapping are their winter occupations, but during the summer they busy themselves considerably as guides and canoe-men, at which they are experts, though of course they are not in love with hard work. The women are very handy at making canoes and fancy-work, and in that way are earning some money.

Buildings.—They have both frame and log buildings on their reserve, which apparently are comfortable and are kept clean. But tents and teepees are also used and these are not in as good a condition, and any of the families living in these are mostly overcrowded.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—Though not in love with hard work, in their own way they may be looked upon as being industrious, following their natural calling of canoeing and travelling the woods, either with or without packs, and keeping their reserve in good order. For the latter the women are deserving of the most credit. Not many of them can speak the English language.

Temperance and Morality.—Much credit is due to the chief for the excellent behaviour of these Indians, he being strict and very religiously inclined, with apparently full control over his band. They are very temperate and of splendid morals.

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MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Situated on the west side of Mattagami lake, this reserve has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been fairly good and no epidemics or serious diseases have visited these Indians during the year. Old age seems to be a worse factor here and necessitated aid in a number of cases during the past year. Sanitation is still in the background, which does not improve matters. They are largely living on Hudson's Bay ground, and, as they have no houses, but are altogether occupying tents and teepees, which are overcrowded, they are not as comfortable as I should like to see them in that respect.

Occupations.—Concerning work, these Indians deserve credit for being far superior to the average. They speak the English language well, and, while some are employed with the Hudson's Bay Company, the majority are making a good living at canoeing and guiding. The women, too, are industrious at making canoes and doing fancy-work.

Buildings.—They have only one little house on the reserve, and are actually not living on the reserve at all. Their disappointment in ascertaining that the timber did not belong to them is still showing its effect, and it is due to this fact that they are not building or constructing any houses or shacks on their reserve.

Stock.—They have no stock of their own, but the Hudson's Bay Company is treating them kindly by allowing them the use of some of its cows for looking after the same.

Farm Implements.—Any implements they are using are the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, as they have none of their own.

Progress.—As already stated, they are much discouraged and progress is, therefore, very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There is noticeable improvement right along, and while a few will obtain liquor while away from the settlement, I have received no serious complaints during the year. Their morals, too, are constantly improving.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the east side of the Six Mile rapids of the Ground Hog river, and is 23 square miles in area.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness during the year, and Chief Albert Black died with consumption. His family required assistance since his death and several other cases have come under my care, more perhaps for reason of old age, however, than for reason of sickness. There is no very great improvement concerning sanitation, probably due to the fact that these Indians are ignorant of civilization and do not come in contact with other people to any extent. The tents and teepees, in which they live exclusively, are as a rule overcrowded, and are the cause of considerable sickness.

Occupations.—Like the majority of Indians these also rely mostly on hunting and trapping; through some changes having taken place in the personnel of the Hudson's Bay Company, there is a remarkable improvement at this post, and some earn considerable money freighting and packing supplies from Biscotasing, while others have moved further towards the Canadian Northern railway, which passes 2½ miles from the post, where more or less employment is offered to them. The women are great trappers. They also make canoes and do fancy-work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings and Stock.—Their reserve being low and swampy, it is not a desirable place for them to live. Most have moved away and only very few are living there now. Outside of two small log shacks being occupied by those remaining on the reserve, they live in tents and teepees, which of course, as is common with them, are too thickly inhabited. These Indians own no stock.

Farm Implements.—They own none and whatever they may be using belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians are not showing much progress. They are very quiet and peaceable, and though dissatisfied with their reserve, they appear to be happy in their own way. The daughter of the Hudson's Bay Company factor has undertaken to teach them for some time, which no doubt will be quite beneficial to them.

Temperance and Morality.—While these Indians have always been very temperate, the same cannot be said of their morality, and I have again had more or less trouble with them on that account, which no doubt is due to their ignorance, and to make them fully understand the seriousness of this evil seems to be almost impossible.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 127.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been very healthy and without sickness of any consequence during the whole year. They are much advanced over the ordinary Indian, due largely to their chief, who, himself benefited by education, takes great pride in teaching the members of his tribe, and actually preaches to them every Sunday when he is with them. This good man's efforts also may be credited with the superior appearance of his tribe in dress and the general keeping of their homes, which are in good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians are not lazy, but all first-class workers, good hunters, excellent guides and canoe men. Some are employed around the post, and a large number have moved further north to the Canadian Northern railway for employment. In order to locate these, it will be necessary for me to go further north this year, unless they make it a point to meet me at the post.

Buildings.—While as yet these Indians have no houses of any consequence, and are living in tents and teepees, the latter are of a much superior class, and look nice and clean.

Stock.—Whatever stock they use belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, as they have none of their own.

Progress.—For reasons stated these Indians may be considered quite progressive. They are sending quite a number of their children to Chapleau to attend school, and unlike the majority some of them are preparing for a rainy day by putting away and saving what money they are earning in excess of their present requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their standard of morality is high, due no doubt to the example their chief has shown them, by whose teachings they have profited to such an extent as to make them the least troublesome of any of the tribes under my charge.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,
Indian Agent.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER,
CAPE CROKER, April 12, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—There are about 378 treaty and about 35 non-treaty Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve in general has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Premises are kept clean and no contagious diseases prevail.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians do considerable farming. In winter they nearly all engage in getting out timber. They do considerable basket-making and fishing. Some of the younger men find employment in rafting, sailing, and working in saw-mills during the summer months.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reservation. The churches and grounds are kept neat and clean. There are three schools. There has been quite an improvement in their dwelling-houses the past year. They are well furnished and in general are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The stock is very well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with what farm implements they require. They have also an ample supply of buggies, democrats, driving sleighs, and cutters, most of which are kept under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking these Indians are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DUNCAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, April 5, 1913.

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 twelve months ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—This band or tribe is also called Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived on an island of that name situated about twenty miles east of the Christian Island reserve.

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Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood and about twenty miles from either place, and separated from the mainland by a channel about 4 miles wide. The village is situated on the south side of the island, and is very well sheltered from wind and storm coming from the north and west. The reserve contains an area of 9,672.83 acres. There are two small lakes on the reserve, comprising about 320 acres in all. The land bordering the island is of rolling surface, very sandy, and in places very stony, covered with a second growth of scrubby brush. The interior of the island is still pretty well covered in places with very good hardwood bush. Where cleared the soil is clay loam, very fertile and well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, hay, roots, &c.

Population.—This band has a population of 272, including some 50 non-treaty Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. The two oldest men of the band died lately, one of them supposed to be over 100 years old. They are very careful in regard to cleanliness of person, and around their premises. No one suffers from cold for want of clothing. The houses are whitewashed, and surroundings are very clean, and are a credit to the band in general.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians do some farming, and succeed fairly well, although the younger class do not seem to care so much for farm work. They take more to lumbering in winter and working around saw-mills in summer.

The band has a fishing license for two miles around the island, which prohibits any interference from outsiders, and quite a few Indians made good use of their privilege last fall with good results.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber, and whitewashed. There are a few good frame houses, but the inconvenience of getting lumber and shingles is partly the reason why these Indians have not better buildings and more of them. There are two brick churches, one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are ten or twelve good teams besides some ponies, and quite a number of very good cattle of the Polled Angus breed, some pigs and poultry. The cattle wintered in very good condition, considering the poor stabling they have.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have nearly all the implements they require, but they have not enough buildings to keep them properly under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and law-abiding. By not taking more to farming their progress is rather slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate; though some of them will drink if they can get the liquor. They are not quarrelsome.

The morality of the band is fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. PICOTTE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPÉWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, March 31, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement showing the condition of the Indians on the Georgina and Snake Island reserve for the year ending March 31, 1913.

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

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

Reserve.—This reserve consists of two islands situated off the south shore of Lake Simcoe, with an area of 3,497 acres. Georgina island, the larger of the two, is situated about two miles from the north shore of the township of Georgina, in the county of York. This island has a good percentage of land fit for cultivation and the whole band reside here. There is a large summer resort at Jackson's Point, about 5 miles to the southwest of this island, where the Indians dispose of a lot of their fancy-work during the summer. Snake island, the smaller of the two islands, is situated about 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, and about one mile from the north shore of the township of North Gwillimbury. No Indians reside on this island in the winter-time, and only one family in the summer. This island is not suitable for growing grain, being very stony, but affords good pasture for about 50 head of cattle.

Population.—The membership of this band is now 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. There were a few cases of chicken-pox amongst the children during the fall, but no sickness of a serious nature. Most of the premises are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Very few members of this band make their living by farming. The few that do are the most comfortably off. A good many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer and get good wages, but apparently spend their money as fast as they earn it. A few go north in the winter-time and find work in the lumber camps. Very few hunt, fish, or trap for fur. Nearly all those with families leave the island in the summer and camp along the shore of the mainland, making fancy-work, which they dispose of to the summer visitors at good prices; and this is the principal cause of their neglect of the cultivation of the land.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are as comfortable as the ordinary farmhouse on the mainland, but a few of the Indians are still contented to live in shacks.

Stock.—What live stock there is on the island is owned by a few, and is kept in very fair condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have plenty of implements for all the work they do, but these are only indifferently taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—Just a few are industrious and try to improve their condition, and appear anxious for their children to attend the school regularly, while the great majority just live from hand to mouth and are indifferent about the education of their children.

Temperance and Morality.—With one exception I do not think any of the older members of the band drink liquor, but the young men do not appear able to withstand the temptation, whenever they get the chance. However, I believe, there has been less intoxication than usual during the past year.

There is room for improvement in their morality, but I believe it to be quite up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. BOURCHIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPÉWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 28, 1913.

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 of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 778.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed during the year. Whooping-cough was the only epidemic.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is day-labour. There are a few good farmers. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites, and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings, in fairly good repair. There are a few brick and cement block houses. Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. Most of their land is fenced with wire. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well.

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

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 480.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed during the past year. No epidemic broke out.

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

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

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

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

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

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

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases of intoxication during the year. Their morals are improving.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Reserve.—Rama reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of North Ontario, bordering on the east shore of the beautiful Lake Couchiching, which is a shallow body of water dotted with several islands. This reserve has an area of 2,000 acres. The southern section is for the most part cleared and suitable for agriculture. The northern section is rocky and fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of Rama reserve is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good; no epidemic prevailed among them. The homes and surroundings are being kept clean.

Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have great opportunities to earn large wages, as there is plenty of work and always a demand for workingmen at the chemical works and sawmills at Longford Mills.

The Indians of this reserve are expert river-drivers, and whole Indian gangs are hired by lumbermen from this reserve. The very highest wages are paid to them. These Indians are expert canoemen and trustworthy guides, and American tourists engage them months ahead for a trip during the summer up north, and pay them very large wages for their services. Every spring and fall there is considerable trapping done by those Indians that do not work out. A few still engage in fishing, principally for their own use.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and comfortable and in general kept very clean. The buildings are mostly frame. They have a beautiful brick church and a frame school-house and council chamber combined.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve do not own much live stock. They have a few good milch cows and medium grade horses, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some new and up-to-date implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian women of this reserve earn considerable money by making and selling fancy quill and sweet hay work to the American tourists, who always buy this work at good prices. There is a good demand by the white farmers for Indian help in the harvest field, as they are good workers. These Indians are civil and honest, but are not money-savers.

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Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of this band is very much against the use of intoxicants, and the Indians are doing their best to assist in stamping out this great curse that is detrimental to the best interests of this reserve. The younger men returning home from the camps bring liquor upon the reserve and cause trouble. There has been considerable immoral conduct on this reserve by the young people, which has been strongly censured.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MEYERS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, April 29, 1913.

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, 1913.

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; 270 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 154 at Kettle Point and Stony 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 6,190 acres, having been reduced during the year by sales for manufacturing purposes by 68 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

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

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. Several plots of ground on the St. Clair reserve are leased by white men, practical farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers, for these purposes, and I am very hopeful that with these illustrations of what may be done by proper husbandry, many, some at least, will be prompted to turn their attention more fully to this class of work.

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.

Kettle Point contains 2,100 acres, and Stony Point 2,550 acres; these lands are 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 out-buildings, 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 discussion 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, join with them in the violation of the law. Some idea of the extent to which this nefarious custom prevails may be conjectured when it is known that no less than nineteen white men have been convicted during the last twelve months for supplying liquor to members of the Sarnia band, and it is not at all likely that one out of every ten of the offences has been detected.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there are two churches—Anglican and Methodist, a brick council-house, which has lately been thoroughly repaired and painted at a cost of over \$300, a new furnace having been installed at a cost of \$150 and a new gasolene lighting system at a cost of \$132.50. These make the building attractive and comfortable, and there is also a brick school-house. At Kettle Point there are also two churches, Anglican and Methodist, both frame; a frame council-house and school-house. A cement foundation was placed under the council-house at a cost of about \$100, and the walls and ceilings are to be re-plastered as soon as the weather is favourable, together with other improvements which will cost a further sum of about \$200. At Stony Point there is a frame Methodist church and school-house. All the buildings mentioned above are comfortable and convenient. An effort is being made to enlist the co-operation of the township of Bosanquet in the improvement of the road lying between the township and Stony Point, which is greatly needed, and we hope to report next year a passable highway, which does not now exist.

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, over a dozen, took advantage of this privilege during 1912, the result being that they now have fairly comfortable homes, much more sanitary than formerly.

General Remarks.—After two years' 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

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them considerable effort. Still, quite a few of them seem to realize fully the superior advantages accruing from the adoption of the 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,

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

RUBY, March 30, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden Lake, Renfrew county. It has an area of 1,560 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living in many ways. They do farming on a small scale, also hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides. Some work in lumber camps in winter and at river-driving in spring; others employ themselves making mitts and moccasins. They also make baskets and snow-shoes, which afford them a source of revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable, and are kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are skilful and industrious.

Temperance.—Like all other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Morality.—Their morality is good, and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK RANKINS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, March 31, 1913.

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 ending March 31, 1913.

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COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn Island. It has an area of 1,250 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good.

Occupations.—Farming and timbering are the principal occupations. They farm on a small scale and have some very good gardens. They also work in the lumber woods in the winter making ties and posts and in the summer load boats and peel ties and posts.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and they show considerable skill in their construction.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some horses, cattle and other stock and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect and the moral standard is above the average.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Billings at the head of Honora bay and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is sandy clay and clay loam and produces fairly good crops if properly cultivated. It is timbered with hardwood, cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 300, a decrease of 49 during the past year owing principally to migration.

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 inside and out. Tuberculosis seems to be the principal cause of death. They seem to be free from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming, there being over thirty families residing permanently on farms. Others work in saw-mills, peel ties and posts, and load vessels and pick blueberries in summer.

In the winter they cut timber off the reserve. Making fancy-work is also an important industry.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log and are neat and clean and are fairly well furnished. There have been a few buildings erected during the past year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good horses and cattle and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are generally law-abiding, are quite comfortable and are making considerable progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are disposed to be intemperate; but, owing to the liquor clauses of the the Indian Act being rigidly enforced, they have very few opportunities of procuring liquor.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsey in Mills and Burpee townships, Manitoulin island, and comprises about 800 acres of land, fairly well timbered.

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Population.—The population of the band is 5.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale and also do some fishing, hunting and trapping, and work in the woods in winter making ties and post, and load boats in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians are poor, 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 some good agricultural land and is fairly well timbered.

Population.—This band has a population of 186.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is rather poor, but seems to be gradually improving. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation, a number of the families residing permanently on their farms. Others are employed in lumber mills, making timber, fishing, loading boats and trapping.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in and are kept clean and neat; some of them are well furnished. A fine concrete school and dwelling was erected during the past year.

Stock and Implements.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry and is well cared for. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements and vehicles. They also have a threshing-machine.

Characteristics and Progress.—The farmers are doing well, but are not clearing enough land for cultivation to meet their requirements.

The younger generation is fairly well educated.

Temperance and Morality.—They are reasonably law-abiding, the only convictions being for breach of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BAXTER.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians in this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

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 10,600 acres. A large portion of the 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 72.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good during the past year, and sanitary conditions are very well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, gardening, fishing, berry-picking, and manufacturing bark and sweet-hay work. Some of them act as guides to tourists, some work in the lumber mills, while others work at loading boats with lumber during navigation, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very warm and comfortable dwelling-houses and out-buildings.

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

Farm Implements.—Those of the Indians who devote their time to farming have a sufficient supply of farm implements, including sleighs and cutters, for their winter work and driving.

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, while other members of the band work for wages at different places.

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is woodland and rock.

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 fairly good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming, their principal crops being corn and potatoes. They harvest sufficient hay for their stock during the year. They fish, hunt, pick berries, and work in the saw-mills in summer, and in lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have comfortable log dwellings and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair. These dwellings they keep whitewashed regularly each season.

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

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do very little farming, they have a sufficient supply of tools and implements for their requirements, including heavy and light sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good providers for their families. They do not give very much attention to farming, as wages are good, the result of their being located in a lumbering section.

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

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 Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie line 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.

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Population.—The population of this band, counting residents and non-residents, is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health for the past year has been about the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from the disease are a healthy and robust lot of Indians.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening. The crops are mostly corn, potatoes and vegetables. They also act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs and are generally whitewashed each year.

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

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do very little farming, they have very few farm implements. They have a good supply of hand tools, such as hoes, spades, rakes and shovels.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do; but only in a small degree do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from farming.

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

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 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—There are 214 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve, and they keep themselves and premises neat and clean. The buildings are usually whitewashed yearly.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is farming. Some of them work at the saw-mills, piling lumber in the yards, while others work at loading vessels with lumber and railway ties during the summer, and in lumber camps in winter. The women of the band help in the gardens, pick berries, and manufacture fancy bark and sweet hay work, for which they find ready sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are nearly all constructed of logs with shingled roofs. Their dwelling-houses, barns and stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

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

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements. Some of them have buildings for taking care of their machinery, while others are not so careful.

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

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

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band number 38. They mostly live on the unceded portion of the 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 38 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they reside, with whom they are included in the statistical report.

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SPANISH RIVER BAND NO. 3.

The members of this band number 385. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden, and are prosperous and contented. They are of the Ojibbewa tribe, and their condition generally is identical with those of the Manitoulin unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situate on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres, the larger portion of which consists of good farm-land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed exceptionally good health for the past year. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve during the year, and the sanitary conditions of their premises are quite satisfactory.

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

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings, and their outbuildings are well constructed and comfortable and in good condition.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, with which they are well supplied, and the best of care is taken of these.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of farm implements, of which they take the usual care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

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.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situate in the northern part of the township of Howland, 4 miles distant from Little Current, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 1,665 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is good farm-land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The Indians on this reserve number 119, which includes both resident and non-resident members of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and robust, and very little sickness of any kind has visited their reserve, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Nearly all the members of this band are successful farmers, and they devote all their time to farming. Some of the younger men work in the lumber mills at Little Current in summer, and in camp in winter.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log and frame dwellings, and their outbuildings are comfortable and well constructed. Their dwellings are well furnished and would compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Stock.—They have a fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. Their horses are mostly graded as general purpose. They take the best of care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of up-to-date machinery suitable for farming purposes.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hardworking and industrious lot of Indians. Some of them are very well-to-do financially.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate in their habits. Their moral conduct is very good. They have a new Anglican church on their reserve, of which nearly all of them are regular attendants.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

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

Reserve.—This 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 this reserve is suitable for farming purposes. The remainder is principally grazing land, including a small portion of woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good. There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the sanitary condition of the reserve is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians do a little farming, others engage in sugar making, berry-picking, and the manufacture of baskets and grass-work, while some work at loading lumber barges and in the lumber yards during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are mostly constructed of logs and are built for comfort and are well furnished.

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

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious and take to farming, while others are more indolent; but on the whole they are getting along fairly well.

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. They number 102. They are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes. Their general condition is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the townships of Assiginack and Tehkummah. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good farming land; the remainder is woodland and excellent grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 724, according to the last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There have been no contagious diseases amongst them. The sanitary condition of the reserve was improved on account of a number of them moving out on their farms where they get more fresh air, which appears to be much better than living in villages. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department are fairly well observed by the majority of these Indians.

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Occupations.—Most of these Indians work on their farms, and some are very successful. A few follow fishing, while others work at the lumber mills in the summer season at different points along the North channel of Lake Huron. The women pick berries, make baskets and fancy bark and sweet grass work, for which they find ready sale. During the winter these Indians take out a large quantity of railway ties and fence posts, which are disposed of by the department at good prices.

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

Stock.—Their stock is improving both in quantity and quality from year to year. A few of those engaged in stock-raising have some well-bred Durham and Hereford cattle, all of which receive fairly good care.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements suitable for their use. Some of them have implement-sheds for storing their machinery when not in use, while others of them are not so careful.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of this band are temperate in their habits, while there are others who will indulge in intoxicants at every opportunity, and would rather go to prison than tell where and from whom they purchased the liquor.

Their moral character is well up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

WM. McLEOD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains 3,536.38 acres including Sugar island, in Rice lake. There are about 1,800 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of \$1,876.89 was collected for rents during the past year; the remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. The reserve is well adapted for farming, and those of the band who follow farming are doing very well.

Population.—This band has a population of 268.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band is at present very good, there being no serious epidemic during the past year. Their homes 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 white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

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

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 does.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their land each year by building good fences. They are also improving their buildings.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it, but very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all.

Your obedient servant,

WALTON LEAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 8, 1913.

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 for the year ended March 31, 1913.

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

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

Population.—The population of this band is 277.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the tribe has been good during the past year, no epidemic or contagious disease of any kind was reported. Grippe and influenza were prevalent during the last months of the year. The council of the band acts as a health committee and visits most of the dwellings and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of the dwellings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation; those unable to cultivate their land lease it to white men, and work in the quarries at Hagersville, and on fruit farms in the Hamilton and Niagara district, where they earn good wages.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in both buildings and fences. All fences are built of wire, as there is very little or no timber for such purposes. In some cases part of the rent received is applied on improvements.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle and is of fairly good grade. Some splendid horses are owned by members of the band. A sufficient quantity of hay and other feed was secured to bring their animals through in good condition and in nearly every case they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all implements required on a farm are owned by those cultivating their land, and with a few exceptions are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious each year and those cultivating their farms are making considerable progress. They begin to realize that they are better off by working their own land than by renting it and working out for the summer months.

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Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the Indians living on this reserve are temperate. Some few, however, get liquor occasionally. Several convictions have been made during the year and it is getting more difficult for them to obtain liquor in this locality. The Rev. Geo. T. Shields, a faithful and energetic missionary, exercises a great influence for good over this band. With a few exceptions, the morality of the band is good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 860 is cleared, and 210 of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The population shown by the present census is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the past winter, but no deaths.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians work their own locations and are making considerable progress. Quite a number of the men and women leave the reserve for the summer and work on fruit farms, where they earn good wages; they return to the reserve for the winter. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months. Others act as guides to tourists.

Stock.—The stock is very well cared for. Some good horses and other stock are owned by some of the members of this band.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well equipped with modern farm implements, which are very 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 locations each year.

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

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 population according to the present census is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year. Most of the children suffered from whooping-cough. Some of the homes are kept very clean and tidy.

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Occupations.—Some spend all their time hunting and trapping and acting as guides for tourists in the summer months. Quite a number of the young men work in the lumber camps in the winter, and follow river-driving in the early part of the summer.

Buildings.—The church and school are fine modern structures. The homes of the Indians are very comfortable, while those who follow farming have good barns and stables.

Stock.—A few take great interest in and great care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with all the most modern implements; and these are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and show desire to improve their condition. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings.

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.

Your obedient servant,

WM MCFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern end of the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, about eight miles from Port Perry. It consists of 800 acres; about one-half is rented to the whites. The soil is a clay loam and considered ideal for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is, generally speaking, good. Sanitary conditions are carefully guarded, and the homes and outbuildings are kept fairly clean. No contagious diseases prevail, but vaccination is not general.

Occupations.—There are only a few of this band that work their land. Most of them engage in hunting and fishing. The young men hire with the whites to work on the farms.

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

Stock.—Very little stock is kept. It is of fair quality, but not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are up-to-date, but not properly housed or kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not very industrious, still progressing fairly well. They are good citizens and law-abiding, taking good care and precaution to retain their earthly possessions.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered temperate, but occasionally an older member may indulge in intoxicants if tempted.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

HIGHGATE, March 31, 1913.

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 ending March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, and comprises 3,010 acres. The Thames river winds along its northern boundary. The land is rolling and as far as nature can do it well drained. The soil is a sandy loam, and there is some heavy land. A system of artificial drainage, somewhat extensive, is now being constructed, which, it is hoped, will materially increase the prosperity of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 333, an increase of 2' over that of the previous year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in the past year has been good. There have been no contagious diseases of a serious nature. The Indians are very careful to maintain the health of the band generally. Sanitation is well looked after and the Indians are frequently admonished to regard cleanliness as a most important matter in maintaining their health.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians. A considerable number work for white people. Some of them are very good carpenters. Some hunting is done in the winter by a few; also some fishing during the spring season. A considerable number of girls go out to domestic service. The canning factories are employing considerable Indian help of late years. The proximity of the canning factories is encouraging Indians in the growing of vegetables, fruits and berries.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are very good. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected during the past few years.

Stock.—A fair number of stock is kept, and good care is taken of the same. It is of good quality. The Indians sell some to the dealers.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band would like to be progressive, and considering the small holdings, and lack of drainage in some instances, they are doing very well. They are bright, fairly industrious, law-abiding, and fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—These people have a few failings in respect to these matters, which we hope to correct.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 5, 1913.

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, 1913, on this agency, comprising 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. The western boundary is about 6 miles east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma. Garden Station on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is situated on the reserve. Root river, Garden river and Echo river flow through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—In October last this band had a population of 438.

Health and Sanitation.—The only serious disease on the reserve is tuberculosis, with which nearly every person is afflicted, more or less.

Occupations.—During the summer season a few cultivate small plots of land. The majority follow river-driving and loading lumber on vessels at the different saw-mills in the vicinity. In the winter they take out timber from the reserve, and some are engaged in the lumber camps along the Algoma Central railway.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses. Some of them are kept clean and tidy, while others are not very cleanly. All the houses on the reserve lack ventilation, and a great many of them are overcrowded.

Stock and Implements.—Horses and cattle and a few swine are kept by some of the members of the band. A few farm implements are kept and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the band are industrious and are making progress, while there are others who live from hand to mouth and will not work unless compelled to do so.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only one case of intemperance during my term of office. These Indians are generally moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, in the district of Algoma, and contains about 1,600 acres. It is occupied by about 65 members of the band. Some twenty families belonging to this band live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they squatted a number of years ago on private lands. There are five families residing at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, and the remainder of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—In October this band numbered 413.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic of any kind has affected the band. Tuberculosis is very prevalent among them.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the lumber woods, loading vessels, picking berries and a little gardening are the principal occupations of the band.

Buildings.—These Indians have log and frame houses and in nearly every case keep them clean and tidy. Ventilation is poor.

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Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept by the members of this band at the different places where they reside, with the exception of Gros Cap.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and quiet, but do not seem to have any ambition to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of them are addicted to drink when they can procure liquor, more especially at the Goulais Bay mission. I have had only one complaint as regards their morals.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river on the north shore of Lake Superior, and contains 9,000 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 132. A few of these Indians reside on the reserve, and others reside at Michipicoten, Batchawana, Goulais Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Garden River.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is the only disease in this band, excepting a few colds.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in the winter season and fishing, acting as guides and canoeemen for prospectors and tourists in the summer, are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—On the reserve proper there are five houses and a Roman Catholic church. Their houses are not kept tidy or sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem to be industrious in their own particular way of living, but are not making any progress.

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

Your obedient servant,

A. D. McNABB,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 269.

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

Occupations.—The chief occupation is hunting and trapping. These Indians do considerable fishing for their own use, but have little, if any, market for their surplus catch. The younger men find employment as packers and guides with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., and also along the line of the Trans-continental railway and Canadian Northern railway construction work.

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Buildings.—They do not live in houses, as they are a migratory band, and live in tents and teepees, with very few exceptions.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They have little opportunity to procure liquor, and their general conduct is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

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

There are two other divisions of this band, one at Grand bay, holding 585 acres, and the other at Jackfish island, holding 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 406.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief occupations; but many of the younger Indians work as packers and guides for Revillon Bros., the Hudson's Bay Company and along the line of construction of the Canadian Northern and Transcontinental railways. The older Indians do some gardening and raise vegetables for their own use during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are principally made of logs, and are clean and well kept.

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are removed from places where liquor can be obtained, and their morality is very good.

PIC RIVER 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 a sandy loam, suitable for potatoes and vegetables. Many of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—This band has a population of 222.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year, and they keep their houses clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. A number find employment as packers and guides and canoemen with traders and tourists. They do a considerable amount of gardening during the summer months.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress at their work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, generally speaking, and their morals are very good.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 39.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief occupations. Some find employment as canoemen and guides for explorers; and others make money in picking blueberries, as they find a ready sale for their berries. Not much gardening is done by this band, and no farming is engaged in.

Buildings.—All the buildings are made of logs and are clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them are employed in the fishing industry, which yields them a good revenue. They also do some hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are sober and law-abiding, but occasionally complaints are made that some of the young men get liquor and drink to excess.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river, Lake Superior, and contains 486 acres. The land is fairly well timbered with spruce, jackpine and poplar, and is a sandy clay loam and well adapted for farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 234.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the past year. Their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in fishing, hunting and trapping. Many of them are employed as canoemen and guides, especially during the summer season, as the river is visited by many tourists and fishermen. Others are employed as packers on railway construction work on the line of the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings.—Their buildings are made of lumber and logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor, but some of the young men use liquor to excess, as it can be obtained occasionally by them from white men, and the practice is difficult to stop.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band has been good during the past year, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Fishing is an important industry with these Indians. Some engage in farming and gardening during the summer months and take out cordwood, timber and rock during the winter months. Many of the young men work in the lumber camps during the winter. Others find steady employment around manufacturing plants in Fort William, which is adjacent to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally frame, but some are composed of logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate, and their morals are good; but occasionally some of the young men get liquor, as their reserve is close to where it can be obtained. The presence of two constables on the reserve tends to lessen this evil very much. The Jesuit missionaries established on the reserve exercise a beneficial influence over these Indians, and their example is noticeably good.

Your obedient servant,

R. McKNIGHT,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
 PARRY SOUND, May 4, 1913.

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, 1913.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

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

Population.—The population of this reserve is 111, exclusive of half-breeds and Indians who are not members of the band.

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

Health.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are hunting, fishing and agriculture. The lumber mills and railways in Parry Sound and Depot Harbour, on the western shore of the island, enable the members of the band to secure employment at almost any time they desire it. In the tourist season they make good earnings as guides for the fishing parties.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are well behaved. They are a temperate and law-abiding people, and morally their standing is very good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from Parry Sound. The Canadian Pacific railway passes through the reserve to Sudbury. The soil is sandy loam. The area is 14 square miles.

Occupations.—They do not farm much. In winter the younger members of the band cut timber for sale on permits. In summer they act as guides for fishing parties.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are well behaved, but are not very industrious. They show very little ambition.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Maganatawan river, 2 miles from Byng Inlet, and contains an area of 11,370 acres.

Population.—The population is only 28.

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

Occupations.—They cultivate small gardens and sell vegetables of all kinds to the residents of Byng Inlet, a saw-mill village 2 miles from the reserve.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good order, clean and comfortable.

Characteristics.—The people are thrifty, well-behaved, and temperate.

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HENVEY INLET OR KABEKANONG AND LOWER FRENCH RIVER RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 30 square miles and is located between the Managanatawan and French rivers. The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the north-west corner of the reserve and the Canadian Northern railway runs through the reserve to Key Harbour on the west side of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 171 all told, but only 123 live on the reserve; the remainder are living at Killarney and other places.

Health.—The health of the members of this band has been very good, excepting for an outbreak of measles last winter among the children. But the instructions from the department to close the school and have school and houses all whitewashed and cleaned and impressing on the parents the necessity of personal cleanliness has added much to the general health and comfort.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and berry-picking, are the principal occupations, while the younger men get work in the mill yards around Byng Inlet in the summer-time.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good order. Most of them are whitewashed log houses and have a very picturesque appearance, as they are situated on the high bluffs of the river.

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

WATHA OR GIBSON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Muskoka lake and Georgian bay, 10 miles from Bala. The Moon and Muskoka rivers run through the reserve, which is well timbered with good hemlock.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good headway in the improvement of their condition and with few exceptions they are temperate, and moral.

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

Resources.—The resources of the Indians of this reserve are lumbering and agriculture. Most of the Indians are good workers and have some good clearings.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 134.

Tribe.—These Indians are Mohawks, but generally known as Iroquois, and came from Oka, Que. They are very industrious and own two sawmills and two stores, which are a great convenience for the people.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly good, clean, and comfortable. A number of them are oil painted.

The church is a very well finished structure. The school-house is in very good order.

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER LOGAN,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 18, 1913.

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, 1913.

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Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscorora 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..	1,906
Oneidas..	386
Onondagas..	374
Tuscaroras..	423
Cayugas..	1,086
Senecas..	217
Delawares..	172

4,564

making a total population of 4,564, being an increase of 54 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. A slight epidemic of measles occurred, but not of a virulent character and no deaths resulted. There were a few cases of diphtheria, one fatal. During the year 22 patients were treated at the Six Nations' hospital, of whom 9 were tubercular.

After being given a faithful trial of four and a half years the Six Nations' hospital was closed on March 31 last. In spite of the earnest endeavours of the department, the Indian superintendent, the medical superintendent and the hospital board, it has been found that Indians suffering from tuberculosis will not take advantage of the undoubted facilities offered by the institution for effecting a cure until their cases are so far advanced as to be hopeless, and only a few of the advanced cases entered the hospital. It was, therefore, decided by the hospital board and the council that, the expense not being commensurate with results, the hospital should be closed.

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. A largely attended meeting was held in the Ohsweken Baptist church on the evening of what was designated 'Tuberculosis Sunday,' and addressed by the pastor, the medical officer and the superintendent.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, but the heavy rains during harvest caused much loss. 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. A large quantity of small fruit and vegetables is weekly offered for sale by Indians 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.

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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 4 barns, 6 frame and 2 cement houses besides fencing, ditching and repairs, one concrete wall and bridge, one metallic culvert, and extensive repairs to the doctor's house. Three up-to-date frame school-houses were built, and a new school section established, making use of one of the discarded school-houses temporarily.

The South Brant Farmers' Institute held afternoon and evening meetings on January 15, which, the president stated, were better attended than any meetings held among the whites. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time. The Six Nations' Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair, and was most successful both in attendance and quality and quantity of exhibits. The quality of horses and stock is improving. None but Indians are permitted to compete. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 47 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.

The outstanding feature of the year was a visit to the council-house by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, on February 15, 1913, when he was loyally welcomed by a large concourse of Indians.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway; this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely, Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, none of which has 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 rail-

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way 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 302.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good and they have been free from any contagious disease.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming in a small way, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life, hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They appear to take to this kind of work and their services are frequently required at remunerative wages. During the winter months a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, while others cut pulp-wood and railway ties, which are 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 Timiskaming Ontario railway.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band continue improving their buildings. This is noticeable in regard to their dwellings, which are now more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, being well ventilated. This is very apparent in regard to their present health. In former years they lived in small unventilated cabins. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished and in this respect would compare favourably with those of the white settlers living in this district. They have few barns or outbuildings, as they do not farm to any extent and do not require them. Their stables for live stock are suitable for the purpose and are kept warm and in good condition. Their stock is well fed and cared for.

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

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and show a desire to improve their condition of living. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of in their business dealings with the various traders with whom they come in contact. The majority 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 this mode of life. The women of this band as a whole are more industrious than the men. The members of this band can always get outside employment at remunerative wages, which helps to take them away from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always several of this band who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers; but on the whole there is a marked improvement, which is quite noticeable in regard to their families and their manner of living. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages where liquor is sold makes it more convenient for these 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 as well. The morality of this band with a few exceptions 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 Okickendawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber which was sold by the department for them

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at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and, as the timber is being cut, this amount will be 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 considerable live stock, comprising horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are hunting and fishing for their own supply; a number act 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 upon the saw-log drives during the summer. Those who live upon the reserve cultivate small gardens for their own supply. On the whole they do not take to farming, but prefer their former mode of living, namely, hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have recently built several new houses upon the reserve that compare favourably with many of the best buildings found in the adjoining towns in this section, some of which are of large size and well finished. The stock consists chiefly of horses and cattle. Several of each have been recently purchased.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, considering their financial resources from the sale of their timber, but appear to be well satisfied 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.—This band of Indians has not been allotted a reserve. The members mostly live around the shores of Timagami lake, and a number reside upon Bear island near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is now reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway, operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands, and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

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

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting during the winter months. In summer they all return to Timagami and secure ready employment acting as guides to tourists, who frequent this place in large numbers at this season. The Indians receive remunerative wages for this work, and there is abundance of employment for all. They do not farm, as they have not any land or reserve 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 upon 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 expert canoe men and find ready employment at this work from the Hudson's Bay Company and others visiting the 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 show an improvement in this respect, which is very noticeable in their present manner of living. There are

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always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers, but they are very reticent in giving information against the persons supplying intoxicants, as they know it affects a further supply. During the past year a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, which has had a good effect. With a few exceptions, these Indians are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

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

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

Population.—This band has a population of 82.

Health.—The health of these Indians has not been good. During the fall a number of children contracted diphtheria, and several of the families were isolated to check the further spread of the disease.

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

Buildings and Stock.—A few members of this band have erected houses upon the reserve, but the majority live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have not any stock.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not very industrious, but appear to be contented with their present mode of living. 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 a number moving upon the reserve. They devote their time to hunting, and dispose of their fur to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, and occasionally procure a supply from the traders in that district, who have been prosecuted for the offences. The majority are moral.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—The population is 101.

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Health and Sanitation.—These people are very healthy, and had no serious epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—They drive logs and work around saw-mills, and load vessels in summer, and in the winter they work in the woods.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, and are kept very clean and sanitary.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept, but what they have is very good.

Farm Implements.—They have only a few rakes, axes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing more than they formerly did, and the young people are doing very well.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in most of these people. Some of the older people like to drink, if they can get liquor.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate 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 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, there being no deaths recorded during the past year.

Occupations.—They work at lumbering and cutting cord-wood in winter, and at saw-mills and loading vessels in summer.

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

Stock.—They have very little stock of any kind.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are more progressive than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable improvement, and not so much drinking as usual among them.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, and they have had no epidemics.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good deal of money by gathering a green vine which grows in the woods here, and selling it in eastern cities. They also work at lumbering and loading vessels.

Buildings.—These are good, and properly taken care of.

Stock.—They keep very little stock; only a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have few implements, a plough and harrow, and some hoes, rakes and axes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding and industrious, and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not much addicted to drink. They are getting more temperate each year.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate 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

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by Lake Huron, and contains about 28,000 acres. The band is divided into three divisions. The first and second are living on the reserve, and 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 had nothing more serious than a cold during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, in the saw-mills, and loading vessels, and at gardening.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, and are erected on a beautiful gravelly point, and are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, and some very good cows. Their stock is of a good quality and generally in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing favourably, are industrious, and appear to save their earnings.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not seem to be so much addicted to drink as they were some time ago.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, May 12, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawatamie bands of Walpole Island reserve. The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, and on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is good farm and grazing land. The reserve includes Walpole, Squirrel and St. Ann's islands.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 563, and the Pottawatamie 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 raise good crops, but the majority of the younger people work away from the reserve among 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 an improvement each year in their houses, and a number are using wire for fencing, which improves the looks of their property.

Stock.—The stock is good for grade stock, but there is a prospect of an improvement. The pasturage is good and there is a good market for the stock at home. The ponies are a fair size and are large enough for their use, and command good prices.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious. The majority work away from home and make good wages; but those that work their land regularly are the best off at the end of the year.

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Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are temperate. None of the older members use liquor, but there are a number of the younger people that use liquor, and it is hard to stop the practice on account of the reserve being so close to the United States. Generally speaking, the morals of the Indians are good. There are some that do not observe the marriage law.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

SURVEY REPORT.

THESSALON, ONT., March 30, 1912.

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

SIR,—I beg to report that I have completed the surveys of Indian reserves at Osnaburg, Fort Hope and Marten Falls, in Treaty No. 9.

I left home on May 15, 1911, accompanied by an assistant and five men, and proceeded to Port Arthur via Sault Ste. Marie. Here I was joined by two more men. I had previously ordered canoes for the trip and found them waiting on my arrival in Port Arthur. A couple of days were spent there in securing supplies and outfit for the trip. I took only such supplies as I knew I should be unlikely to obtain at the inland posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but relied upon being able to purchase at these posts such heavy staples as flour, pork, sugar, &c. I did this after consulting with the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort William. I also arranged for a letter of credit for \$1,000, good at any post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I left Port Arthur via the Grand Trunk Pacific railway on the morning of May 19, and arrived at Graham the same night. From here to Osnaburg the trip was made without incident via the canoe route through Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph.

Immediately on my arrival at Osnaburg, I called the chiefs and councillors of the band together for a consultation as to the changes that the Indians wished to be made in the sites selected for the reserves.

In accordance with your instructions, I informed them that no change could be permitted on the site of the reserve on the Ontario side of the lake. They were greatly disappointed at this; but, after talking it over, they decided to withdraw their objections to the survey being proceeded with.

In the case of the reserve on the Keewatin side of the lake, a long discussion took place; after which I decided that the Indians' request that the site of the reserve be changed was entirely reasonable and I informed them that the survey would be made in accordance with their desires. It appears that the description of this reserve as worded in the treaty does not cover the ground the Indians asked for at the time the treaty was made. The land the Indians wanted lies east of the Hudson's Bay post; whereas that described in the treaty lies west. This reserve was accordingly surveyed in accordance with the Indians' desires, and in my opinion is a more suitable site for the reserve.

A description of each of these reserves is given in the report sent with the field notes of each reserve. The whole country around the Upper Albany is swampy, the land being broken with low rock ridges and only a very small percentage is suitable for agriculture. The timber is principally spruce, of which some groves of a size suitable for pulpwood occur throughout both reserves as a rule, though the timber is small.

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A valuable water-power exists at the northern outlet of the Albany river, and an area sufficient for the development of this power was surveyed out and the Indians were informed that this water-power reservation was not to be included in their reserve.

On the Ontario reserve the Indians have erected a substantial school-house.

Immediately on completing the surveys of the reserves at Osnaburg, I left for Fort Hope, having first secured the services of two guides who were familiar with the many rapids and portages on the Upper Albany river. I arrived at Fort Hope on the morning of July 9, the trip down the river having taken a little over four days. On my arrival at Fort Hope, I found it to be impossible to induce any of the local Indians to accompany me to the site of the reserve, as the Indian agent was expected to arrive any day to make the annual treaty payment; as this event is the Indians' yearly holiday, no inducement will persuade them to miss it, and I was therefore compelled to wait at Fort Hope until the treaty payment was almost over before I could secure a man who was familiar with the country in which the survey was to be made. The survey was actually started on July 14, and was completed on the 22nd, and the party arrived at Fort Hope on the night of the 23rd. This survey was very disagreeable on account of the low wet nature of the country and the heavy rains that fell during the progress of the work.

This reserve was partially surveyed by W. Galbraith, D.L.S., a year or two ago. The portion of the reserve embraced within the limits of my survey is very low and wet and unfit for agricultural purposes. There is a small quantity of fair-sized spruce, but as a rule the timber is small, and a large proportion of it has been burned. There are two fairly large lakes in the northern part of the reserve, and I understand the Indians go there to fish in the spring. There are no improvements of any kind on the portion of the reserve surveyed by me.

On July 24, I left Fort Hope for Marten Falls, where I arrived on the afternoon of the 26th. On the way down the river I had the misfortune to have my canoe swamped in one of the rapids. Fortunately there was nothing in the canoe but a couple of axes and a tripod. These were lost; but, as I had an extra transit along with me, no inconvenience was experienced beyond the loss of the tripod.

On my arrival at Marten Falls, I found that the Indians were very desirous of having the location of the reserve changed and a survey made further down the river. The reserve as described in the treaty is very wet and swampy and contains no timber of any value. In addition to this there is a valuable water-power at Marten Falls, and, although the site of the reserve would have been below the rapids, there is a stream emptying into the rapids that would flow through the reserve as allotted in the treaty. An examination of the ground convinced me that it would be a difficult matter to develop this power without flooding this stream and also a part of the reserve. I therefore decided that it would be advisable to avoid any chance of complications arising from this cause, and accordingly surveyed the reserve down the Albany river opposite the mouth of the Ogaki river. This reserve is largely composed of low swampy land, having a clay sub-soil, which with proper drainage would make good agricultural land. The whole country is slightly rolling and is elevated above the Albany river, the banks being from twenty to forty feet high. The timber along the river bank is good, large spruce and poplar predominating, but gets smaller a short distance back from the river, and a large part of the reserve is covered with scrub spruce of no value whatever.

Immediately on completing this survey, I started down the Albany river and arrived at English River post on the morning of August 9. On arriving here, I found that the local Hudson's Bay agent was away, and I was unable to secure supplies sufficient for the maintenance of the party during the survey at this point. As several of my men were suffering from sore feet, caused by the continuous wading in the

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swamp at Fort Hope and Marten Falls, I decided to leave this survey for the present, and started for the Transcontinental railway, where I arrived on the evening of August 11. Before leaving home in May, I had been informed by the district engineer of the Transcontinental railway that the steel would be laid as far as Nagagami river by the first of August. We were much disappointed, therefore, when we found on our arrival that the steel was still 40 miles away. I arranged to leave my canoes, tents, blankets, &c., in the care of the resident engineer of the Transcontinental railway at Nagagami, and, taking only our personal baggage and my papers and instruments, started to walk down the grade to the end of the steel. We were fortunately able to get meals and sleeping accommodation from the various contractors and engineers whose camps we passed, and finally reached Missinaibi crossing on August 15, the last few miles having been made on a gasoline motor car owned by one of the contractors. From here the contractors maintain a somewhat irregular train service to Cochrane, where we arrived on the morning of August 16, and left for North Bay shortly after.

I arrived home on the afternoon of August 18, and paid off the men I had taken with me.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. DOBIE,

O. and D. L. Surveyor.

SURVEY REPORT.

THESSALON, December 24, 1912.

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

SIR,—I beg to report that I have returned from my trip to James Bay. I wired you to that effect from Cochrane on Friday night last.

I completed the surveys at English river and Albany as previously reported. I made a survey of the Indian reserve at Moose Factory as described in the treaty, and left there on the morning of December 1. I came out by French river and Nivin's line, crossing over on a trapper's trail to New Post, where I arrived on the afternoon of December 14. I had arranged last summer with the Hudson's Bay Company at Cochrane to forward some supplies for me to be held at New Post; but on my arrival there, I found that these supplies had not been forwarded and in fact they were short of supplies at the post, and Mr. McLeod, the man in charge, would not let me have any more than enough to reach Cochrane.

The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer from Montreal did not reach James Bay until very late last summer, and it was found to be impossible to distribute more than about half the usual amount of supplies to the company's posts at Albany, Moose and Rupert's House, before navigation closed for the season. On this account, a number of the posts in the James Bay district are very short this season. As New Post is supplied from Moose Factory, this post is among those that are short.

I regret this very much, as I had hoped to come out with everything completed; but in the circumstances there was nothing to be done, but to push on for Cochrane as speedily as possible. This survey, however, is a small one and can be done easily in the summer, as there is a good canoe route from Cochrane, and I came down to the site of the reserve in about four days from the railway.

The survey at Moose was easily done once winter set in. I had hoped to be able to do it all before the freeze-up; but, after completing the traverse of the river front

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and running the north boundary about three miles inland, I found the country to be so wet that it was impossible to work in it. I therefore remained in camp on the Moose river until the swamps were sufficiently frozen to allow the work to be done on snow-shoes. We had some very cold weather about November 14, accompanied by heavy snow-storms, and after that there was no difficulty. I moved on toboggans, and the muskies, while not frozen, were covered with enough snow to support a man on snow-shoes. I ordered snow-shoes and toboggans from the Hudson's Bay Company; but when I found that so much time would be lost waiting for the cold weather, I went over to Moose Factory and got these articles in a half-finished state, and we finished them ourselves while waiting for the cold weather.

I also, during this interval, took the precaution to send a couple of men with a week's supplies which they cached about half way from Moose to New Post. This cache made it comparatively easy to reach New Post with my outfit on snow-shoes.

The trip out was accomplished without accident of any kind. It took eighteen days' actual travel to reach Cochrane. The distance by the trail we came I estimate at from 210 to 220 miles. There was a lot of slush on the rivers and we had to break trail nearly all the way, which made progress rather slow and the work of pulling the toboggans very tiring. However, I am glad to say that the whole party arrived in good order.

The trip was a success in every way with the exception of the New Post survey, and in the circumstances I had no option but to leave it till next season.

I will proceed with the preparation of the plans and field notes and will forward them in due course.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. DOBIE,
O. and D. L. Surveyor.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, April 4, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet, Que. Its area is exactly 122.17 acres.

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

Population.—They number 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is generally good, and sanitary laws are well observed.

Occupations.—Basket-making is the chief occupation. Only two are employed in farming, and they are very intelligent farmers.

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

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

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

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Characteristics.—The members of this band are good workers, and they are very temperate and economical.

General Remarks.—Very few of these Indians are full-blooded; they marry white people.

Your obedient servant,

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

PIERREVILLE, April 30, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The land of the Abenakis reserve is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter.

Population.—This band has a population of 332; quite a number of families are temporarily absent.

Health.—There was one case of small-pox during the year. The health is generally good.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets of all shapes out of sweet hay or ash. All these wares are taken to the United States either by the Abenakis or by outside dealers who come and purchase them from the Abenakis. In the spring and fall a large number of young Abenakis act as guides to sportsmen. They are very skilful and well liked for this kind of sport; also they are paid generously. The absence of the Abenakis during the summer is the chief cause of the lack of success in agriculture.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Abenakis have improved much within some years. The old houses are being replaced by very modern buildings.

Live Stock.—Such of the Abenakis as engage in agriculture own good animals.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have few farm implements, and such as they possess are of little value.

Temperance and Morality.—Morality among the Abenakis is always improving. Drunkenness is diminishing also; only a small number are either immoral or intemperate.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis are as civilized as the surrounding people, and they live on good terms with the white people.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COTE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 28, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 city by rail, and it contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population.—The population of this band is 436.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. There were two deaths from tuberculosis and two very old women died, one of whom was nearing the century mark. There were no vaccinations among the Indians during the year, as all who required it had been vaccinated during the previous year. The sanitary regulations are strictly observed by a large majority of Indians. They are beginning to realize the necessity of sanitation and its beneficial effect on the health of the band.

Occupations.—Lumbering, river-driving and hunting furnish employment to those who are not engaged in farming. The Indians are always in demand by tourists to act as guides, and are also proficient as bush and fire rangers. The older members of the band who remain at home make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, for which they find ready sale in the neighbouring town. Baskets, fancy-work, moccasins and mittens are the handwork of the women. Quite a few of the girls are employed as domestics in Ottawa and some in Maniwaki.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in buildings, and each year new houses are being erected to replace the old-fashioned log cabins.

Stock.—There has been very little change in the stock during the year, the stock sold being replaced by young stock. The Indians take good care of their cattle during the winter months, and there has been no loss of animals during the year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although there are quite a few of the Indians who are improvident and shiftless, their number has been rapidly decreasing and the majority are thrifty and self-supporting. There are quite a number who have taken to farming and are making steady progress, each year marking new improvements. The Indians are law-abiding and compare favourably with their white neighbours in respect to civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many of the members of this band addicted to the use of intoxicants, but it is not so easy to obtain liquor in Maniwaki now as in the past. Leo Bernard, the Indian constable, who is a member of the band, is keeping a strict watch over both buyers and sellers of intoxicants. The morals of the Indians have been good during the past year.

General Remarks.—The birth-rate has been unusually high and the death-rate low during the past year. There were no deaths amongst the infants born during the year, which has added considerably to the number of the band.

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Many of the Indians have sold potatoes, vegetables and other roots during the past season, after furnishing sufficient for their own use and retaining their seed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF CACOUNA,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Population.—The band has a population of 107, the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band has been fairly good. At the present time there is one case of disease—consumption—also an old man has been suffering from paralysis for three years. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the women is the making of baskets and other fancy articles, which they sell at a good price during the summer to tourists, a good number of whom visit the reserve. Some of the men make snow-shoes and moccasins to order and earn good wages; there are some also who act as guides to sportsmen in hunting and fishing.

As there is no land on the Cacouna reserve suitable for cultivation, the Indians are always in the same state of poverty, especially since the cost of living has gone up. The department has been obliged to assist some of the sick and poor widows during the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint has been made in these respects during the course of the year.

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

BERSIMIS AGENCY, SAGUENAY COUNTY,

BERSIMIS, April 15, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report:—

Tribe.—The Indians comprised within this agency belong to the Montagnais tribe as do nearly all those who are scattered along the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Only two families in this agency come from the south shore of the St. Lawrence and are descendants of the Micmac tribe.

Reserves.—This agency includes two reserves, Bersimis and Escoumains.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is the seat of the agency. It contains 63,100 acres; it is situated at the mouth of the Bersimis river, and has a frontage of nearly six miles on the river.

Population.—The population is 535.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of influenza made ravages in the population of this reserve during the course of last summer and caused a fairly large number of deaths, especially among the children. The Indians of this reserve are, besides, subject to tuberculosis, which makes terrible ravages among them. This explains the constant decrease in population. There have been no contagious diseases, with the exception of consumption, during the course of this year. These Indians generally are very little familiar with the most elementary rules of health and still do not believe in preventive hygiene against this disease. With the assistance of the missionaries that serve this reserve the physician has during the course of the past year made an effort to inculcate into them the most elementary facts in connection with this subject, and I do not doubt that in the future, more or less near, these efforts will have their fruits. However, the necessity for a house where the physician would be able to remove the patient requiring special care—a hospital in miniature—is greatly felt; and that would be a school, always open, where every day the poor Indians would be able to learn by sight the most elementary laws of hygiene and to observe the good results.

Occupations.—Almost the only occupation of the Indians of this reserve is hunting and a little fishing during summer. Thanks to the permission granted by the department to the Indians of this reserve to make pulp-wood for sale, it is to be hoped that they may find in this industry the way of living supplementary to that which so often fails them when the winter hunt has been bad, which happens more and more frequently in proportion as the fur-bearing animals become more rare. They still find some revenue from the making of snow-shoes, moccasins, and small articles of embroidery on fur, which do not bring in as much as they would be able to get were it not for their distance from a good market.

Buildings.—Nearly all our Indians are now provided with wooden houses. Most of them own a house among several families, which is certainly the chief cause of lack of comfort and health among them. This year there has been little building going on, the hunt having failed partly last year.

Live Stock.—Some of the most fortunate of the Indians own horses and cattle. It cannot be said, however, that they engage in raising stock nor that they have any success at it. If the pasturage in Indian hay is fairly abundant during the summer, they can only with difficulty harvest enough for their winter provisions on account of the distance where they have to go to get it and owing to the want of means of transport; there is no practicable road outside of the village on this reserve.

Farm Work.—The Indians of this reserve are not familiar with farm work and do not care to take it up. It may also truly be said that the land is not very suitable for cultivation, and the rigour of the climate and the length of the winter season only allow cereals to ripen with difficulty.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are indolent and for the most part without initiative. They are content with little when they have little; but, wasters when they have abundance, they do not know how to economize in order to be prepared for reverses. I do not believe that they can become richer; but I know very well that they cannot become poorer than they are.

Temperance and Morality.—Descended from former natives of this country, they have preserved their character and temperament. On becoming civilized, constantly in contact with a population of a low kind, which is that of the shantymen, they have taken from them their vices more than the good example given by their mission-

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aries. Also the passion for fire-water is deeply rooted in them. It is the thing that most occupies Indian agents and is the cause of occasional disturbances. The women, especially, are inclined in the same way as the men, they unfortunately fall deplorably, losing control of their will when in such circumstances a white tempter tries to ensnare them. Being cool-blooded, our Indians are fairly irreproachable in their conduct, and benefit to a high degree by the evangelical precepts which their devoted and conscientious missionaries do not cease to repeat to them.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in the parish of that name, 60 miles above Bersimis. It contains an area of 97 acres.

Population.—The population is 93, comprising nine families.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health is fairly good, although there are still some cases of consumption.

Occupations.—These are the same as at Bersimis, but the land being of better quality, nearly all the cultivable part is cleared and used as a park, or in the cultivation of hay, and in gardens.

Buildings.—There is at present no need of new buildings, each family residing in its own house.

Live Stock.—Each Indian family of this reserve appears to own a cow that provides milk for the family. The parks are in common; but the reserve is too small for one to think of raising stock on a large scale.

Farm Work.—The reserve is too small for any cultivation except gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The general appearance is better than at Bersimis; but I believe that they have reached as high a degree of development as one can hope for from them. One of the inhabitants of this reserve tried to improve his position by setting up a domain outside of the reserve; but, owing to the malignity of neighbours better informed than himself, as the result of a suit he found himself dispossessed of the results of several years' work, and had to come back and reside on the reserve. The enlargement of this reserve, or effective assistance to such of its inhabitants as may desire to improve their position by enfranchisement or otherwise, would certainly be followed by a good result.

Temperance and Morality.—The inhabitants of this reserve are endowed with good moral sense, because they are not found in the condition of those at Bersimis. Surrounded by an honest agricultural population, they have copied their virtues. The taste for intoxicating liquors remains with them through atavism; but they are ashamed to go to excess. More attentive watchfulness and direction will probably triumph over the situation.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, May 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians established in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons, where all the members of the band have houses, is situated 10 miles from Quebec. The Hurons have always resided on this reserve since they came to Lorette and near their ancient chapel, which attracts the attention of strangers more and more. The three families that reside on the old Quarante Arpents reserve have sold their lots to white men; two of these families reside in the parish of St. Ambroise de Lorette, and the other has established itself on the village reserve.

Population.—Since my last report, the population has increased by 6: it is at the present time 495, instead of 489, which it was last year. This number does not include the Huron Indians residing outside of the Lorette reserve. I have in my agency an Amalecite Indian family, which resides at Laval; one at Charlesbourg, and a third in rear of the parish of Beauport, all in the county of Quebec. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there is always the same group of 38 Abenakis and Montagnais Indians; 7 Abenakis Indians have also been residing at Lorette for a great number of years.

Health and Sanitation.—There is no doubt as to the cleanliness of the village and of the Indians who occupy it; the sanitary condition is without reproach. There has not been any epidemic disease. However, what is commonly called grippe has greatly troubled a good portion of the population. I may say that the rules of health are well observed. As there had been several cases of small-pox among the white people a short distance from the reserve, 126 Indian children were vaccinated during the course of the month of August, 1912.

Occupations.—In the early part of the year the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say, the making of moccasins and snow-shoes, was fairly active; but since January, last, the demand has been much less. This business this year is going to be almost nil. Several heads of families in order to maintain their wives and children have already been obliged to go some distance from the reserve. The Indians do not engage in fishing; but the return for the six or seven who engage in the hunt habitually has been more successful and at the same time remunerative; the price of fur is very high.

Buildings.—The houses are well kept up and improved each year. There have been two new buildings erected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of Lorette are industrious and hard-working; but with the exception of the grand chief and his son, one of the sub-chiefs, none of them exercise economy,—they like to live well and not to deprive themselves of anything that they can have. They are as much civilized as the white people who live near the reserve and with whom they live on good terms.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians of my agency in respect to temperance is generally good; but there are exceptions, this is especially so among the young people, who easily procure liquor at Quebec, owing to the easy transport by train. Their manners are good and the laws of morality are well observed. There is never any disorder on the reserve that is caused by liquor.

Your obedient servant,

A. O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
ST. CONSTANT, May 15, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, distant about nine 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 2,207.

Health.—Taken generally, the health of the band was good. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean and neat. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths. Small-pox visited a white family on the reserve, but, through quarantine and vaccination, the Indians were prevented from contracting the disease.

Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, the soil is fertile, but the farming operations, with a few exceptions, are not carried on as successfully as could be desired. Quite a number of Indians leave the reserve for the winter, and work for wages at the erection of structural steel works or mining, they make good wages. They also manufacture lacrosse sticks and snow-shoes. The women make bead-work.

Buildings.—Every year one observes improvements to the houses and outbuildings, which are generally kept with care and cleanliness. They are, with some exceptions, very comfortably furnished.

Stock.—They have some good horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are generally well cared for by the owners. They have a desire to improve their horses.

Farm Implements.—Those working their farms have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. They take fairly good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious and show a desire to improve their condition. Many of the young men and women are very well educated. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

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. Their proximity to the adjoining cities will not tend to improve them. There is very little immorality among these Indians.

Your obedient servant,

LORENZO LETOURNEAU,
Assistant Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—The members of this band are all Iroquois, with the exception of one Abenakis from St. Francis who has been residing on the reserve for some years.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river and also includes all the islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont. The area is 6,938 acres.

Population.—The population of this tribe is increasing each year and at present there are 1,573 members, which includes the absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health during the past year has been exceptionally good. There has not been any epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians are engaged in hunting, fishing, making baskets, snow-shoes and manufacturing lacrosse sticks. Some are engaged in farming and are quite successful. It seems difficult to get them to become farmers, as they are of such a roving disposition.

Buildings.—During the past year there have been a few buildings erected of good size and modern architecture.

Stock.—The Indians have horses, cattle, poultry and swine, which are well taken care of. It would be hard to find on a whole a nicer lot of horses than are owned by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all the latest machinery, consisting of ploughs, rakes, harrows, mowers, reapers, binders, rollers, hay presses, and usually take good care of the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—While a great number of these Indians are industrious and anxious to improve their lot, many are still contented to live with as little work as possible. They are taking greater interest in their schools, with the result that many of the younger people are able to speak English fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the majority of these Indians are temperate, there are, especially amongst the younger element, some who like firewater. In regard to morality, they are improving slowly and seem to realize the necessity of leading a good moral life.

Your obedient servant,

F. E. TAILLON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,

Oka, April 28, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Tribe and Population.—The population of the band is 473, composed of Iroquois and Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of many of the Indians was not good; an epidemic of measles prevailed in the band this winter and spring, but no deaths occurred. One woman died of paralysis, and one of an ordinary disease for her age; both died during the winter. Some young children died during the year. Sanitation in many places is medium.

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Occupations.—A good many of them work the land and make progress; others are making money by working at ice-houses at Hudson, or in shanties and at stream-driving; others make axe handles, lacrosse sticks or baskets and moccasins. The women help the men in these occupations.

Buildings.—Some are in good order; but in general they are in need of repairs. Quite a number of barns and stables are in bad order. Some Indians are obliged to keep their grain and hay outside during the winter.

Stock.—In general the stock is well kept.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are fairly well kept, but some of the Indians have no sheds or barns and have to keep everything outside.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians can do rough work and are skilful. If these people were more industrious and provident, they would make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Like other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, I am happy to be able to say that progress has been made in this respect; this is due no doubt to the fact that last winter a few of them were convicted and punished for offences.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Your obedient servant,

C. F. BERTRAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 7, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 114. In 1900 it was 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very poor during the fall and winter, but now they are well.

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

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

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

Your obedient servant,

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
RESTIGOUCHE, April 22, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Tribe.—All these Indians are of the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population is at present 533.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed. Houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are numerous; some engage in farming, others in lumbering, river-driving, acting as guides to tourists, ship-loading, &c., and work at the mill on their own reserve, which is an advantage to them.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good. Some have good houses, well furnished. They have also good barns and other buildings, which are well kept generally.

Stock.—These Indians own some good horses and some good cattle, of which they take good care.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages. A few are still improvident. However, I am happy to say that their number is always decreasing.

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

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MINGAN AGENCY,

ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913. Reserves.—In this agency there are only the Mingan and Chaloupe River reserves. Population.—The population is composed as follows: Mingan, 157; Chaloupe River 12, making in all 169.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good as a rule. In the months of June and July an epidemic of whooping-cough attacked the Indians of Mingan and delayed their going to the woods; they did not go until the beginning of the month of September. There were some deaths among the children.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians of Mingan live in little houses that are fairly comfortable.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is hunting game during the summer, and fur animals in the winter. Two families of Chaloupe River catch codfish during the summer. The hunt of 1912 was almost nil. All the same, these Indians are all good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, but among them there are some who are addicted to drunkenness in spite of the forbidding of the authorities and the conferences of the Roman Catholic missionaries that take place from time to time.

I made two arrests in the month of January. This had the effect of quieting the liquor-sellers. With the new appointment of the constable, I believe that the sale will be stopped.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; they are indolent and improvident; consequently they are always poor, but they are not unfortunate in their trips. I may mention that an Indian woman was the victim of an accident caused by her gun in the interior of the forests, in the month of December; the Indians took her down to the sea, and in spite of the good care of Dr. McDuff, she succumbed after the amputation of one arm.

I cannot say as to the result of the hunt; the Indians are still in the woods, but the few families who arrived in the months of January and February had finished their hunt and brought in nothing.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DOYLE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, June 7, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistics for the year ended March 31, 1913.

My agency comprises the bands at Pointe Bleue and Lake Mistassini and the groups at Kiskisink and Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, making a population of more than 900 Indians, scattered at a radius of more than 400 miles from Lake St. John.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi county, 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It comprises all the township of Ouatchouan, say 22,423 acres; but from this area 19,525 acres have been surrendered and sold to white men. The portion inhabited by the Indians is the finest of the whole region, and the soil is of superior quality for the cultivation of grains and vegetables. This reserve is crossed through its whole length by the James Bay and Eastern railway, the trains of which pass backwards and forwards frequently between Roberval and St. Felicien.

Population.—This band has a population of 603.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe attacked the Indians during the course of last winter, but without any fatal results. As a rule, the Indians are robust and enjoy good health. The rules of sanitation are observed in a satisfactory manner. The houses are sufficiently separated from each other. Most of them are well painted and properly kept inside.

Occupations.—Hunting and agriculture are the chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunt has been very good and furs are selling at very high prices. The Indians who engage in agriculture are progressing rapidly. Although the harvest in general was not nearly so good this year in the parishes adjoining this reserve, this diminution observed elsewhere in the yield and quality of the grain has hardly been felt here, where the harvest was satisfactory. The Indians kept the necessary quantity of grain to sow their lands in spring, and no one had to apply to the department for assistance in procuring seed-grain. Some Indians, but a small number, also engage in cutting wood in the shanties in winter. During the summer the Indians are sought for as guides by the numerous sportsmen that visit the region, and this is a good source of revenue to them.

Stock.—The number of stock is gradually increasing. The animals are well sheltered and well cared for. The Indians own nearly all the most modern farm implements necessary for their work. Two Indian farmers during the course of the year have acquired farm machinery; they are very well satisfied with it, and other members of the band intend to follow their example very soon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians inhabiting the district within my agency are making marked progress in every respect. Some of them are above the average in intelligence, and bear comparison advantageously with the white people that inhabit the neighbouring parishes. They are generally peaceful and always ready to listen to and to put into practice good advice. There are several of them that never lose an opportunity of making money, no matter how much work may be involved, thus some of them have taken advantage of the construction of a railway in this part of the district to earn good wages. A very large number can read and write and are subscribers to newspapers and reviews, which they read regularly with profit. It is astonishing to observe sometimes that there are amongst them those who are informed, even as to political events, although they are disfranchised as electors. In a word the material condition of these Indians is considerably improved.

Temperance and Morality.—On this subject I can only repeat what I said in my report last year: they are improving always, and this is going on the more so, as at places where they easily procure intoxicating liquors—at Roberval and elsewhere—total prohibition has been voted during the current year, which makes the traffic in whisky very difficult. No serious offence has been committed, and I can only congratulate them on their conduct in general.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

Tribe.—This group belongs to the Nascapsee tribe, a branch of the Swampy Cree nation.

Population.—According to the last information that I have been able to obtain, the population is about 180.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve properly speaking. They are grouped near the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment on the southeast shore of Lake Mistassini, about 300 miles from Lake St. John.

Health and Sanitation.—I have not heard that there has been any contagious or epidemic disease in this district.

Occupations.—The climate, on account of the shortness of the season, is not suitable for the cultivation of grains. The potato can be cultivated, however, and the Hudson's Bay Company has a crop every year. These Indians have hardly any other way of making a living than fishing and hunting. They exchange their furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's post for provisions and clothing.

Buildings.—They live in bark huts and cotton tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, although for the most part intelligent, live without any purpose. They know almost nothing of civilization, and when they can prevent themselves dying of hunger they feel happy.

Temperance and Morality.—The distance from civilized centres does not permit them to give way to drunkenness, because it is very difficult to bring whisky there, and they are all necessarily temperate.

KISKISINK BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskisink belong to the Montagnais tribe of Pointe Bleue.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place, which is situated altogether in the Laurentides, on the course of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway. The Indians inhabit land unsurrendered belonging to the Crown, where there are the headquarters of three of the largest hunting and fishing clubs in the district of Quebec.

Population.—The population is about 52.

Health.—A case of small-pox appeared at this place last winter; but, as all the Indians were vaccinated on the order of the department, no one else was attacked with this disease. The health of these Indians is good, and it seldom happens that they have recourse to the services of a physician.

Occupations.—They make money in winter from the hunt of fur-bearing animals, and in summer they are employed as guides by the members of the local clubs.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians reside in good houses, while others live in log huts or in cotton tents.

Characteristics.—With two or three exceptions, these Indians are industrious and never refuse any work that presents itself, also their condition appears to improve from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—This group has among its members two or three inveterate drunkards, who do not fear to sacrifice the largest portion of their earnings for the enjoyment of whisky. What is unfortunate is that they can easily procure intoxicating liquors by getting them from Quebec by railway.

On the subject of morality nothing serious has been reported to me.

STE. ANNE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Montagnais Indians who, with the object of enjoying more liberty, left the reserves at Pointe Bleue and Bersimis and established themselves at Ste. Anne.

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Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place; but the Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from the owners in the midst of the village on the banks of the majestic Saguenay river, facing the town of Chicoutimi, about 75 miles from Pointe Bloue.

Population.—These Indians are nomads and the population varies. Last year this group could count about 80 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed fairly good health. There has not been any epidemic disease among them.

Buildings.—They have good houses, well finished on the outside; but these have the defect in many cases of being too small for the number of persons that inhabit them.

Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt, which is their principal revenue.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are all excellent hunters who bring every spring from the forest a considerable amount of furs. They, however, lack providence and waste their money in the purchase of useless things and especially in intoxicating liquors.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not yet enrolled in temperance societies; but I may say that these Indians appear to me to make less use of alcoholic liquors than formerly. In any case there is less disorder and scandal than in past years. I have no doubt that they still get drunk too often; but they have the good sense not to show themselves before the public. Day and night it is easy for them to procure whisky at Chicoutimi, and the temptation is so strong that they can only resist it with difficulty. After all, in general, I believe that there is a slight improvement in every respect.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY, SEVEN ISLANDS AGENCY,
SEVEN ISLANDS, April 1, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Montagnais.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 690.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the Indians are afflicted with respiratory troubles. Tuberculosis and phthisis prevail among many of them. An epidemic of grippe and influenza is now among them.

Sanitation is fairly good.

Occupations.—All the able-bodied Indians are engaged in game and fur hunting and trapping. They have absolutely no other resources from which they could earn a living.

Buildings.—Half of the Indians dwell while they are in Seven Islands and Moisie in fairly well constructed frame buildings. Many live in tents.

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Characteristics.—All the members of this band are fairly good hunters and industrious; they are also law-abiding. On account of fur-bearing animals gradually decreasing in numbers, the Indians are becoming poorer yearly.

Temperance and Morals.—Many Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which is on the increase. They are not immoral.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MACDOUGAL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 244, being a decrease of two during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are three or four cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to be becoming poorer.

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 fire-wood, which they sell in town. Others hire out 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.—Two frame houses and three shanties were erected during the past year, and some improvements made to the buildings. The department has furnished some lime to this band, and a few have whitewashed their buildings.

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

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year, although a few have cleared land.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. 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,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

EEL RIVER BAND.

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

Population.—The population is 94, the same as last year. There have been 4 deaths and 4 births during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves; one, the Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst; and the other, St. Peter's island, about half a mile from the town, both in the county of Gloucester. 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. Formerly all the Bathurst Indians lived on the Pabineau reserve; but they have nearly all moved off, some settling on St. Peter's island and others on the mainland adjoining. In the winter season, however, some of them move back to the Pabineau reserve.

Population.—The population is only 27.

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. The shore at this point 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 covered with woods and bushes. There is some timber.

Population.—The population is 220.

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

Population.—The population is 167.

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. It is fairly well wooded with soft and hardwood timber and firewood. The land near the river is fertile, but in the rear it is poor and stony.

Population.—The population is 58.

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 335.

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.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about three 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 remainder being woodland. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 20.

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. Poke-mouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,308 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and contains 100 acres of woodland. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian

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settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction on the Intercolonial 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 1,009, an increase of 7.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly colds, grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. During the year an epidemic of scarlet fever broke out in the Eel Ground reserve. This disease was promptly stamped out and no deaths were reported. The school was quarantined for a time, but was released shortly after. There were no other epidemics other than those mentioned. The extent of sickness has caused an unusually large call for relief supplies, to which the department has generally responded. Sanitation and hygiene are taught in the schools and are receiving more attention than in former years. 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 during the winter and at stream-driving in the spring-time. In the summer season, they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good pay. 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, and 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.—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, modernly built and up to date in every respect. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. The new church, which was commenced a few years ago, is about completed; it is a very nice church and compares more than favourably with the other churches in that locality. 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, but I am pleased to state that the band last year commenced the erection of a new church and already the stone foundation has been completed. The Big Cove band has a church, school-house, hall, lock-up and other buildings in connection. Last year, a wood-shed was built attached to the rear of the school, and the school buildings and outbuildings were all newly painted, which added greatly to their appearance. The Indian Island band has a church as have also the Fort Folly Indians. During the year a trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve, and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired, and fitted up for that purpose.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are improving their positions financially; but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a saving people as a rule, and cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

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Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are some who manage to get liquor. In this respect, however, there is a great improvement. The stringent law in force forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has much to do with the general welfare of the tribe. Their morals are generally good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
ANDOVER, May 22, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Andover agency.

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

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins the town of Edmundston and contains about 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river. Some 500 acres of this reserve is forest-land, the timber being of mixed growth of spruce, fir, cedar and small pine. The highway road, the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway cross this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 43, the same as last year.

Health.—As the dwellings are not close to each other, the condition in respect to health is fairly good. Measles prevailed to some extent among the school children. No deaths occurred during the year. Lessons on sanitation and hygiene are given in school.

Occupations.—The members of this band support themselves largely from the land, farming being done to some extent by every family. During winter months the young men hire to work in lumber woods, and at stream-driving during spring. The old men cut and sell fire-wood, pulp-wood and saw logs from the reserve. This with the making of snow-shoes and moccasins and a few baskets enables them to live quite comfortably.

Buildings.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but a few sheds as additions to barns were built to enable them to better take care of increasing crops. The houses are mostly old and in need of repair.

Temperance.—The drinking of intoxicating liquor is too much indulged in. As some arrests were made and fines imposed, it is hoped a lesson has been taught the offenders that will prevent excessive drinking in future.

Stock.—Several horses, a few cows and some young stock are owned by members of this band. The stock came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceful and the majority of the members are law-abiding and are making fair progress in farming, and a good school is instructing the children in both English and French, and lessons are given in cleanliness and domestic science.

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TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve contains some 8,000 acres, about half of the land being on the north side of the Tobique river and half on the south side. Some 2,000 acres have suffered from forest fires, much of the valuable timber being destroyed. The Indians occupy and have under cultivation some 240 acres. The remainder is timber-land, the timber growing consisting of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar and mixed hardwood. The Indians are located on the north side of Tobique river at a point where the Tobique river joins the St. John river, about one mile from the town of Andover, and about two miles from the village of Perth. Andover is reached by a wire ferry across the St. John, and Perth by a steel bridge, which spans the Tobique river at Tobique Narrows. The land north of Tobique river is well suited for farming purposes. The tract south is hilly and is better suited for timber than for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 175, a decrease of 4 during the year owing to deaths being in excess of the births.

Health.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter from grippe and lung trouble. Owing to many houses being out of repair ventilation is poor. There was no epidemic. There was one death from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The members of this band are industrious, the women assisting in the making of baskets and snowshoes, while the old men work on the farms. The women look after the gardens. The younger men hire to work in lumber woods during winter and at stream-driving in the spring and work on farms for the white men during summer and fall. A few Indians are employed by white tourists as guides in fishing and hunting. Fishing and hunting on their own account is a thing of the past with the members of this band.

Farm Implements.—Only a few members of this band own farm implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes, potato-cultivators and small hand implements.

Temperance.—The law against drinking and disturbances caused from too free use of intoxicating liquors is well enforced and fewer noisy Indians are in evidence.

Stock.—Ten horses are owned by this band, used chiefly for farming; a few cows, pigs and hens are also kept. All came through in good condition.

Characteristics.—As a rule the members of this band are law-abiding and industrious.

General Remarks.—The weather in May was very wet, delaying seeding and planting; this being followed by a cold summer, crops were late in maturing. The early frosts and a September snow-storm damaged most of the grain crop. The root crop yielded fairly well.

The public buildings on this reserve are in good repair. The school-house is a commodious one and the school, under the care of Miss Ethel F. McGrand, is a model of neatness. A class in domestic science is showing good results. A council house suitable for holding social dances, also lock-up for wrongdoers and a fine church with the priest's house are also in evidence. Many of the private dwellings are small and old, but there is a desire to improve them.

Sanitary conditions outside of the houses are well looked after.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. WAITE,
Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, April 28, 1913.

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 my agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of about 160 acres, including cleared and forest lands. The Indians of this reserve are thinking more about farming lately, they intend to clear some land and have it ready for farming next year.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 62.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the members of this band have enjoyed good health, excepting one family that has tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, working in lumber woods, river and stream driving and working for farmers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good; and, with one or two exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, 11 miles distant from the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and contains about 460 acres. The Indians of this band are looking towards farming on a larger scale, and with the very liberal grant the department has given for this year, they expect to make the best of it.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 74.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the members of this band have enjoyed good health. Their houses are in some cases small, but they are kept clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Most of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter. In the spring and freshet time they hire at stream-driving. When they return they raft lumber, having a rafting plant of their own. The farming spirit is on the increase on this reserve.

Stock.—They are owners of three good horses and seven head of cattle, which have been well wintered and are in good condition. These Indians cut about twenty tons of hay.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings. They are of modern style, in good condition, and are kept neat and clean.

Temperance and Morality.—With but very rare exceptions, I am pleased to state the members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are extra good. They are law-abiding, peaceable and respected by their neighbours.

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ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton. It consists of 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 118.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, notwithstanding that the reserve is overcrowded with buildings, has been fairly good. The dwellings are chiefly one-story frame buildings. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced, on the approach of warm weather.

Occupations.—The scarcity of ash, to make Indian wares, deprives the older Indians of the opportunity to help to make a living for themselves. The young and able-bodied men engage in hunting, guiding, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, loading scows with deal, and other work in the mills, for which they receive good wages.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the close proximity of this reserve to the city of Fredericton and being in the centre of the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, where the temptations are many, I have to state that I was discouraged with the amount of drinking there was on this reserve. But with a strict enforcement of the law and the good advice of the Rev. Father Donahoe and the able assistance of Constable Solomon Brooks, we were successful in starting a temperance society on the reserve, to which 47 of the members of the band belong, having taken the pledge from the Rev. Father Donahoe. I am pleased to be able to say they have kept their pledge from the first of January up to the present time. Their morals are good. Most of the band are industrious and good workers.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, Sunbury county, 11 miles below Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river and contains 125 acres of forest and farm lands.

Population.—The population of this band is about 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year, was good. There are some suffering from tuberculosis, but not in a very advanced stage yet. The reserve is most favourably situated in the interests of health.

Occupations.—Most of the band follow labouring work for a living. Farming, apart from the raising of potatoes, is not followed. A few of the young men find ready employment in the lumber woods, others find employment with the farmers. In summer-time the Indians work in the mills at Oromocto and Upper and Lower Gagetown. Owing to the scarcity of ash in this section, very little work is done at Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, I am pleased to say, have been good during the year.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency are located at Upper and Lower Gagetown, in the county of Queens. In addition to the above, there is a large number of Indians camping in Charlotte, St. John and Kings counties. These Indians engage in much the same employments as the Indians of the west district of New Brunswick. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well. There are others, however, who prefer an easy time in procuring a living to hard labour.

Your obedient servant,

N. J. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There is one reserve, Kedgemakooge reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queens counties, containing about 400 acres. This has been leased for a term of years. There are about 600 acres of land on the Liverpool road granted to Glonds and Paul that the department has not taken over yet. It is not very valuable. There is a small second growth of spruce on it.

Population.—The population of the band is 59. They are scattered over the county, living at Lequille, Middleton, and Lawrencetown.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fair. There was considerable sickness at Middleton and Laurencetown, mostly grippe.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, acting as labourers and guides and working in the lumber woods and at stream-driving.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good repair.

Extensive improvements have been made. A club-house, 28 x 60, two stories, with L, 20 x 30, four cottages, three log cabins, ice-house, laundry, stables and boat-house, have been erected. All buildings except log cabins have patent roofings. The log cabins are shingled.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding with a few exceptions and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which they live. We have several very poor families. The old Indians are not able to work.

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

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HOYT,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, March 31, 1913.

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 ending March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency: Heatherton, consisting of 120 acres; Afton, consisting of 405 acres, and Summerside, consisting of 100 acres.

Population.—Not including Indians who are not residents, I find the population to be 171.

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Health.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, was generally good. There was no epidemic this year. There were four deaths from pulmonary consumption. The department is taking energetic means to put a stop to the ravages of this disease among the Indians. I find the Indians themselves more awake to the necessity of helping the department in isolating patients, thoroughly fumigating houses where consumptive patients died, and burning any of the clothing or other articles which would cause the least danger of contagion.

Progress.—I am under the impression that the majority of the Indians live more comfortably than formerly, although there are in this agency a number of old people and widows, and a few orphans who have no friends to support them and who require aid.

Occupations.—Coopering and basket-making are the occupations of many of the Indians. Others, particularly the young men, readily obtain work at good wages in neighbouring towns, while the proceeds from those and kindred occupations are supplemented by the products of their little farms, which products are at times considerable.

Temperance and Morality.—There was considerable drinking among the young Indians, particularly after pay-day. The matter had at last become a serious nuisance. A number of prosecutions were instituted against those supplying the Indians with intoxicants, which proved in most cases successful in putting a stop to the selling to Indians. The morality of the majority of these Indians is good, although there are some cases of decadence.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 28, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, 800 of which is cleared and partly under cultivation. The remaining 2,000 acres is covered with forest of spruce, birch and hemlock.

Population.—The population of the Eskasoni band is 143, there being an increase of 9 since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was very good for the past year. The freedom of the reserve from any serious disease was in a great measure due to the strict observance of the sanitary measures recommended by the department.

Occupations.—The Indians of the reserve follow mixed occupations such as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making and lumbering. A number of the young men are employed a part of the year at the steel works in Sydney and at the coal mines.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame and some of them are quite comfortable and sanitary. There were two new houses erected this year, also a residence for the teacher.

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Stock.—Most of the Indians keep stock of some kind. They raise very good horses and care for them very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are quite industrious and law-abiding, and strive to improve their condition.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with such implements as ploughs, harrows, mowing and raking machines, also the necessary small implements for carrying on their farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is quite temperate. No liquors are sold or used on the reserve. These Indians are also of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY, SYDNEY, June 2, 1913.

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, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserves are situated at Caribou Marsh and Sydney; the former contains 640 acres of land, the latter 2½ acres. All the Indians live on Sydney reserve.

Population.—The population of this agency is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Sydney band is fair, the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory, the houses and surroundings are not free from germ-carriers, there is too great a congestion, and there is no sewerage.

Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious, they are engaged as labourers at the local industries, and do general work around Sydney; they also engage in woodcraft.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame and quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intoxication among these Indians from time to time, this could be remedied to a certain extent by the appointment of a local constable.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians dwell on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company; there is no reserve.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not good.

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

Population.—The population is about 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The surroundings at this place are not good; the Indians do not take any interest in their abodes.

Occupations.—They labour at the mines and surrounding towns.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no intemperate or immoral conduct to report.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. SPARROW,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 15, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve, comprising an area of 35 acres, with a wood-lot of 120 acres one-half mile from the reserve, is situated on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro.

Population.—The population is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on the reserve during the year has been good. Only two or three cases of tuberculosis exist at the present time. The sanitary regulations are well observed. Some of the houses are kept surprisingly clean.

Occupations.—Those able to work obtain employment as choppers for lumbermen, and at stream-driving on the rivers, on the neighbouring farms, as day-labourers in the town of Truro, and on the Intercolonial railway. Others make baskets, hockey-sticks, axe and pick handles.

Buildings.—Nearly all have good frame houses, some of which are neat and attractive in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is difficult to obtain, and very few of the Indians indulge in it. They are of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO, April 16, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Reserve.—The only reserve in this county or agency goes by the name of Franklin Manor, No. 22, located near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 40 miles from Amherst, the shire town of the county. It consists of 1,000 acres. Less than one-half of the Indians live on the reserve, being scattered in different parts of the county, thus making it difficult to do very much farming.

Population.—The total population of the Indians in this agency is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness of a minor nature, but no epidemic disease as far as I know. Rheumatism is very common among them. Their sanitary conditions are bad, as they take little care in keeping themselves or their surroundings clean.

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Occupations.—There is more or less farming carried on. During the winter a few men work in the lumber woods and saw-mills, and in the summer make pick and axe handles, while the women make a few baskets.

Temperance and Morality.—There does not seem to be very much drinking among them, owing to the fact that they find it hard to get liquor. Morally they seem to be improving, but very slowly.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. JOHNSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,

BEAR RIVER, April 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

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

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains, 1,600 acres, of which 54 is cultivated, 225 natural pasture; the remainder is forest of second growth.

Population.—The population is 98, of which 15 reside in Weymouth.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve has been fairly good. There have not been any infectious or contagious diseases during the year. Sanitary measures recommended by the department as far as possible have been carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve follow a mixed occupation; most of them do some farming; in the spring a good many go river-driving. They also act as guides to sportsmen, and make hockey sticks, axe handles and canoes. During the summer they fish and make baskets and fancy-work, for which they find a ready sale amongst the tourists. In the winter the lumbermen give employment to a good many.

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

Characteristics.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. The older Indians are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral; the younger class are more given to drinking and when they get a little money, they will send it to Halifax, or to St. John, and get what liquor they want. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

DUTCH VILLAGE, April 20, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Population.—The present population is 235.

Reserves.—There are six reserves, comprising 2,269 acres, none of which are occupied by the Indians, the Indians residing at different points, namely, 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, except those advanced in years, who require a good deal of medical attendance.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, stream-driving, making small wares, &c., are the chief sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians are law-abiding and pride themselves on any outward progress. Many, of course, are very poor and indolent and cannot get along without government aid.

Temperance.—It is a rare occurrence to see an Indian under the influence of liquor.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, May 5, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Tribe.—The band in this county is a part of the Micmac tribe, which formerly occupied Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Population.—The total population of Indians in this county is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been exceptionally good, tuberculosis having been the cause of nearly all the deaths. This disease, however, is not so prevalent as in past years owing, no doubt, to the prominence given to sanitation.

Occupations.—Their occupations are farming, fishing, coopering, basket-work, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are on the whole as comfortable as those of their poor white neighbours.

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Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These are not modern, but sufficient for their purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people and are gradually becoming more like the community in which they live and work.

Temperance.—There was no disturbance on account of liquor reported.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

WINDSOR AGENCY, May 19, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report from December 17, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population of this agency is 26.

Health and Sanitation.—Fairly good, there is one case of tuberculosis at the present time, and a case of two of rheumatism among the older ones.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, making axe handles, and one or two work on railroad.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate; their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. STEPHENS,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, March 31, 1913.

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 ending March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—This agency embraces two reserves, Whycomomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, with 1,200 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population at Whycomomagh is 134, an increase of 11, due to births. It is noteworthy that there were no deaths here during the year. The population at Malagawatch is 27, an increase of 2 over last year, caused by migration.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health is good. The death occurring on the Malagawatch reserve was due to consumption.

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Occupations.—Some of the men and women hire out, others work in the Sydneys or make baskets, tubs, axe-handles, &c.

Temperance and Morality. The morals of these Micmacs are very good, and nearly all are total abstainers.

Your obedient servant,

D. MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, May 8, 1913.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit my statistical statement and annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

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

Reserve.—There are two reserves,—one at Cambridge, called the Cambridge reserve, consisting of nine acres; the other at Horton, called the Horton reserve, consisting of 420 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; there were no epidemic diseases and only one case of tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—These Indians work as labourers, act as guides, engage in trapping, and make baskets.

Buildings.—Their buildings are good.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Progress.—They are law-abiding, fairly industrious, and, I think, are making a better living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, with but very little intemperance amongst them.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF LUNENBURG COUNTY,
BRIDGEWATER, April 19, 1913.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

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

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency; one is situated at New Germany and the other at Gold River, each containing 1,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 105.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserves has been up to the average. There was one death in New Germany reserve during the year. Much more care is being taken by Indians as regards cleanliness, it being difficult to teach them the necessity of isolation in cases of tuberculosis, as they do not believe it to be infectious.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, hunting and making baskets and mast hoops; some make beaded fancy-work. Those at and near Bridgewater that are not on the reserves get their living chiefly by fishing and lumbering (working in lumber woods). They do not farm very much, but they all make a good and comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all frame, and are comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Some of these Indians have sewing-machines and organs.

Stock.—Over one-half of the Indians own stock of some kind, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and smaller implements, such as hoes and forks, &c., are owned by the Indians, and they are constantly replenishing them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. I think their conditions are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

N.P.FREEMAN,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, April 11, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency. The larger reserve at Fisher's Grant, near the mouth of Pictou harbour, comprises 200 acres. About 40 acres are cultivated. The other reserve, near Merigomish, consists of two small islands.

Population.—The population at present is 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good. Three died of pulmonary consumption. A remarkable case of longevity was that of Sally Paul, who died during the year. She was over 100 years old, and saw five generations of descendants growing up about her.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are employed at farming, fishing, making pick handles, butter tubs and moccasins. Quite a number during the past year have worked at the construction of the new car works near New Glasgow, where they are considered a good class of labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians have a large church and a school. They have nearly all frame buildings for dwellings.

Stock.—They own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—There are a few ploughs, harrows, sleighs and wagons owned on the reserve.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule industrious and all law-abiding. They are intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with two or three exceptions, men of temperate habits, and are in general of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS COUNTY,
CALEDONIA, April 21, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in this agency on the Wild Cat river containing 1,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good except a few cases of gripe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserve make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserve make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

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

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
CHAPEL ISLAND RESERVE,
ST. PETERS, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the southern side of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 1,200 acres, besides a few islands.

Population.—The population is at present 130.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve during the year past has been good. There was no epidemic of any kind. There were four deaths from tuberculosis. An improvement in the Indian's observance of sanitary regulations about his premises is quite noticeable.

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Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making pit-timber, baskets, axe handles, and hiring as labourers. As a class they give good satisfaction as labourers.

Buildings.—Seventy-five per cent of the buildings are frame and as a rule comfortable and fairly furnished.

Stock.—On account of the poor hay crop on the reserve last summer, the Indians wisely sold in the fall what they could of their stock. Yet over one-half of them own stock of some kind, and of this they take good care.

Farm Implements.—There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of farm implements bought during the year. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding, are as a rule industrious, and are without a doubt improving in their temporal condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been one instance of drunkenness during the year. Their morals are excellent and they are practically all total abstainers from alcoholic liquors.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. MACDONALD, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, April 16, 1918.

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, 1918.

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 30:

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been 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, basket-making and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and with few exceptions are 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMAS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

BADDECK, April 12, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

As I have been agent of this reserve only since November 18, last, my report must necessarily be a brief one.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Miqmac tribe.

Reserve.—The only Indian reserve in this county is situated at Middle River on the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, near the picturesque village of Nyanza. As far as I can learn, the reserve comprises about 650 acres of good land; 60 acres of this land is fairly well cultivated; 210 acres is cleared, and used principally for pasture; and about 380 acres is under wood. The soil is fertile, and, if properly cultivated, would yield good crops.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been somewhat better than in previous years. There has been only one death during the year. Two persons have been ailing for several months, but I do not anticipate any immediate danger of death in either case. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—During the summer season the Indians of this reserve till their lands and raise fairly good hay and grain crops. Some of them hire out as labourers and earn good wages. Others engage in fishing cod, herring, eels and oysters. Last summer's fishing was about the ordinary catch; but the oyster industry was particularly good.

During winter the Indians engage in coopering, basket-making and also in hunting and trapping when the weather is favourable. During the past year game was fairly plentiful and trapping somewhat better than in previous years.

Buildings.—The buildings, though not large, are comfortable and generally kept in a good state of repair. They are all frame buildings. During the past year a good, commodious house was built by the department for the use of the teacher of the Indian school.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are kept in excellent condition, as the Indians have a good supply of hay and some fodder.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements is rather limited, but they are kept in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are of a quiet and peaceable disposition, sincerely religious, industrious and ambitious to improve their condition. During summer they make a good living, but the winters are generally long and severe, and they find it very difficult sometimes to secure sufficient food for their proper sustenance.

Temperance and Morality.—From my experience so far with the Indians of this reserve, I must say that their moral conduct is excellent, and I do not know of any serious violation of the virtue of temperance among them.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCINTOSH,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, June 16, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in Yarmouth county situated on the north side of Starr road, four miles from town. It contains 21½ acres. About 5 acres is cleared, 1½ cultivated, the rest is forest, second growth, all soft wood.

Population.—The population is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is very poor. There has been a great deal of illness, but nothing contagious.

Occupations.—Their occupations are making baskets, mast hoops, axe handles, fishing, trapping, and a few go as guides in the hunting and fishing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very slow. They are not inclined to roam as much as in former years, they seem to want to educate their children, and, when they get a chance, they learn quickly.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 13, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 30, 1913.

Population.—While information at hand would indicate a decrease in the Indian population of this province within the past four or five years, I hold to the opinion expressed in a former report that the reverse is more probably the case. However, the prospect is not encouraging for any marked increase of population, while the high rate of mortality among infants continues to prevail; and I think this regrettable fact, due in all probability to sinister influences susceptible of modification, should receive special attention from the department's medical officers, who, upon investigation, would no doubt be able to suggest means of effecting some improvement in that respect. If the death-rate among small children could be reduced to a normal percentage, I believe the natural increase in population of Indians would be fully maintained; but in existing circumstances such a result is hardly possible.

Health and Sanitation.—As intimated in the preceding paragraph, an unhealthy condition of things must obtain among the more youthful portion of the Micmacs in Nova Scotia, and the same is true of the adult portion in some sections of the country, the result being that the aggregate number of Indians in this province is practically what it was as far back as my official experience extends.

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Among adults, especially in some of the bands, tuberculosis in its various forms too frequently occurs, sometimes taking off its victims with amazing rapidity, and at other times assuming a chronic form, when the person affected may live for years.

No epidemic disease made its appearance among our Indians during the year. At present, some of the bands are very free from sickness of any kind, while others have several members on whom consumption has fastened its poisonous fangs.

As a result of persistent teaching, the majority of the Indians have acquired an intelligent grasp of the subject of sanitation, and many of them are quite careful in the observance of sanitary rules and regulations. In most Indian schools the children are taught the value of cleanliness, physical exercise, and pure air, as important factors in the preservation of health; and the influences of that education are not confined to the school, but become more or less effective throughout the whole Indian community. Agents and medical officers also are always mindful of their duties in the matter of sanitary instructions to their wards.

But it is often difficult for the average Indian to make practical use of his knowledge of sanitary science, because circumstances will not permit. He may be very poor and obliged to live with his family in a small house of one room, erected years ago, when the predominating idea among most people was to construct so as to exclude carefully the cool outside air from entering their dwellings; and being very poor, he is without the means to improve his situation and, therefore, must content himself with things as they are. In this connection, I think the department is to be commended for its willingness to assist, in deserving cases, Indians who make earnest efforts to erect dwellings constructed according to modern ideas which will afford suitable and proper accommodation. More comfortable housing than the majority now enjoy is essential to their physical well-being, and they should be encouraged in every reasonable way, when they show a desire to attain that end.

Occupations.—An Indian's chief occupation is usually determined by his place of residence. If he lives near an industrial centre like Dartmouth, or Sydney, he is mostly employed as a day labourer, and as such his services are in good demand, where skilled labour is not required. But it must not be inferred that an Indian is incapable of becoming a craftsman. I am acquainted with several Indians who are excellent carpenters.

Those who inhabit reserves cultivate the soil to a certain extent. In the majority of cases their efforts as farmers are paralyzed in a great measure through want of teams and appliances for tilling the ground; but quite a few of them—and the number is increasing—are fairly well equipped with farm implements, horses, &c., and may be considered practical farmers, depending mainly on the products of the land for a living. This class also, when not occupied with agricultural pursuits, devotes much of their time to the manufacture of pick-handles for the use of miners and quarrymen, axe-handles, wash tubs, butter tubs, hockey-sticks, rustic seats, &c. In winter and early spring many Indians are engaged in lumbering operations. They are in much demand as stream-drivers, when the season's cut of logs is being rafted down waterways.

Indian women, as a rule, are occupied much of their time making what is known as 'fancy work,' including small, curiously shaped baskets, beaded moccasins and quill boxes. These articles often command high prices, and are easily disposed of, chiefly to American tourists, who visit different parts of Nova Scotia in summer. I am not sure, however, that this occupation affords profitable employment, because it is pursued at the expense of domestic duties, which, if properly performed, would be productive in the end of more substantial and permanent results. An Indian whose wife is a good housekeeper is almost invariably in comfortable circumstances.

Stock—Many of the horses and cattle owned on reserves are well bred; and they are well cared for, as a rule. The Indian appears to be kind to domestic animals; but he often makes the mistake which too frequently occurs with other people also:

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he is liable to keep more stock over winter than his supply of hay, oats, &c., would justify, the consequence is that as the season advances and fodder is being rapidly exhausted, he becomes obliged to put his stock on allowance, and spring finds it in a poor, profitless, condition, in fact, if the department did not come to his assistance in such times of stress, he would often suffer severe loss, comparatively speaking.

Progress.—Marks of progress to a greater or less extent are evident on every reserve. The construction of new buildings, somewhat modern in design; the improvement, by alteration and enlargement, of old ones; the erection of neat wire fences; and the more extensive cultivation of the land, are all quite noticeable. With respect to new buildings, I might say that in a few instances they may be rather pretentious; yet, even if the situation justifies that criticism, I much prefer having to make it to being obliged to report no progress in that direction.

Race, Religion, Morality.—The Indians of Nova Scotia belong to the Micmac tribe of Algonquins of eastern Canada. All are Roman Catholics, very steadfast in their faith. Those living at Whycocomagh take a great pride in a new church erected on their reserve last year through the zeal and energy of the priest, who has charge of the band. The building, notwithstanding its modest dimensions, is to my mind the prettiest edifice of its kind in Cape Breton; and I regard it as another striking evidence of progress among our Indians.

All are loyal British subjects. They are honest, sober, law-abiding, and very submissive to the well intentioned wishes of those who are striving to promote their welfare. Like other people they have their faults, which, I believe, 'lean to virtue's side' oftener than is the case with most mortals.

For detailed information, I beg to refer the department to statistical returns and the reports forwarded to it by the various local officials throughout the province.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Supt.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 10, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains 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, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 293 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this superintendency has been fairly good; there was no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, fishing, and making baskets, axe-handles, and lobster-traps and hoops, which are used in building traps.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle. The Indians take good care of their stock.

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Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, and in good repair, with a few exceptions.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of Lennox Island are well supplied with farm implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding; there is a marked improvement in their condition. One of them, named Lemuel Bernard, is an enterprising young man; he has a grocery store on Lennox Island, and furnishes nearly all the supplies which are given to the destitute Indians on that reserve. He is doing a good business. It is very convenient for the poor Indians to get their supplies so near home. A post office has been established on Lennox Island this year. Chief John Sark is postmaster.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians living on the reserve of Lennox Island are temperate with a few exceptions. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

[Report received too late for publication in proper position.]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE,

DESERONTO, June 14, 1913.

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, 1913.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reservation 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, bordering on the north shore of the bay of Quinte gradually sloping south-erly to the bay, the area of which is 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 have access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,411, being an increase of 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, 20 deaths during the year, which is a low death-rate considering the population, no epidemic having occurred. There were a few cases of diphtheria, none of which proved fatal. The principal diseases were grippe, scarlet fever, measles and other minor ailments, which the doctors quickly overcame. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, the percentage of which would not appear to be more than those who are afflicted with this dread disease among the white people adjacent to the reserve. I am happy to say that there are but few cases of this disease on the reservation. I attribute this to the untiring zeal of the department in sending out instructions as to sanitation and care of those who are afflicted with this disease, which instruction has, on different occasions, been communicated to the band. The doctors also have been diligent in giving instructions when called upon to visit those who are afflicted. There have been, however, a few cases of virulent type of pneumonia which in some cases resulted in death. The Indians appear anxious to observe sanitary laws, keeping their houses, yards, and outhouses clean and in a sanitary condition, cultivating flowers, having gardens, and growing vegetables, and in some cases have nice lawns, which they keep clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—Principal among the occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising vegetables, strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits where a ready market is found in towns adjacent to the reserve. A number went largely into growing tomatoes to supply a canning factory in Deseronto, but, owing to the cold, wet season, the tomatoes did not ripen as was expected, therefore this industry did not pay as well as was expected. There were, however, some who were well paid for their venture, one Indian having received \$400 from his crop of two acres. The Indians are not discouraged at the failure, but will cultivate a larger acreage of tomatoes during this present year. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, others in saw-mills, box factories, car shops, machine shops, being good workmen, therefore receive good wages, being temperate, reliable and punctual at their work. There are about 80 engaged in farming, nearly all of whom are successful, the land, when properly tilled, being very productive. Some, however, neglect their farms, which, when neglected, grow up with foul weeds and become non-productive. The spring of 1912 could not have been better for seeding operations, the land having worked well for a seed bed which, when sown, came up nicely and grew rapidly, but shortly after seeding the wet weather came on and drowned out a large amount of grain on low flat lands, and after the grain was cut it could not be housed owing to the continued wet weather; some of the grain which grew in the stook and when housed was wet, in many instances became musty, therefore being unsaleable. A large amount of grain was wasted in the field and those who had grain to sell received a low figure; the buckwheat crop, owing to wet weather, having been a complete failure or nearly so, and any that was harvested was unsaleable and was ground up with other unsaleable grain and fed to pigs, which, when fattened, brought high prices, and in a manner recouped for loss sustained on account of damaged grain.

A good crop of hay was harvested, but, owing to wet weather, was not in good condition, and when sold did not bring good prices, some of the farmers refused to sell at prices offered, consequently a large amount of hay will be carried over. Potatoes, when growing, appeared to be a large crop, but when harvesting operations were commenced, it was found that fully one-half was rotten, therefore potatoes were scarce, and it will be necessary for some farmers to import their seeds. Corn was a poor crop owing to the cold wet weather. A large number of Indians are engaged in dairying, having a large number of cows and sending the milk to the cheese factories, one of which is located near the eastern part of the reserve, the other at the western. Owing to the abundance of grass, they have received a good revenue from this industry.

The Agricultural Society still maintains its popularity, its membership having increased during the year, having held a very successful fall show at the council house. A good show of stock and farm produce was exhibited, and an improvement in their cattle and horses is observed, they being in fine condition. It is gratifying to observe the improvement made in their cows and other stock, some of which are well bred. There are some fine specimens of Holsteins, Jerseys and Durhams. Various breeds of hens, turkeys, geese and ducks were shown, which the Indians appear to be interested in. A fine lot of horses were shown which would compare favourably with any of the adjoining townships of white people.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected during the year, being well and substantially built on stone foundations, comfortable and up-to-date, two large barns having been built with underground stables, with all the latest improvements, old buildings having been repaired, gardens and lawns fenced and painted, showing conclusively that the Indians are progressive and prosperous, their houses and surroundings being more home-like and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are largely a mixed breed, which is gradually being improved as better stock is bought for breeding purposes, which gradually brings their stock to a higher grade.

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Farm Implements.—The Indians have sufficient implements of the latest improved kind, some of which are not properly housed. However, efforts have been made by a number to erect proper buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the band are steadily progressing, largely sober and industrious, each year bettering their condition, priding themselves on their stock, keeping their buildings, outhouses, and fences in good condition, and surroundings clean and comfortable. Several of the younger members have engaged in farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable.

There are others who are indolent, becoming destitute and more miserable as they advance in years, but I am proud to say that very few are in this condition, the band as a whole being prosperous, contented and comfortable, and proud of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who are addicted to the excessive use of liquor, thereby wasting their means, at times paying fines or being sent to prison. The majority being temperate, look with contempt upon those who waste their means in this way. The younger members look upon those addicted to liquor with contempt. Liquor is a curse, there appears to be no possible way of convicting those who supply the liquor to the Indians. The morals of the band are good, comparing favourably with any community, the Indians being kind to each other, law abiding, courteous, willing to lend a helping hand to any member in distress or sickness, sympathizing with any and all weak members.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. R. STANTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 9, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—There are five reserves in this agency; four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity. 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 refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve 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 meadows, 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

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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 nearest 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, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S RESERVE, 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 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 (Minnesota 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

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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 in 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. 61A.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on occupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. The principal catch 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	76
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	95
Clearwater Lake band, No. 61	18
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	196
Gambler's band, No. 63	15
Rolling River band, No. 67	78

Total population 478

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency on the whole has been very satisfactory during the past year. There have been 12 births and 9 deaths, 3 adults and 6 minors. There was 1 case of typhoid fever on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, and the medical officer, Dr. Evans, took all the necessary precautions in the case, with the result that no other cases developed. Grippe was prevalent during the winter and several deaths resulted from this disease, as a result of pneumonia following in each fatal case. Tuberculosis was the cause of the deaths of the adults. The winter was a severe one, having been continuously cold with a heavy snow-fall, and was especially hard on the Indians, confining them more closely to their homes, and under the conditions in which they live, proving to them the great importance of keeping themselves and their homes clean; and that the instructions of the department towards this end are wise, and so they see the necessity of carrying them out, as far as possible. The low death-rate bears this out. The Cottage hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school (Dr. Wheeler, medical officer and Nurse Hight in charge) has done excellent work during the year. The patients were principally school pupils, but a larger number of patients from the reserves were treated than in former years, going to show that the prejudice against coming to the hospital, which a large number of the Indians have, is wearing off.

The fact that the Indians during the spring and summer months move from their houses and live in tents, has a great tendency to improve their health, and it also gives them the opportunity to clean their houses and premises thoroughly.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers. Their principal grain crop is wheat; oats and barley are also grown for feed. They have good gardens, raise corn, potatoes and other garden stuffs.

They also raise cattle, some horses and pigs. The majority raise poultry and some turkeys and geese. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the band also earn a little by the sale of fur, senega-root, wild fruits and fire-wood. Their principal income is from the sale of wheat, which generally grades No. 1 and 2 Northern.

The majority of the members of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, now earn their living by farming and raising cattle and some horses. Some few still earn their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the young women are excellent needlewomen and earn a good living by their industry in this line; some also work out as domestics. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers and earn good wages.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, farm a little, raise some cattle and a few horses. Considerable revenue is made by the band in the sale of fire-wood, hay, senega-root and wild fruits. The young men work out as farm labourers and some of the young women, ex-pupils of the Birtle boarding school, as domestics in the homes of white farmers in the vicinity of their reserves.

The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds and tan hides. A number of the men work out during harvest and threshing-time with their teams, and make good wages. The band also makes considerable money by the sale of fur, principally muskrat, mink and wolf.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise some cattle and horses and a few poultry. Their principal revenue is from the sale of fire-wood, hay and furs. They also work out with their teams during the threshing season, and earn good wages. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, and work out occasionally in the homes of the white farmers in the vicinity of their reserve.

The Gambler's reserve, No. 63, has only two families, John Tanner and his son Joseph. The father is a good farmer and cultivates over 100 acres. His principal crop is wheat. He also raises horses and cattle, pigs and poultry of all kinds. He is progressive and is very well-to-do. His farm is well equipped with all the necessary up-to-date machinery required to work a farm. His son Joseph is employed at his trade of shoemaking in the Qu'Appelle industrial school, of which he is a graduate.

Buildings.—The class of building on the reserve is log with shingled roofs, with kitchens attached. There are also a number of lumber ones, neatly built and painted. There are a number of log shanties, but these are getting less each year. The stables are also log, with a few lumber ones. The granaries are mostly built of lumber.

Good progress is being made in the building of dwelling-houses on each reserve, and each head of a family tries to have a better one than his neighbour.

Stock.—The past winter was a severe one, but fortunately there were no very bad storms. Hay ran short on some of the reserves, especially on the Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin's reserves, and some little loss may be expected later on. On the whole cattle and horses have come through in very fair condition. Bulls wintered very well with the exception of those on the two reserves mentioned above. On the whole the owners of stock take good care of their animals; there are some, however, who give their animals, especially the cattle, very little attention or care.

Farm Implements.—The reserves on the whole are fairly well equipped with the necessary farm implements, and the Indians are adding each year to the number. Most of the farm machinery is owned by the Indians themselves, having been purchased by their own earnings, and consequently is well cared for by the owners.

Two of the bands, Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin's, have purchased steam threshing outfits, for which they are paying, in both cases, in yearly instalments.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians in this agency is slowly but steadily improving. In the cultivation of the soil the Indians are showing greater interest, especially as they are not so easily discouraged as in former years after a bad harvest and low prices for grain (which was the condition last season), but intend to make a better effort to increase their acreage this coming season. There are of course a number who will never settle down to farm or raise cattle, preferring to roam about picking up odd jobs here and there, and doing some hunting and trapping during the fur seasons.

A notable feature to be commended is the number of school graduates who subscribe for the weekly newspapers of Winnipeg, *Farmer's Advocate* and the local weekly papers.

On the whole the Indians are industrious and have great respect for the law. Some, through their industry, are improving their condition, and others do not seem to get any better off, and are always in debt to the local merchants.

The cattle industry is not going ahead as it should. The restrictions of pasturage and small hay crops have retarded this industry to some extent.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been satisfactory. There are some who are addicted to intoxicants, and seem to have no great trouble in procuring them if they have the money to pay for them. It is almost impossible to convict suspects in these cases, as absolute proof is necessary, and while there are those who are always ready to report these cases, it is another matter when it comes to sworn evidence. The department has a special constable for the suppression of the traffic. The morals of the Indians, under the conditions in which they live, are fairly good.

Crops.—The spring seeding was late, the land having been very wet, seeding was general by May 1, and was completed by June 1. The growing conditions during the beginning of June were fair, but towards the end and first part of July no rain fell and the crops were commencing to suffer. The situation, however, was relieved in time to save the crop in part, but some of the grain-fields suffered. Hail also did considerable damage on some of the reserves. Harvest began on August 30, and was general on September 4. Threshing began on October 8, but returns were far below expectations, especially on the Birdtail Sioux reserve. Potatoes were a good crop, but corn and other garden stuff was poor, on account of the dry weather in June. Wheat averaged 8; oats, 23.60; barley, 9.88 bushels per acre.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, March 31, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Tribe.—The people of this agency are Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree.

OLD ST. PETERS RESERVE.

This reserve was surrendered and sold in the year 1907 and can hardly be considered as a reserve now, although the annuity and land payments were made there in June, 1912. There are still residing on the old reserve about 921 Indians.

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, spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river, and contains 21.90 square miles.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 145.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, but some of the Indians work in the cord-wood and tie camps during the winter months.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, with shingle roofs, in which the Indians live in the winter; but they usually live in teepees or tents during the summer.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve cannot be classed as stock-raisers, at present they have 8 horses, 65 head of cattle and 2 pigs; but these figures do not include 8 head of cattle supplied by the department.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are principally pagans and are not very progressive, the majority of them are in poor circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, and their morals are as good as the average.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, with a mixture of French half-breed.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the Winnipeg river, in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the principal meridian. The river runs in a northeasterly direction and empties into Lake Winnipeg.

Population.—The population of this band is 531.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this season.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting, but they also work as labourers at any work they can find to do. Fur has been quite plentiful this season and some of the band have made very good wages hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are constructed of logs with shingled roofs, and in most cases are comfortable and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have more live stock than any other band in this agency. They have at present 8 horses, 264 cattle and 5 pigs; this does not include 10 head of cattle supplied them by the department.

Farm Produce.—This year these Indians have raised about 1,200 bushels of grain, and the majority of them have small gardens.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are fairly temperate, and their morals are slightly above the average.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of Saulteux and Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Little Black river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 2,000 acres, which is timbered with a mixture of spruce, tamarack and poplar.

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Population.—This band has a population of 76.

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

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, although most of the men worked in the lumber camp last winter.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingled roofs, and are very comfortable and clean.

Stock.—There are at present 21 head of cattle on this reserve, which number includes 2 head supplied by the department.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be industrious and are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and are morally as good as could be expected.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,316 acres. The surrounding country is reported to be rich in mineral. Fire was through this reserve some years ago, and there is quite a lot of dry tamarack and spruce still standing on the burned part of the reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, and not one death has occurred during the past winter.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, but fishing was very poor this season at all the reserves situated on Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs with shingled roofs and seem to be warm and comfortable.

Stock.—There are at present 2 horses and 21 head of cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people seem to be satisfied, but they do not make much progress and are very much given to roaming around.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals compare very favourably with those of other bands.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. R. COLCLEUGH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

FISHER RIVER AGENCY,

HODGSON, May 22, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIB.—I respectfully beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

As I was appointed to this agency only in January, my report will be very brief.

Reserve.—The Fisher River agency is composed of the following reserves:—Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Grand Rapids, Poplar River, Berens River, Bloodvein, Pekangekum, Deer Lake and Little Grand Rapids, situated upon or adjacent to Lake Winnipeg.

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Tribe.—The first two reserves are composed of Cree Indians, the remaining eight bands are of the Saulteaux tribe, with the exception of a few Ojibbewas.

Population.—The total population of the agency is about 2,000.

Health.—Taken as a whole the health is good, but could be improved, and the ravages of consumption greatly lessened, if the Indians could be induced to adopt common sanitary precautions and keep better ventilation in their houses during the winter months.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians obtain a living by hunting and fishing, some are employed by the fish companies on Lake Winnipeg during the summer and in the lumber camps in the winter. The new reserve of Peguis, a splendid piece of land, is well suited for mixed farming; the people who are already in occupation from the old reserve of St. Peters are making good progress, having large gardens and some several acres of land sown with grain. With cattle-raising the Indians of Peguis reserve should be very comfortable in a short time.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance in this agency is as good as can be expected considering the example set by those who are supposed to know better. Morally there is plenty of room for improvement.

General Remarks.—The rapidity with which the country to the west of Lake Winnipeg is being settled will soon deplete it of game of every kind. The desire of the Peguis band to cultivate land and raise cattle is gratifying. If the bands to the north of Peguis will bestir themselves with their cattle and gardens, all could become self-supporting. Many of the homes in the Peguis and Fisher River reserves are a credit to the occupants.

Your obedient servant,

T. H. CARTER,
Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 10, 1913.

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, 1913, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.:—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks; Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 842, being the same as in my last report.

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

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead timber that is only fit for cord-wood. The land is good, being a rich clay loam.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the different bands in this agency has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic, and the death-rate has been lower than it has been during the past eight years.

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Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers, at saw-mills and river-driving in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians in this agency are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, as every known case of intoxication has been promptly prosecuted, and severe punishment inflicted, a great improvement has been effected. At the present time an Indian of the Couchiching band is serving a six months' sentence for giving liquor to other Indians; a bartender at Rainy River was fined \$200 and costs for supplying liquor to an Indian last fall.

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 62.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, at river-driving, on 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 89.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, in saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

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.

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 of other merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

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 comprises 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands.

There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar.

The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B.

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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 191.

Occupations.—This band has various occupations, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, in saw-mills, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and are kept very neat and clean. A number have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roofs.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

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 38.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but a number work in lumber camps, river-driving, and in saw-mills.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but I think there has been an apparent improvement in this respect. In other respects they are fairly 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 65.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps, at river-driving and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

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. 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 47.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but for the past two years they have made considerable money by picking up saw-logs on the lake, for lumber companies; the chief owns a motor boat, with which they gather the logs. They are 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; and 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.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting.

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LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The allotted reserve for this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

There is said to be considerable good timber on this reserve, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is only 12.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their living.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

GRISWOLD AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the band on the two reserves in this agency are Sioux or Dakotas 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 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west corner post of section 34, of township 10, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going east 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section 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 northern, eastern and western 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, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in width, covering 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses the meadow, the land rises abruptly from the flats and forms a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been washed out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow poplar, ash and scrubby oak, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

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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 6,084 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,773 acres of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population on this reserve is 322.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health conditions of this band continue to improve. Hygienic laws are being observed to a certain extent, and the life in the open air all through the spring, summer and fall is a great factor in the health of these Indians. The reserve has been free from any epidemics during the past year. There are few cases of tuberculosis on this reserve. There would be many more if the Indians lived in their small close houses all the year round. It is not easy to teach the Indians how to ventilate their houses, but it is to be hoped that in time they will improve in this respect.

They all gather and burn the refuse that has accumulated around their houses during the winter season. The Sioux or Dakotas living on this reserve are a very hardy race and there are some fine specimens of manhood here, tall, well built, cleanly fellows. The death-rate was slightly in excess of the birth-rate this year. There are 7 old men and 19 old women ranging from 65 to 85 years of age.

Occupations.—The Indians are for the most part good farmers. A few go trapping in the season and meet with varied success. Fur was not very plentiful this season and the Indians have to go a long way to get any at all. There is no trapping around here. A few of them go fishing and catch enough for domestic purposes. One-third of the Indians go hunting big game during the season. They thoroughly enjoy the hunt and all were successful this year.

The Indians had a fairly good crop this year; but, owing to the poor crops during the two preceding seasons, some of them got rather deeply into debt and it took all and more than they made to clear them. The particulars of crops with values and all information as to sources of income have been given in full detail in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report.

As the reserve is too small for pasturage for cattle, the Indians only keep a few milch cows for the use of their families.

Buildings.—There have been a number of buildings erected this year, on a slightly larger scale than the old houses. The winter abodes of the Indians are far too small for health and comfort, and I think that in the future they will build larger and better houses.

Stock.—The Indians are improving their stock, both by breeding and purchasing a better class of horses. Two or three teams of heavy work horses have been purchased by the Indians this year. One man paid \$600 for a span of heavy mares.

All stock is in good condition for the work this spring, especially the work oxen loaned by the department to the ex-pupils.

Farm Implements.—The Indians follow the example of their white neighbours and leave the bulk of their machinery outside.

Characteristics.—The Sioux Indian is very industrious, for the most part ambitious, and possessed of a large stock of patience. He has a fertile imagination, rather suspicious nature, and has no idea of economy.

Progress.—The Sioux of this band are making a good living out of the land, and one Indian had over 3,000 bushels of wheat; he sold one car-load, and he has another car-load in the elevator. This same Indian is opening a bank account this spring. In a general way they are finding out that it pays to put a little money by. They are

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also improving their horses and making them more valuable. The Indians of this agency paid nearly \$5,000 worth of approved accounts, and also paid quite a number of outside accounts, so on the whole they are progressing very favourably.

These Indians observe the law as well as their white brethren, and in some ways they are ahead of them; an Indian will pay up cheerfully if he has anything to pay with.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no whisky-drinking reported on the reserve this year, although one or two have got liquor in Brandon. Owing to the foreign element in the country, it is easy for an Indian to obtain whisky if he wants it very badly. The tendency of the band is towards temperance. There have been no magisterial cases during the year, just a few family disagreements that were settled amicably.

There is a decided improvement in the morals of the Indians, undoubtedly due to the education they have received in the churches and schools.

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 9, 10, and 11, of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south, and upon each side of it is growing building timber and fire-wood to the extent of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow-land, furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a good sandy loam, 408 acres of which is under actual cultivation.

Population.—The total population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is normal. Nearly all the Indians on this reserve move down into the bush by the river during the winter, so that they are fairly healthy owing to the better ventilation in the tents. There have been two or three cases of serious illness during the winter and Dr. Banting, of Pipestone, has been out fairly often. The cases are progressing favourably.

Occupations.—The general occupation is that of farming. The particulars as to acres, crops, values and improvements are all to be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics which is forwarded with this report. During the season some of the band spent a portion of time in hunting and trapping, finding the same, not only profitable, but enjoyable.

Stock and Implements.—Owing to shortage of pasture, the band has given up the cattle industry.

The Indians on this reserve are not so well equipped with stock and implements as the Indians on the Oak River reserve, consequently they do not farm as much as they might do.

Buildings.—There were no new buildings erected this year.

Stock.—The Indians take good care of their horses and always keep enough hay for their own use. There is one new team of work horses on the reserve this year.

Farm Implements.—The usual Manitoba care is given to the implements, left exposed to the elements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux on this reserve are more of a roaming disposition and not so disposed to work. There are quite a number of the Turtle Mountain reserve Indians here, and they brought their failings with them.

There are a few good examples on the reserve: one man had over 6,000 bushels of wheat and 1,400 bushels of oats; the others ranged from 60 bushels to 400. Several have turned over a new leaf and are ready for work in the spring.

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Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are a law-abiding community. The missionary told me that there has been no gambling on the reserve, and I have had no complaints against the Indians for drinking intoxicants this year.

Their morality is as good as can be expected from them. There is room for improvement along this line.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA,
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1913.

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, 1913, together with 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 and spruce, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, acting as guides, and hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and a few of them are industrious, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. A majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, whenever they can in any way procure them.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz., 32A and 32B, on Matheson and Clearwater bays, Lake of the Woods, having a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are to be found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, with some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—The members of this band engage in hunting, trapping, fishing, working in the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer, and some of them have nice patches of potatoes, and other vegetables.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are generally law-abiding and civil. Their progress is very slow so far as the reserve is concerned, as they prefer to work out rather than on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are on a par with the other Indians of this district, and are fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario. The combined area is 16,205 acres. On these reserves there is a small quantity of cedar, spruce, pine and poplar, with hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the bands has been good. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Trapping, hunting, fishing, working on steamers and in the lumber camps, are the occupations of these Indians. Some have very nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, of fair size, with good shingled roofs, well furnished and ventilated, and clean.

Stock.—What stock they have is well cared for both as to feed and water as well as properly stabled, and it has wintered in first-class order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and they take good care of them by keeping all their tools and implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of these two bands are industrious, and are becoming richer every year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are fairly temperate, while a portion of them make use of liquor to excess whenever they can procure it. Their morals are on a par with any of the other bands, which is fairly good.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz., 33A, 34B, Whitefish Bay; 34C, 37C, 37B, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A, 34B, on Shoal lake; and 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—The combined population is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands on the whole has been fairly good; several deaths have occurred, from old age, and long standing sickness; but no serious epidemic has visited the bands. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working at the fisheries, lumber camps, on steamboats, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking are the occupations of these Indians. Some of them have very nice gardens, from which they derive great benefit with potatoes and vegetables.

Stock.—Only Councillor Maisbeekeejick, No. 11, of band No. 34 has any stock, which he has raised himself, and he takes good care of his animals, all of which he has wintered in good condition, and he deserves credit for the progress he is making, not only with his stock, but otherwise. I may say that the other two bands are not progressing very much.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The members of these bands prefer to roam about in the old Indian way, and but slight progress is made on any of these reserves. They are generally indolent and do not take to farm work. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of these bands are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a number of them may be considered temperate. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area 5,763 acres. There is a very small amount of timber on this reserve, but some very good agricultural lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been on the whole fairly good, sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, picking wild rice, making rush mats and bead work, are the occupations of these Indians. Some of the men work on the boats and on the railroad, while some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, of fair size, and are kept clean and are well ventilated.

Stock.—They have only one yoke of oxen, which are well cared for in every respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is on the whole of a progressive nature, and is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—While a number of the band are to be considered temperate, yet the majority of them are much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which it is easy for them to procure on the American side, at Warroad, Minn., about 12 miles from the reserve. They are fairly 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. The combined area is 8,737 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of fine merchantable timber, agricultural land and fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 126.

Health and Sanitation.—There have not been any serious cases of illness reported, beyond the usual colds and influenza, and on the whole their health was good. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Working at the fishing stations, on steamers, and in lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some have nice patches of potatoes and corn.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, with shingled roofs, fairly well supplied with furniture and kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary implements for all the farm work they do, all of which are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not making very much progress. In a manner they are industrious, but they are not content with farming. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while the other portion is very much in the habit of making use of intoxicants to excess if they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair to good.

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ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: 35 A, 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. There is a large quantity of fine timber on all these reserves, and good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths in this band during the year, principally of old people, and from old standing diseases for which nothing could be done. On the whole their health may be considered good. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in working for the lumbermen, and on steamboats during the summer, hunting, fishing, and a few have gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer every year. They cannot bring themselves down to work on the reserve at farming. On the whole they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of the band that may be considered temperate, but the majority of them are in the habit of using intoxicants to excess when they can get them in any possible way. Their morals are fairly good, considering the mode of life they lead.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—The band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32 A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Sabaskong and Whitefish bays, with a combined area of 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber, and good hay swamps, and some good agricultural land, if properly handled.

Population.—The band has a population of 61.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good; several deaths have occurred during the year, from old standing diseases and old age. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, on steamers, hunting, fishing, picking berries, wild rice, and looking after their gardens, and potato patches are the occupations of the members of this band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, with shingled roofs, well finished, of good size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat; and it is a pleasure to approach this reserve, on the boat, as the whole place looks like a white village.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary farm implements, all of which are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band have made fair progress during the year, and are becoming richer each year. I may mention Chief Paypahmahseekay, or R. J. Roy, No. 27, who has a fine place at Black River and keeps a stopping place there for use of the lumbermen and others, and is doing very well; this winter he has been taking out cordwood and ties, and has done good work. There is also Charles Paypamepeeke, No. 22, who has a fine house at Whitefish rapids, which he has rented for a stopping place and he receives \$40 a month for it, which gives him a chance to go off hunting, at which he has been very successful during the winter. Others are doing well. All are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are to be considered temperate, while a number of them are very much in the habit of making use of intoxicants to excess if they can get them in any way. They are fairly moral.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz., Swan Lake, Islington, and One-mans lake, with a combined area of 24,899 acres. On these reserves there is merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands as well as some fine fishing lakes.

Population.—This band has a population of 231.

Health and Sanitation.—There are several cases of scrofula and tubercular diseases amongst this band, and several deaths have occurred during the year. There have been one or two drowning accidents, and also the burning to death of two Indians near the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, Winnipeg river, by the accidental burning of a shack they were sleeping in; but on the whole their health otherwise has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Occupations.—Freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, and acting as guides and canoe men to any one requiring their services, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making bark canoes, and bead-work, which they sell at good prices, are the occupations of these Indians. This and attending to their gardens and potato patches keep them busy, and a few men work in the lumber camps and on the railroad.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, with shingled and painted roofs, are fairly well furnished, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They take good care of the stock they have, both as to stabling, and feed and water, and they came through in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule industrious, and are becoming richer each year. Gilbert Bear is making the most progress, as he has quite a nice trading post, and makes a lot of money in this way. Moses Land, who was burnt to death, was also another progressive Indian, and made considerable money hunting and trading. There are several other Indians of the band who are doing very well. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very much addicted to the improper use of intoxicants, while there are a few that may be counted temperate. Their morals are not as good as they might be, although most of the women are considered moral, and compare favourably with any of the other bands in this agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is made up of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac de Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabusgang, 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 and has an area of 8,882 acres. There is a very little timber on this reserve, as it was cut under license some years ago. There are some good hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as could be wished for. There have been several deaths in the band due to colds and old standing cases of consumption and scrofula; otherwise their health has been fair. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed.

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Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are working in the tie camps, cutting cord-wood for the merchants, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, well ventilated, and are kept fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is fairly well cared for. The winter has been long; consequently, the hay supply ran short, and we were obliged to purchase a few tons to get through the winter. However, the stock is in good condition at the present date.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements and tools, all of which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very slow progress is made by the members of this band on their reserve, as they prefer working out, and roaming about from one place to another. There is only one man that remains on the reserve continuously, that is Alex. Singleton, and he is making fair progress. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very much inclined to make use of intoxicants to excess when they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair to good.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake and has an area of 12,872 acres. At present there is only a small quantity of timber on the reserve, as it has been cut lately under license.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No complaints have been received, neither has there been any casualty reported. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the tie camps and on the railroad, hunt, fish, pick berries and wild rice, and a few of them have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are constantly on the go from one place to another; consequently very little progress is made on the reserve. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very much inclined to make use of intoxicants to excess, while there are a few that may be considered temperate. Their morals are on a par with the other bands.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac de Mille Lacs, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 79.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few deaths during the year, principally among old people and from long standing diseases for which nothing could be done. The general health of the band, however, has been good. Sanitary measures are in general well carried out, and all the Indians have been attended to by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are working on the railroad, in tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their potato patches and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but are making slow progress, owing to the nomadic mode of life they lead. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band are considered temperate, while the other portion are in the habit of making use of intoxicants if they can possibly get them. Their morals are questionable in many respects.

LAC SEUL BANDS.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake, with an area of 49,000 acres. The Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands occupy different parts of the reserve. There is a large quantity of fine timber on this reserve as well as hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population is 695.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been fairly good. Several accidents have occurred by shooting and drowning, and there were two cases of insanity, one of which died at the Dynevor hospital, the other is at the Mimico asylum where she is being taken care of. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. All the Indians have been examined and vaccinated by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—Working for the Hudson's Bay Company, freighting, acting as guides and canoemen, hunting, fishing, making birch bark canoes, bead-work, berry and wild rice picking, and looking after their potato patches and gardens are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, well-built and ventilated, and are generally kept clean and neat.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of as to feed and water as well as to stabling, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, all of which are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer every year. They are making fair progress in some respects, with room for further improvement. They are generally speaking law-abiding and courteous in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is temperate, while the larger portion of them are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. On the whole they are moral, with a few exceptions, chiefly amongst the women.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake with an area of 8,042 acres. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber, and a small amount of agricultural land, and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been carried out fairly well.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats, and bark canoes, acting as canoemen and guides to any tourist or other person requiring their services, and in this way they make a good living. A few of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are seldom on their reserve, they are constantly roaming about; hence they are not making any progress. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are fairly temperate, while some are not. Considering the nomadic life they lead, their morals may be considered fair to good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river and has an area of 10,244 acres. On it there is a quantity of fine timber, and some fine hay swamps.

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Population.—The band has a population of 148.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band, and, beyond the usual colds and influenza, their health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their potato patches and gardens, are their principal occupations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious, and are doing well, while the other portion are indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band are temperate, while the other portion are given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are rather poor.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, March 31, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

There are 7 reserves in this agency, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Little Playgreen lake, about 22 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 18,448 acres; formerly it contained 10,340 acres, 8,108 acres having been added to this reserve, owing to the many adhesions to this reserve, principally from York Factory and the country contiguous to it.

The physical features of this reserve are rock and muskeg with spruce, tamarack, jack-pine, and poplar bluffs all over it. On the small fertile spots near the water the Indians build their houses, and make their gardens.

Population.—This band numbers 738 with 51 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very fair since June 1. During the winter a great deal of sickness was prevalent throughout the reserve, 47 deaths occurring. From June 1 only a few deaths have taken place.

The hospital has remained closed this winter owing to the resignation of Dr. Dent and Mrs. Dent, the matron. At present the hospital is now being used to accommodate the children of the Indian boarding school, which was burnt down on February 26. Sanitary measures are being observed by the Indians, such as cleaning the refuse away from their dwelling-houses, and otherwise keeping their homes well aired and well scrubbed.

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.

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Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, of fair size, generally with two rooms down-stairs, and bed-rooms up-stairs. Roofs are either shingled, or rubber felting is used in the place of shingles.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on the reserve, and most of these are private property.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools are in use mostly, ploughs are only used to break up their gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of this band are good workers and industrious. They excel in trapping, and in any of the occupations that are habitual to them they generally do them well. They are not progressive as to saving up their earnings, which many of them could do; but no doubt they will learn eventually to adopt better modes and standards in order to lay something by for their old age.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, so long as temptation does not exist. Their morals are only fair, with room for improvement.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about 60 miles from Norway House, and contains 7,760 acres. This office has not yet been informed of the amount of the addition that has been made to this reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 512, with 12 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year, 17 deaths having taken place. As these Indians mostly live in tents during the summer, their houses are only occupied for a very short time, principally in the winter time and spring months, thus overcoming to a great extent unsanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting, are the general occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures. Many of the buildings are assuming a more modern aspect in regard to shingles, and rubber roof felting is more generally used than the old style of poles and earth covering.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve at present.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not progressive as yet, living principally from day to day, and they have no thought for the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate so long as temptation does not exist. Their morals are very loose, though the missionaries are doing all in their power to elevate them.

NELSON HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 430, with 31 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been very healthy, only one death occurring. Tents are more generally used here, summer and winter, thus giving them plenty of fresh air and materially benefiting their health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer by canoes and York-boats, and tripping and trapping in the winter, are the only occupations of this band, except fishing for their daily need.

Buildings.—The houses are very few as yet; they are built of logs, with poles for the roof with earth covering or bark taken from the large spruce-trees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock as yet.

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Farm Implements.—Only a few garden tools are used at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—The chief characteristic of this band is their independence. They make a good living at their several occupations, but never make provision ahead. Their progress is very slow, but with a surveyed reserve, they would likely strive to improve themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, as no temptation in the way of liquor exists here, and their morals are certainly very much ahead of the other bands in this agency.

SPLIT LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band has a population of 326, with 10 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, only 6 deaths occurred during the year. The habits of these Indians are much the same as those of the Nelson House band, life in their tents and the open air conducing to their health in a very material way.

Occupations.—Freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in winter are the occupations of this band. Fishing for their daily need and winter food is also another useful occupation.

Buildings.—A few scattered log buildings have been erected. They are covered with poles and earth, and in a good many cases with the bark off the large spruce-trees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—With all the combined earnings of their work and trapping, these Indians still exist from day to day, no thought of the morrow bothering them. With the Hudson Bay railway approaching their country very soon, these Indians may get a better idea of progressive ways, both in their homes and general character.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are so far not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are not very good, contact with so many white people passing through their country tending to demoralize them.

OXFORD HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and the Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve, but lives on the shores of the Oxford lake.

Population.—This band numbers 300, with 4 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, 11 deaths occurring during the year. These Indians live mostly in tents in the summer-time, and have winter camps, which naturally tends to keep them in good health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, hunting and trapping in winter, and fishing for their own use are the occupations of this band.

Buildings.—There are at present very few houses, as there is no reserve yet. As soon as their reserve is laid out, building operations will be more in evidence.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their usual employments, but take no thought for the morrow. A few of them are careful and wish to better themselves, but the majority are extremely careless of the future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, but their morals are not such as to be a credit to them.

GOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is mostly Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve, one part of this band lives at God's lake, and the other part lives at Peepikwahchoos, 100 miles E.N.E. from God's lake.

Population.—This band numbers 301, with 18 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has only been fair, 15 deaths occurred during the year, tuberculosis in most cases being the cause. The chief cause of so much sickness resulting in death every year is accounted for in the following manner: there is a muskeg portage before entering the God's lake, which is 3 miles long. Many Indians have been known to have lost their health at this portage owing to its almost impassable condition during rainy seasons, over which they have to pack all the freight through this muskeg. Men hardly ever attain old age at God's lake.

Buildings.—A few log shacks are the only buildings owned by these Indians.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—As these Indians lead a roving life, very little progress is noticeable either in their habits or in their dwellings. This band and Island Lake band are considered the most backward of all the bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, but their morals do not amount to much.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe with a mixture of the Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve as yet, and live on different parts of the Island lake.

Population.—This band numbers 491, with 9 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was only fair for the year, 18 deaths occurring during the year from various causes. An outbreak of measles in the spring was the cause of most of the deaths.

Occupations.—Fishing for daily use, freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter are the usual occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Very few buildings have been erected as yet. No doubt when they know the exact location of their reserve they will commence to build.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are very backward. They are very unclean in their habits, and live from one day to another, taking no thought for the morrow. It will be some time before any material progress is noted in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are no worse than those of the other bands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. STEWART,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PAS AGENCY,

LE PAS, April 7, 1913.

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, 1913.

I might preface my remarks by stating that I commenced my duties as agent here only on January 1, 1913. Thus being only three months on duty, I am not in a position to make a lengthy or detailed report on last year's progress. On my recent visit to the various reserves in this agency statistics were very difficult to obtain owing to the absence of many of the male members of the bands on their periodical hunting trips.

This agency consists of six reserves, namely Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe.—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, Man., and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. There is abundance of timber on this reserve, comprising spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack. A fair quantity of hay can also be made. The soil is good, but very stony.

Population.—The band numbers 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair during the past year, the mortality being greater among the younger members, due no doubt to neglect of parents in carrying out proper sanitary measures.

Occupations.—These Indians look solely to hunting and fishing for a livelihood. Some of them raise potatoes for their own use, and a few have cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of logs, some with shingled roofs, and others are roofed with rubberoid. On this reserve there is a log school-house, in good repair, and a nice little church, built by the Indians.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept, and the Indians generally have enough hay for them. Cattle seem fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress in this band is doubtful. Prices paid for furs have been lower than last year, and fishing very poor, so that advancement has been slight, if any.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and their morals are fair.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Moose lake, Man. A large island some three miles out in the lake forms part of the reserve, which with hay-lands forms an area of 3,663 acres. There are quantities of building and other timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay-lands. The soil is good in places, but very stony.

Population.—This band has a population of 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The state of health has been generally good for the past year. The mortality here is also amongst the children. The roaming habits of these people during the hunting season is no doubt the cause of this fatality among the children. This band is reported as energetic in burning refuse around their dwellings in spring. Most of the houses visited were clean and well kept.

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Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal means by which the members of this band subsist. Some of them plant gardens, and thus raise enough potatoes for their own use, and they have a few cattle. Fishing has not been so good in Moose lake as in former years, so the Indians were practically dependent upon the fur hunt, which has been fair, but prices were generally low.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of logs; some have shingled roofs. Among these are one or two frame buildings, which are a great improvement to the reserve.

Stock.—Few cattle are kept, and sufficient hay was provided for them. They seemed in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing, and seem anxious to better their condition on their reserve, copying the white man as far as they are able to do so in their home surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river. In addition the band has a timber berth some miles up the Carrot river, and a small fishing station on Clearwater lake, making an area of 7,160 acres. The reserve is partly covered with small-sized timber of various kinds. There is also a good deal of swamp-land on which a fair quantity of hay can be cut in dry seasons.

Population.—The band numbers 441.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair. Several very old people have died and some young children. This mortality among the young children is due no doubt to the neglect of the parents in carrying out the advice of the medical officer. Here also garbage and refuse are gathered and burned in spring.

Occupations.—The majority of the men in this band hunt the fur-bearing animals. A few are employed by traders and are paid good wages. Some work on boats in summer, others are hired as canoemen and axemen on surveys. Fishing is much neglected, and only enough fish are caught for their own needs.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are frame, neatly painted; but the greater number are built of logs and have shingled roofs. Some have rubber roofing. No lumber was sawn last summer owing to the inability of the Indians to get their logs down the Carrot river. Stables are built of logs and are very small and poorly constructed.

Stock.—Their cattle wintered well, and there was sufficient hay to carry them through.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are progressing slowly. Many of them have, through their agent, opened bank accounts in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. They are law-abiding, and have great respect for law.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate. Few convictions for drunkenness have been reported, which speaks well for them, considering their proximity to the town, and their facilities for obtaining liquor. As to morality, outside of a few black-sheep, these Indians compare favourably with other bands in this agency.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains an area of 2,237 acres. There is some good spruce timber and hay-land on it. The soil also is good.

Population.—This band had a population of 89 at the last annuity payments.

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Occupations.—These Indians hunt for fur-bearing animals and moose. Fishing is poor, although a little is done at certain seasons. They plant gardens and raise potatoes for their own use, and some to sell to the lumber camps in their vicinity.

Buildings.—All the buildings on this reserve are of log. They are small, but comfortable and neat, being kept well whitewashed. The roofs are mostly shingled with cedar shingles; some are covered with paroid roofing.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The mortality has been very low during the past year. They are careful in burning refuse from around their dwellings in spring.

Stocks.—Their cattle are well kept, and were looking well at my visit. Hay was plentiful, but of a poor quality, owing to floods and heavy rains during the haying season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and quiet, and make a good living from the fur hunt, but their progress is slight, if any.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and their morals are fair.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Carrot river some 15 miles from Shoal lake, and there is another on Red Earth creek, making a total area of 4,751.64 acres. Large portions of this area are wet and swampy, with some hay-land. The timber is mostly small. Small tracts are arable, and the soil is very good.

Population.—There are 134 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good. Burning of garbage is well attended to in spring.

Occupations.—Hunting is the chief occupation of these Indians, but in summer they grow quantities of potatoes for their own use, and sell the surplus to lumber camps near them.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, some with shingled roofs, and others covered with paroid roofing. They are kept clean, being well whitewashed inside and out. The stables are better on this reserve than any others that I have seen.

Stock.—I am sorry to report that many of the cattle on this reserve are dying, not from the lack of fodder, but from the poor quality of the same. The hay-lands were flooded last season, and the Indians could not cut hay till the floods abated; then the nourishment was all soaked out of the hay. According to reports received, very few cattle will come through the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceful and law-abiding, and are looked upon as the most self-dependent and manly band in this agency. They are no doubt making some progress, but it is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, and contains an area of 1,883.17 acres. The soil is poor and stony, partly covered with scrub, and in places swampy. There is some good building timber on the reserve.

Population.—At the last annuity payments this band had a population of 156.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have kept in fairly good health during the past year. Their houses are kept clean, and they gather and burn the refuse on their premises in spring.

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Occupations.—The members of this band make their living by hunting fur and moose. They also do some fishing. Some of them trade on their own account, while others trade for the fur-trading companies in their vicinity. In summer they are employed as boatmen and canoemen, by these companies and travellers.

Buildings.—The buildings lately put up on this reserve are a decided improvement upon the old. Some frame houses with shingled roofs have been erected, and appear neat and tidy alongside of the log shacks of former days.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are also peaceful and law-abiding; but beyond some improvement in buildings, progress is difficult to discern.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate, and their morals are fair.

General Remarks.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been fair. They are attended by Dr. R. D. Orok, who is diligent in his duties. He visits the various reserves outside three times a year, and at the Pas as often as he is called upon.

I would mention the work done by the Indian constables on the reserves. They do good work, and are faithful in their duties. They are watchful and their presence on the reserve has a restraining effect upon the Indians. I would likewise commend the services of the R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness and promptness in dealing with law-breakers much of the peace and quietness we enjoy is due.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. TAYLOR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 29, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 first-class for grain growing purposes, the soil is rich and they can generally rely on a good supply of hay. There was a great amount of rain during the haying season, and a large quantity of hay was destroyed, and what was saved was a poor quality. The grain crop on the Roseau River and Rapids was as follows:—3,731 bushels of wheat and 1,830 bushels of oats. The crop was partly hailed out, and also destroyed by exceedingly wet weather. There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve.

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 country. There was no grain grown on this reserve last year, but there is considerable land to be sown this year.

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

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1st meridian. It has 10,816 acres. Most of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing, but I am sorry to say the Indians do not take advantage of it. The grain crop on this reserve for the year 1912 was as follows: 2,073 bushels of wheat, 2,154 bushels of oats, and 563 bushels of barley. This reserve is becoming depleted of wood. While the reserve is only 16 miles from Portage la Prairie, nothing has been done in the way of farm instruction, 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 first meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is in a good grain-growing district, and has a good supply of hay and water. The grain grown on this reserve, including Indian Gardens, was as follows:—5,939 bushels of wheat, 5,849 bushels of oats, and 1,980 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 first meridian. This is a good section of land for grain-growing, but very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 186; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 107; and Long Plain, 114; making a total of 407.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been as good as usual, there being considerable pneumonia, with some deaths, as the vital statistics will show. There is a consumptive tendency in several families, but care is taken as far as possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is principally carried on, on the Roseau River reserve, with a little stock-raising, the latter seeming to decrease from year to year. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively on all the reserves. 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, the latter not to a very great extent; but, if the Indians would stay at home, I have reason to believe they would very soon be well off.

On the Indian Garden reserve grain-farming only is carried on, and then to a very small extent.

On the Long Plain reserve grain-farming only is carried on, but on a very small scale, as it is impossible to keep the Indians on the reserve long enough to look after the crops properly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All the walls of the houses and stables are of logs. The shingle roofs in some instances are taking the place of the pole and mud roofs, and board floors are becoming more common. The Indians usually live in tents in summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air.

The cattle, which are decreasing, are not cared for properly by the Indians.

They are well supplied with implements, when any of them are desirous of starting farming. Some of them 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 very slow. To uplift an Indian, his whole character has to be changed, and how to do this on the reserve I fail to see; but if a young man of thrift and integrity were placed on a reserve where farming is carried on, I am of the opinion the young generation growing up would improve to a great extent.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance in my opinion is increasing not only among the men, but also among the women. Quite a number are fined, but this does not appear to have much effect.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, SIOUX BAND.

These people live on 26 acres of land which is situated 2 miles south of the city. A number of them have agreed to move to lot 14, which consists of about 108 acres situated 2 miles west of their present home. I consider this a good move, as they will have more land on which to grow vegetables. One cannot expect this band of Indians to do much work on so small an area of land, as it would not pay them to give up their positions with the farmers, from whom they receive \$2.50 to \$3 a day during the harvesting season. Many of them are engaged with farmers who live from 10 to 15 miles from the Sioux village, and on this account, they can seldom return to cultivate their gardens, hence they grow only potatoes and corn.

There are 120 in the band, they are fair farmers and horsemen, and can manage any kind of farm machinery. Several of the large farmers will employ from 10 to 15 Indians during the harvesting season, and some of these Indians have worked with the same employer for over 20 years. The relationship in such cases is very intimate, making it almost impossible to persuade this band to move on land any great distance from Portage la Prairie.

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 bush. It is not all suitable for grain-growing, but there is an abundant supply of hay, which is not taken advantage of.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9; west of the first meridian. It has an area of 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy bush 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 sufficient 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 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.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not first-class farm-land, but there is a fair supply of hay-land for grazing purposes, and it is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. There is some good spruce timber, and sufficient good land for gardens. There is also a good supply of hay.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the north 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.

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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 12,000 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake, and four small reserves near the mouth of Shoal river, which is situated on the south end of Dawson bay, on Lake Winnipegosis. They have an area altogether of about 5,500 acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce intermixed. They have sufficient hay-land, but no farm-land.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are some French, English, and Scotch half-breeds, in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is 1,564 according to last annuity payments; during the year there were 64 births and 47 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been as usual: there have been coughs, colds, and scrofula, but not to any greater extent than in former years. On Shoal River reserve there was an epidemic of *impetigo contagiosa*, this is a skin disease, but am pleased to say at the time of writing the trouble has disappeared.

Resources and Occupations.—Quite a number of the Indians have small gardens, and over and above that, the raising of live stock is about the only civilized industry they can take up on the reserve, as the land is not suitable for grain-raising.

There is plenty of fishing, and there is little need for the Indians to go hungry in the winter-time.

The Indians can make 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 can make considerable money by fishing.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, quite a number have shingle roofs, and mostly all have board floors. The stables simply have logs with poles and hay on the roof.

Stock.—The cattle are not given the care and attention necessary, and quite a number of cattle died for want of care. Strange as it may appear, the Indians that had the biggest herds and took an interest in their cattle did not lose any, while those that had only a few head did not provide sufficient for them, simply because they are not interested.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians is certainly slow. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke a living from hunting and fishing; and so long as they are given assistance by the government, too much must not be expected of them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that there has not been so much drinking among the Indians since my last report, but at the same time there is more or less going on all the time. I have not heard of any unusual cases.

The day school teachers on all the reserves have given me all the assistance that lay in their power.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

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LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

STONEWALL, MAN., April 18, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth report upon Indian affairs in Lake Manitoba inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1913.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started upon my inspection trip of this agency on June 17, meeting the agent, R. Logan, and party at Portage la Prairie. We proceeded to Westbourne by train, and from there took the Indian Department launch, *Henrietta*, for the first reserve, Sandy Bay; and Mr. Logan and his clerk, John McCowan, made the annual treaty payment on the 18th and 19th. Dr. Brian, our medical officer, did quite a business, though there was no serious illness on the reserve. I went over the Sandy Bay boarding school with Father Leonard, and found everything in good condition, the children neat and clean, and the buildings and surroundings in first class order.

I drove all over the reserve and found that a number of the band are making good improvements in the way of breaking up land for the purpose of going into grain-raising and mixed farming. A drainage district has been established by the local government just west of this reserve, and a large steam dredge was starting work at the time of my visit. In a short time this drainage of the back country will greatly benefit the reserve, as the swamps and a small lake back of the reserve are drained.

One of the Indians, Michael Beaulieu, had very bad luck during the year losing seventeen head of cattle through a swelling under the jaw; but the disease was confined to his herd. Andrew Spence, No. 105, is doing good work on the reserve. He had 375 bushels of oats last year, and has ten acres of oats and two acres of barley in crop this year. He also has two cows with calves, and has eighty acres fenced in with good barbed wire. A large number of Indians belonging to this band have made up their minds to farm, and are now getting started in this direction. The chief of this band was very sick at the time of my visit, and died shortly after we left the reserve.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on June 20, driving all over the reserve on the afternoon of that date. This band is just about holding its own. The people are making a good living by the men working out at times during the summer season and from the fishing in the fall and winter.

We arrived at Ebb and Flow reserve on the 23rd, and on the afternoon of the 24th I drove over all the reserve with Chief Houle. This band is making very little progress, and the gardens show that very little attention is being given to them. No vegetables were visible in the garden at the date of my visit, though the chief said that the various seeds and potatoes were sown. The members of this band go out to work with the farmers a good deal and neglect their own places.

I inspected the Lake St. Martin reserve on the 27th, driving on the reserve from 3 to 8 p.m., and visiting a good many of the Indians. The late Chief Marsden having died on June 9, the band elected his son to be the chief, subject to ratification by the department. George Thickfoot, a member of this band, has eight horses, thirty-two head of cattle, a good house and stables, a fine garden of potatoes and other vegetables, and a first-class barb wire fence, three strands, good posts with two gates. He has about 100 acres inclosed and is in very comfortable circumstances.

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The treaty payment on the Little Saskatchewan reserve was made on June 28. I drove out to look at the hay-land which has been recently given to them by the department, and found little change in the reserve from my last visit. There were no complaints from the band, and they all appear to have plenty of food,—fish at all times of the year.

I inspected the Fairford reserve on Saturday, June 29, and found that all the Indians on this reserve are about holding their own. Situated as they are on the Fairford river and Lake St. Martin, they get plenty of all kinds of game in season and have plenty of fish in all seasons. Most of them have a small garden of potatoes, but no grain-farming is done. Councillor Woodhouse, of this band, is setting a good example to the Indians, having fifty-four head of cattle and four horses, and has a big new house in course of construction, which was to be finished in the fall. While on a visit to this reserve before treaty-time this same councillor asked me to buy him a wagon and have it shipped to him. He gave me \$70 to pay for it, and it was at his place complete with double box at the time of my visit.

I arrived at the Crane River reserve at 5 p.m. on the afternoon of July 4, looked over all the gardens before dark and found two excellent ones on the reserve, the potatoes well up and kept clean. The cattle on the reserve were all in good condition at the time of my visit. The Indians of this band have earned a good deal of money from the contractor who bought the lumber on the reserve. He told me that during the past winter he had cut roughly a million and a quarter feet, board measure, of logs. The mill was running full time while we were there.

I arrived at the Waterhen reserve on Saturday, July 6. We paid the Indians, and looked over the reserve that evening and Monday, the 8th. All the Indians are in comfortable circumstances and make no complaints. There is plenty of fish in this district, and plenty of food always available. There is also a lot of game in this district, and the Indians live well and get enough money to clothe their families in a comfortable manner. This band asked to exchange four square miles of their reserve for the same quantity of hay-land on an island which lies just west of their reserve. This exchange has been agreed to by the department.

We arrived at the Pine Creek reserve at 7 p.m. on July 10, and the band was paid treaty money on the 11th. We held a band meeting for the election of chief and councillor on the 12th, and in the afternoon I drove over the reserve and saw all the improvements that are being made. The money that was given by the department for the building of a road through the reserve has been well expended by the band, and will be of great use to those members of the band who are settling and improving the part of the reserve about two miles back from Lake Winnipegosis. There is a fine Indian boarding school adjoining this reserve, managed by the Roman Catholic Church, and capable of accommodating about seventy children, and the Church has built a magnificent solid stone edifice near the school, 139 x 51 feet, with a spire about 150 feet high, which would be a credit to any community. Father Chaumont, the builder of this church, I regret to say, died during the past winter, leaving this beautiful building as a monument to his enterprise and ability. I arrived at the Shoal River reserve on Thursday, July 18, looked over the reserve on that day, and the 19th, and found that the Indians were all well, and had a good winter with little, if any, sickness in the band. Their cattle wintered well and the fishing was good. Rev. Mr. Dobbs informed me that they all earned a lot of money at the winter fishing, but spent it just as fast as it came in. There is no scarcity of provisions in this band either in winter or summer, as there is plenty of big game in this vicinity,—deer, moose, and elk.

PAS AGENCY.

I inspected the Pas reserve several times during the year, the first time being in July and the last in December, having been acting agent at that point from September

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1 till December 31, when I installed the new agent, W. R. Taylor. The Indians of this band are doing well, as the price of fur has been high and the catch during the past year has been good. Nearly all are improving their houses both inside and out, and getting some very good furniture. There are several sewing-machines on the reserve, and the ex-pupils of the industrial schools are using them to the great advantage of the band.

In January last, David Cook, one of the councillors, put up a billiard-room, bought three new tables, and his son is running the room and doing well. Before this room was started, the boys and young men of the reserve would be over every night at the Pas pool-rooms spending their money. Now they stay on the reserve and spend their money among themselves.

The Indians of this band this year unanimously handed over to the department a beautiful island owned by them and containing 349 acres, for the purpose of a boarding school, and the band is looking forward with much pleasure to the erection of this new school.

With the exception of a few, the morals of the members of this band are fair, and considering the amount of whisky that comes in to the Pas town, and their chances of getting the same, there is very little drinking on the reserve. Thanks are due Inspector French, Sergeant Munday, and the other members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for this state of affairs.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on Friday, July 26, and found the gardens good; the potatoes and other vegetables were all well on for growth and all of them clean of weeds. The members of this band have had a good year and had no complaints to make. They get a lot of fur in this district and the prices were high. There are several traders resident near the reserve who buy their furs and furnish them with goods. They have a lot of spruce timber and they would like to utilize the same for building purposes, and have, through the agent, asked the department to consider some way by which they could get some of their timber turned into lumber.

I arrived at the Chemawawin reserve at 5 p. m. on Saturday, June 27, saw the chief and councillors, and found that they had had a good year. The band was prosperous, and no shortage of provisions existed. We paid this band on Monday, the 29th till 12 noon, inspected school till 3 p. m., and held band meeting till 6.30 p.m., then looked over the gardens till 9 p.m. There are quite a number of new houses going up on this reserve, several of them being built by ex-pupils of the industrial schools. These pupils are being aided by the department to the extent of \$50 or \$60, which buys the doors, windows, shingles, the rough sheeting for the roof, and also the flooring. The chief and band were very much pleased at these young men getting their assistance from the government. All the gardens on this reserve were looking well, and the few cattle were in good condition.

I inspected the Cumberland reserve on Saturday, August 3, and found that these Indians were in good health and prosperous. The gardens were in fair condition and the few cattle were looking well. The portion of this band who live about twenty-miles away were very much pleased to hear that the department has decided to grant their request and give them 640 acres at Pine Bluff, where they live, as an addition to the Cumberland reserve.

We arrived at the Shoal Lake reserve on Monday, August 12, paid off the band and looked over the reserve, though it was raining hard most of the time. The chief reported that the potatoes were nearly ready for use, and a good crop. Their cattle also wintered well, and were looking well at the time of my visit. These Indians are making a good living. They catch a lot of fur, and have been getting good prices for their catch.

We arrived at the Red Earth reserve on the Carrot river on Tuesday, August 13, and found the band ready to take their treaty money. The gardens at this point were the best in the agency and we got our first new potatoes here. The band is in

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a prosperous condition and reports having had a good year. There is a large quantity of good land on this reserve, and the chief expressed a wish that some competent person be sent to them by the department, a man who could show them how to farm. They make most of their living at present by hunting, but see the time ahead when they will have to live off the land, and wish to be prepared for that time.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I went over this agency with the new agent, James McDonald, in February of this year. Mr. McDonald reports a fairly good year. The crops on the two reserves in this agency were 32,219 bushels of wheat, 9,289 bushels of oats, 3,069 bushels of potatoes, and 60 bushels of corn.

These Sioux Indians are depending almost altogether on the farm for a living, and are making a fair living, but require a lot of looking after by the agent, who manages all their affairs.

On account of my prolonged stay as acting agent at The Pas, four months, I had not an opportunity of visiting the Portage la Prairie and Birtle agencies this year during the summer-time, but the agents, Mr. Logan and Mr. Wheatley, report that conditions in these two agencies are just about the same as in my last report, only fair crops and rather poorer prices than last year.

More or less whisky is being obtained by all the bands of Indians in my inspectorate and this causes more trouble to the agent than any other thing, and I may say that all the agents do everything in their power to minimize the effect of this whisky which gets on the reserves.

The health of the Indians generally has been good during the year. There was no serious epidemic of any kind on any of the reserves and the medical men have the work well in hand.

I regret to say that we lost two experienced Indian agents during the year, Mr. Hollies, of Griswold agency, by death, and Mr. Fred Fischer, of the Pas agency, through his resigning to join the Hudson's Bay Company's service.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., March 31, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my ninth report as Inspector of Indian Agencies.

During the year just past the territory which I have heretofore supervised, and which had been growing wider and more burdensome by adhesions to Treaty Five that have been newly taken, was divided by Order in Council.

The north half of the work, including the Clandeboye, Fisher River, and Norway House agencies, was placed in charge of Mr. John Robert Bunn. This portion retains the old name 'Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.'

The east portion was denominated the 'Lake of the Woods Inspectorate,' and was placed under my supervision, with headquarters in Winnipeg. This embraces the Kenora, the Savanne, and the Fort Frances agencies.

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The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg river as far down stream as Islington. The agent in charge is R. S. McKenzie, whose office is at Kenora, Ont.

The Savanne agency extends from Kenora eastward along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Savanne and Lac de Mille Lacs, and eastward from Minaki to Graham on the Grand Trunk Pacific main line, thence to Lac Seul and English river to Grassy Narrows. The agent in charge is Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, Ont.

The Fort Frances agency embraces the country around Rainy lake, Rainy river, Seine river, Sturgeon lake, and as far east as Ka-wah-ga-ag-a-mak. The agent in charge is Mr. J. P. Wright, whose office is in Fort Frances, Ont.

This is the first report of the Lake of the Woods Inspectorate as herein described.

KENORA AGENCY.

The Kenora agency has twelve bands. The Indians number 1,052. The area owned is 128,916 acres. While this may seem to be a generous allotment, it is not all valuable land. The soil is good where soil exists, but rocks and swamps predominate and a great deal of it is unfit for cultivation.

There are many Indians in this agency who do not make the slightest effort to cultivate the ground. Fishing, hunting, berry-picking, rice-gathering, and work in the lumber camps are far more to their tastes than the hard work and weary waiting connected with tilling the soil. The great majority favour the wild and 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 which have large commercial value; but, while some of the younger men favour the sale of the timber, the older ones cling to the possession of the wild woods, fearing that the hunt would be seriously interfered with if they were sold and that the influx of lumbermen, which is sure to follow, would seriously affect the tribal life.

Traces of mineral deposits are not wanting, but these cannot be counted upon as of great value, for all over the Lake of the Woods abandoned mines, like so many graves, mark the decay of mining industries. Whether lack of paying ore or extravagant management has led to this result, I cannot presume to say; but the facts are apparent to every traveller.

The fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and large prices are paid for furs. Otter, beaver, silver foxes, cross foxes, black foxes, mink, marten, lynx and musquash are in great demand, and these are the prime sources of income to the native hunters.

The year has been sadly marked by a number of fatalities resulting from the use of intoxicants. The latest one was a case where two brothers-in-law were burned in a log shack. Every effort was made by the agent to get at the facts of the case, and if possible the parties supplying the liquor will be traced and punished; but up to the time of writing, the whole matter is enveloped in mystery. There never has been a year in which so many prosecutions have been carried through court successfully, and, in spite of all this, considerable activity in the use of liquor is manifest. Increased vigilance must be exercised in the coming year.

Mr. David Valentine, who for some years has acted in the triple capacity of engineer, interpreter and constable, has seen fit to resign in order to accept a position on the Kenora police force, and until his successor is appointed, we shall be more or less handicapped in the administration of law and order. It is hoped that some capable and energetic man may be found to take his place.

The health of the Indians has been unusually good this year. One or two who were helplessly ill have been sent to the Dynevor Indian hospital, an excellent institution, well managed, which has nobly fulfilled its mission of helping our aged and infirm people. Although this hospital is in the Clandeboye agency, Dr. Steep, the

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worthy medical superintendent, has been good enough to offer assistance to outside Indians whenever there was an empty cot, and this is much appreciated by those who, like ourselves, have no such accommodation.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer of this agency, continues to exercise a wise and careful supervision over the general health of the Indians, and his services are much appreciated.

Ample supplies of provisions have been kept on hand for the benefit of sick and destitute Indians, and the agent has met the demands made upon him with all due caution.

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, who has captain's papers, is very proud of his boat and keeps her in the best possible repair.

The agent's house, which was purchased in 1910, has been considerably improved since last report and is now in first-class repair. It is roomy and comfortable and admirably situated on Kenora bay immediately adjacent to the berth of the steamer.

The wharf on the department's property has been considerably improved and filled in with rock and sawdust, and a new coal dock has been added, which fills in the space between the government's property and the Canadian Pacific railway line, making it easy to move the coal from the railroad to the steamer. A large warehouse has been built on the dock to take the place of several smaller buildings heretofore used. The property is also being fenced to the sidewalk, making everything as neat and convenient as it is possible to make it.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands of Indians, with a total population of 1,092, owning an area of 101,267 acres.

The people belong to the Ojibway tribe.

The management of this agency is at present in the hands of the Kenora agent.

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 the railway, assisting in saw-mills, cutting railway ties, gathering rice, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, and last, but not least, hunting for fur.

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 chief of Lac Seul is a notable exception to the general rule, for during the past year he has been able to deposit several hundred dollars in the Bank of Montreal of this city as a part of the result of his winter's hunt. This attempt to make some provision for the needs of old age is most commendable, and it is hoped that more will follow the good example of their chief.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The combined population of these bands is 830, and the reserves united constitute 118,307 acres.

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.

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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 Indians and is rewarded by the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

A new gasoline boat has been furnished to the agent for use in making the annuity payments and for any special trips that he may have to make to the reserves during the year. This will enable him to do his work in much less time and will be much more satisfactory than the former method of travelling by canoe.

I spent the month of May in visiting every house in the Fort Frances agency with the object of observing the conditions of Indian life, pointing out defects in sanitation, examining stock, and observing progress in agricultural lines; commending where compliment was deserved, reproving where there was reason for reproof, and endeavouring to incite the people to better living.

In the months of June and July I accompanied the paying agent on his annual payment trip over the Savanne and Kenora agencies. This brought me into touch with individual Indians, and gave opportunity for asking questions as to the actual social and industrial conditions obtaining.

Councils were held with the Indians at every reserve visited, and, when it is said that no complaint was made at any point against the department's officers, the fact of fair dealing was pretty well established.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is a pleasant duty 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, 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 people. 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

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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.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate.

Within the boundaries of this inspectorate there are located three agencies, viz., Clandeboye, Fisher River, and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included, St. Peters excepted, lie along the eastern shore line of Lake Winnipeg, and extend northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. They are severally located at the outflow of the following streams, which empty into the lake, viz., Broken Head, Winnipeg, Little Black and Hole rivers and Loon creek. This agency is located wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency at present has as headquarters the half-way house on Peguis reserve. The territory covered extends from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg along the whole of the eastern and part of the western shores and to the north end of this lake, and reaches inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction to Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, a distance of about 300 miles. The Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river. This stream runs through this reserve. All of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangekum; these are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house and headquarters located at Norway House. The area covered within the limits of this agency is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located the Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake reserves, on Oxford Lake Oxford House, to the east and south, God's Lake on God's lake, and Island Lake on Island lake. The agency is within the province of Manitoba.

The approximate population may be estimated as follows:

Clandeboye Agency,	5 bands	1,775—F. W. R. Colcleugh, Agent.
Fisher River	10 "	1,962—Thomas H. Carter, "
Norway House	7 "	3,098—Jas. G. Stewart, "
Total.....	22	6,835

This population is located on reserves scattered over a very large area. The facilities of railway travel are almost entirely absent, and outside of Lake Winnipeg for a short period in the summer-time, this vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that entail hardship and danger. The expense to meet the requirements of these conditions is heavy.

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During the past season from June 6 to 20 I accompanied Agent Colcleugh when he was engaged in making the payment of annuities; on June 25, I joined the late Agent Fraser of Fisher river agency, and travelled with him until August 12 on his trip through this agency to make the payment of annuities for the year. These journeys afforded me ample opportunity to meet many of the people of these two agencies, to see a number of their homes and gardens, observe their conditions of living, to make inquiry about their life and habits, and to note the condition and resources of the reserve. I was unfortunately prevented from visiting Norway House agency owing to an accident.

I was also enabled to see during these trips that the relations of the officers and the wards of the department gave no cause for an unfavourable remark at any point.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe, principally, some Swampy Cree, introduced both by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used.

The general health of the people of this agency for the past year has been good. There is ever present among these people quite a number of cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands. However, only a few acute cases have been reported. The medical supplies furnished by the department have been of very material aid in relieving and treating the sick, and with fair success. The Indians observe the elementary rules of sanitation very well.

The hospital under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, established at Dynevor, is an institution used exclusively for the benefit of Indians. It gives vital and practical assistance to many aged, sick, destitute, and helpless men, women and children. The department very generously assists this good work, and I cannot state too strongly how very materially this meets many wants of the Indian in the most timely manner.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of the medical work in this agency. He visits the Dynevor hospital weekly, and during these visits he responds to all calls from the people who may require his services. Special calls always receive immediate attention by him. He also visits other parts of the agency periodically.

The movement of the people from St. Peters to Peguis reserve has been slow this year, a number, however, have moved and taken up residence, and others are making preparations to move. Since the surrender of the St. Peters reserve, the conditions of living there have become more strenuous. It is also being realized that those who have moved to Peguis have been doing well, so that those who have remained find the most probable relief of the changed conditions to be in moving to the new reserve as soon as possible, and getting settled. Assistance has been given them when moving in transportation and rations, all of which these people understand fully.

The old and destitute people and the widows and orphans continue about the same in number. The aid required by these unfortunate ones has been promptly and faithfully granted by the agent.

The Indians throughout the agency have been able to enjoy a fairly good supply of food. No cases of acute destitution have been reported for assistance. The gardens gave fairly satisfactory returns. Many engage in hunting and fishing. This work furnishes good means of livelihood. The prices of furs have continued high, and the catch by the Indians has been large.

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FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of two-thirds Ojibways and one-third Sampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

The health of the people in this agency for the past year has been good. There has been an almost entire absence of any serious sickness. As a matter of precaution Dr. O. I. Grain, of Selkirk, visited Peguis and Fisher River reserves. He was able to report very favourably as to the health conditions of these people. Ample medical supplies have been furnished by the department, and these have been very usefully dispensed for the benefit of the Indians with good results.

The Indians have enjoyed a fair measure of food-supplies, furnished from hunting and fishing and the produce of their gardens. Prices of furs are high, and the Indians catch these freely, as the reserves are in good condition to shelter and protect all fur-bearing animals. No cases of severe destitution have been reported.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are in a large proportion members of the Swampy Cree tribe; the common language is Swampy Cree.

The health of the people has, on the whole, been fair, and nothing has occurred that calls for any special comment.

The past year has proved to be one of fairly favourable conditions for these Indians, many of whom engage in hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting. These occupations prove to be steady and profitable for them, affording them ample means of living in a comfortable manner, and being more or less independent.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves (unsurveyed) in this agency, viz.: York Factory and Fort Churchill, both on the west shore of the Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the time of writing. The work has been under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting. The population of York Factory belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe. The Churchill people are Chipewyans.

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 recent or correct data bearing on the situation in this agency. Reports received from sources that can be considered reliable advise that existing conditions are satisfactory.

Dr. Marcellus, by special arrangement with the department, is looking after the medical work in this district for the Indians and Eskimos of the coast line. His report will no doubt reach Ottawa in due course and will be valuable in outlining the general health conditions of the people coming under his notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The traffic in intoxicants with Indians, I regret to report, notwithstanding the activity of the officers to follow up and punish delinquents, continues to be a source from which many difficulties arise in handling the problem of the care of the Indian. During the past year there were many prosecutions and fines, and a number of cases of imprisonment. In the face of these facts, and the determined and continued enforcement of the regulations governing this traffic, we have had more cases to deal with. While this might apparently indicate an increase of the traffic, such is not the fact, but it is only a fuller exposure of the true conditions and extent of the traffic brought to light by the untiring activity of the officers whose duty it is to see that the infractions of the regulations of this traffic are brought to justice.

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I have now to express my pleasure in being able to bear witness to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department in the discharge of their important duties in administering the official business entrusted to them.

The Indians appreciate the treatment of the Indian Department in its faithful determination to keep faith with them, and readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect, and watch over them.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. BUNN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1, 1913.

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

SIR,—I beg to report that on leaving Ottawa on June 1, I proceeded to Winnipeg, and in accordance with your instructions, dated May 23, met Inspector Chisholm in Prince Albert. His advice that the Canoe lake work be done first as it was the more urgent, and that the best time to go to Pelican Narrows was the first week in June or treaty-time, necessitated a change in plans; so returning to Winnipeg, I obtained most of my outfit not obtainable in Prince Albert, also engaging there an assistant, one chainman, and cook.

Completing my organization at Prince Albert and taking from there those supplies which could not be obtained at Isle à la Crosse, I left for Big river on June 19.

The route followed was down Crooked lake and Crooked river to Beaver river, down the Beaver to Lac Isle à la Crosse, up the Canoe river to Canoe lake, a total distance of about 145 miles from Big river.

On July 3 we left Isle à la Crosse and arrived at Canoe lake the evening of July 4. The progress up Canoe river was exceedingly slow on account of low water, the Indians stating that it was at its lowest in their memory. There were miles of it that did not average 16 inches' in depth, and great numbers of boulders just under the surface made it necessary to pole a great part of the way.

The reserve at this lake was laid out in three blocks, No. 165, on which the Indians for the most reside, No. 165 B, which is hay meadow on the banks of the Weposkow, and No. 165 A, where a number of them live in winter and on which are about 5,000,000 feet of excellent spruce. The surrounding country is low and very much broken with muskegs and swamps, the good land for the most part being restricted to a strip along the shore of the lakes and some of the rivers; the banks of the greater part of Canoe river and Weposkow river, however are low and marshy.

The soil on blocks 165 and 165A, more particularly close to the lake, is a sandy loam, but not very deep. The Indians have small gardens in which they grow potatoes, but little else. These potatoes, however, are quite small, not caused by the quality of the soil, which is excellent for this purpose, but either from lack of attention or the need of some new seed, or perhaps a little of both.

Canoe lake abounds in jackfish and in most seasons also whitefish; but this year there were very few of the latter. The Indians themselves are a very good class of Indian and well behaved; their chief, John Iron, being an exceptionally good and intelligent Indian.

The work on this reserve was greatly retarded by wet weather, a most unusual amount of rain having fallen there this season; indeed the fine days were noted as the exception.

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Squatted on block 165 are Francois Maurice, Francois Couilloneur and his son. Maurice has a house, value \$100; stable, value \$50; and shed, value \$25; about one-half acre of garden fenced, about 1.8 acres unfenced, which once was broken but long neglected. He claims to have been there about twenty years. His present house was erected about six years ago. He has taken scrip and since sold it.

The Couilloneurs have about 23.8 acres, nearly all fenced, about 3 acres cleared, 1 acre broken but wild, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of garden, two houses, value \$100 each, 2 stables, value \$50 each, one shed, value \$25, and one old house, value \$25. Couilloneur claims to have been here 49 years, and that he was the first settler in this part of the lake shore. These men have also taken scrip and sold it.

Both Maurice and the Couilloneurs have stock, for which they do not put up hay, or at least enough for the winter, and this stock is allowed to run wild during the winter, breaking into the hay-supply put up by the chief and his band, and I am informed by the chief that this and other unpleasantness is the real reason for their anxiety to have the reserve surveyed at once.

These men are willing to move from the reserve, but they feel that they are entitled to some compensation. If they are permitted to remain where they are now, they will be a constant source of trouble to the treaty Indians. The chief informed me that he had tried everything to get them to live in better harmony with the treaty Indians, but it is of no avail.

Both the Indians and the priest requested me to exclude the small area on which stood the mission buildings, and this was done, although it was necessarily very small, as otherwise it would have interfered with the houses of the Indians in the village.

Mr. Reid, of the Hudson's Bay Company at Isle à la Crosse, wrote me stating that the company had been at Canoe lake a great number of years, and requested that the piece of land they occupied be excluded. This was also done.

On August 15, the survey having been completed, we left Canoe lake for Prince Albert, arriving there on Friday, August 23. Here, owing to the nature of the work at The Pas, I paid off the men with the exception of my assistant and two chainmen.

Proceeding from Prince Albert to The Pas, according to your instructions dated June 4, I reported that part of the townsite surveyed by H. B. Proudfoot last season and revalued the unsold lots.

Having completed the work at The Pas, in accordance with your instructions of September 3, I consulted with Inspector Jackson regarding the work at Pine Bluff. The instructions informed me that the Indians at this point were entitled to $3\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and that whatever was not given them at this point was to be added to the main reserve at Cumberland House. Mr. Jackson informed me that the arrangement was to give them a mile on the point where they were living. Arriving at Pine Bluff, I found that there was about a mile of length to this point, but very far from being a square mile, and owing to the water being from 3 to 4 feet above normal, it was at that time an island with about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of water between it and the mainland and it was impossible to determine the shore line of what, I am informed, in ordinary times is a wet marsh.

The Indians here wanted the balance of the square mile taken up by a number of islands, each from 5 to 40 acres in area. This I did not deem advisable, as the land itself is of very little value to them split up in this manner, and also the cost of laying out the reserves would be out of all proportion to the needs of the case.

When leaving The Pas, I had no idea there would be any difficulty in laying the required area at Pine Bluff itself. As the inspector had informed me that they were to get a mile on that point where they were living, I concluded that through a misunderstanding of the term "square mile" it was thought that there was sufficient land on this point to grant them this area, the length of the settlement being approximately one mile. This idea was strengthened on my return to The Pas when Inspector

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Jackson showed surprise on being informed that there was not a square mile in this piece. He also stated that the majority of the band did not desire to have a reserve away from the main reserve, but that the band in council had decided that an acreage of not more than one square mile be laid out at this point.

The present area is ample for their needs at present, as they do not keep any stock and there is ample room for them to do all the gardening necessary for the number living there. There is very little cultivation done here, although the soil is excellent for potatoes. The point is covered with poplar and birch, and willow scrub, with a small grove of jackpine about the centre of it.

The Hudson's Bay Company has had a trading station here for a number of years, and the factor, Mr. Cotter, at Cumberland House, requested me to exclude an acre in order that the Company's buildings be not included in the reserve.

On returning to Cumberland House, I found that nearly all the boundaries of the reserve were, on account of the wet season, under water, and owing to this condition I was unable to locate the boundaries or the corners. I am also informed by the Indians that none of the corner posts are now in place.

Leaving Cumberland House on Saturday, September 28, we arrived in The Pas on September 29.

On returning to The Pas, I proceeded to comply with instructions of September 14, and on advice of Inspector Jackson attempted to reach Ebb and Flow reserve via Ste. Rose du Lac. Mr. Kerr, of the Armstrong Trading Company, stated the best route to be by boat from Oak Point. Inquiries at Dauphin and Ochre River showed that most of the road from Ste. Rose was under water, and the liverymen at Ste. Rose refused to let their teams attempt the trip. However, the boat at Oak Point being laid up for repairs, an attempt was made to go through by this route, but was unsuccessful. There was still time, however, to catch the boat at Oak Point on its first sailing, which was done.

On October 15 we left Oak Point for Siglunes. The captain, however, refused to go out of his way in order to land us at Ebb and Flow reserve, because he was already very late with his regular traffic; so we proceeded to Dog Creek and completed the survey there. I endeavoured to obtain sailboats in order to cross to Ebb and Flow, but could not do so.

The island proposed to be added to Dog Creek reserve is one of about 100 acres, covered for the most part with maple and oak; the rest is hay meadow. The Indians use this island in the spring for making syrup and sugar. A squatter named Johnson built a house on this island last spring. I understand that he has used up his homestead rights in another section of Manitoba. This island would be good value at \$600.

The survey being completed, I proceeded to Oak Point by wagon from Dog Creek to Mulvilhill, from there by C. N. railway. This wagon road, being excellent for that part of the country, and in spite of the wet season, was quite dry.

From Oak Point I proceeded to Fort Alexander according to instructions of October 9, my party going in by the last boat via Selkirk, going myself via Du Bonnet in order to investigate the route by which we should have to come out. On arriving at Fort Alexander, I found that about half the Indians, including the chief and one councillor, were gone on their fall hunt; one other councillor was away fishing, and one having died, the only councillor present was John Henderson. Later I found upon inquiry that he was the one to agitate for a re-adjustment of the survey there. His statement of their wishes was quite different from the request made to the department, as shown in my instructions, and it was that they wanted all the lots made 9 chains wide. Having cut out Mr. Reid's base line and located the lot corners on the south side of the rivers, I found that, while in a few cases a clearing extended over a boundary to a slight extent, in no case did the lot lines interfere with the houses.

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As nearly all the Indians interested were away on the hunt, it was impossible to consult with them as to who was, and who was not, satisfied with the present arrangement. John Henderson, who is a transferred man from St. Peters, seemed to be the principal in this matter, and his one idea seemed to be that the survey should make the lots 9 chains wide, as in that way they would acquire an extra lot in every nine, and as a result of this both he and his son would have a lot apiece; he having given his son half of his present lot. I might mention in this connection that at present there are two lots on his side of the river unoccupied. He also made a plea that the old chief had from the size of the original lots, laid out roughly the balance 9 chains wide and the location of their improvements was based on this. I consider that their improvements would be even more seriously affected by making these lots 9 chains wide than by leaving them as they now are. The only way to adjust these lots would be to jog the boundaries around the improvements, and I doubt the advisability of this, as their houses are not interfered with by the present lot lines, and the small portions of clearing or improvements to the land which encroach over the boundaries of each others' lots would not seem to be important enough to demand such treatment of these lot lines.

In conclusion I would add that the work throughout the whole season was very much retarded by the exceptional amount of rain and the resulting high water on the low lands.

Your obedient servant,

DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FORT SMITH, February 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Fort Smith agency comprises the Indians of Fond du Lac and Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, about two-thirds of whom are Chipewyans and the remainder Crees.

Population.—The population is about 1,000: the Chipewyans of Fort Smith and Smith Landing bands number about 225 souls; the Cariboo Eaters, a nomadic race living east of Smith, about 75; the Slaves of Resolution and the Dog Ribs and Slaves of Hay River, about 500 in all.

General Health.—These Indians have not increased or decreased to any extent during the last ten years. It is hoped that, with the amount of work done by the department, including the appointment of a permanent health officer, the population will show an increase during the next ten. No epidemic has been reported since the opening of this agency.

Temperance and Morals.—No cases of drunkenness have been reported. There is an inclination to disregard the consideration due to women by the men of these tribes, resulting often in suffering to their children and themselves. This matter is being closely looked after. Two cases of wife-beating were reported and dealt with during the past year. One man was fined by the agent and another was sentenced to jail for four months at hard labour; this case was dealt with by Inspector Field of the R.N.W.M. Police. Upon the whole these Indians are very quiet and law-abiding.

Buildings.—The Indians have built several new houses at Fort Smith and Smith Landing. These houses are of a good size and height, and are a great improvement over

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the old shacks that they formerly occupied, which were an ever-present source of sickness to the inhabitants. Wood being scarce, the open chimney was done away with and the stove introduced; the walls being tightly mudded, the atmosphere became vitiated, and it is small wonder that sickness and death followed.

Agency Buildings.—A very good house has been erected at Fort Smith for the agent. It is built of lumber, sawn at the department's saw-mill, Smith Landing.

A warehouse, stables and office have also been erected upon the agency reserve.

At Salt River Farm a house, stables and warehouse have been erected.

A saw-mill and planer-shed have been built at Smith Landing.

Farm.—The department has a farm at Salt River, 16 miles from Fort Smith, under the management of Mr. R. S. Salmon. Ten acres of good clay-land have been cleared and broken. A crop of oats was put in this season, but did not ripen, as the birds came in tens of thousands and took the hand sown seed as it was sown.

The grazing lands in this district are excellent.

Agriculture.—The Indians here all raise a few vegetables. Hay is plentiful at Smith Landing, the present price is \$20 a ton.

Oats and feed of any kind fetch \$6 a sack.

Potatoes find a ready market at \$1.25 a bushel.

Stock.—For the most part the Indians have horses, with which they make good wages in the summer, freighting upon Smith portage. No cattle are kept by the Indians.

General Conditions.—Fur has been very plentiful both this winter and last, and prices remain high. Cariboo are fairly plentiful and moose were killed in large numbers in the early part of the winter. These conditions serve to make this a most prosperous year for the Indians at Smith and Fort Smith. At Chipewyan the wavy-goose hunt last fall was a total failure, and I am informed that cariboo are scarce there now. This may cause some suffering amongst our Indians at that post. The fishing was also very poor there last fall.

Several Indians have asked permission to leave treaty, claiming that they have no need for support from the government, also that they wish to take up land, their idea being that they cannot hold land except within a certain defined reserve.

It has been conjectured by some that their chief wish for leaving treaty is the idea that they will be allowed the privilege of a white man, to get in a permit of whisky. There may be some ground for this supposition.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BELL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, April 30, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

CARRY THE KETTLE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band are Assiniboines, who are descendants of the great Sious tribe. As there is a resemblance in their language and customs, there can be no doubt in this respect.

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Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 x 9 miles in extent, situated south of the town of Sintaluta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 8 miles from the Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed mostly of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with poplar, interspersed with willow scrub and large sloughs; the other portion being open prairie with sloughs. It has a large area of good farming and valuable hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good; rheumatism, grippe and pneumonia being prevalent. A few families had measles; but with no bad results. Some are suffering from tuberculosis. This is a disease which the Indians dread greatly and they are taking every precaution to guard against it. No serious epidemic visited them during the year. The majority of them keep their homes fairly neat and clean, and in a sanitary condition. The younger people are training the older ones along these lines. In the spring all their yards are scrupulously raked and all refuse burned. Many of their houses are white-washed inside and out regularly, which gives them a neat and clean appearance. Some families live in tents during the summer months, believing that too much confinement is not the best.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these people. The majority of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same will be found in agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. Many of them depend on the sale of wood, hay, pickets and senega-root for a livelihood. Others again devote a great deal of their time to hunting and trapping during the winter months. The women devote their spare time to tanning hides, dressmaking, plain sewing, beadwork, quill work and making of moccasins. Some work in their gardens and are quite elated on results obtained.

Buildings.—There is a rapid improvement in the houses erected on this reserve. Two splendid frame houses were erected during the summer at a cost when completed that will exceed \$1,500. Two log houses were built with shingled roofs and two others with mud roofs, having sufficient windows for ventilation and light. Some of their homes are furnished fairly well. Their cattle and horse stables are not kept in as good condition as they should be, although some are more particular than others in this respect.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is in good condition. Sufficient feed was provided for their stock and there is a good supply of hay on hand this spring.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with implements, considering the acreage they have under crop. It is surprising to observe the number of democrat wagons and buggies which they use. Better care could be taken of their implements and vehicles by placing them in buildings when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are fairly ambitious, industrious, energetic and peaceable. They are progressive in many ways. A great many of them have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their conditions. The majority of the farmers are tilling their lands better and adopting the advanced methods of cultivation. More care is taken in spending their money.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the drinking of intoxicants. I was informed of only one Indian during the year. Their morals are very good.

General Remarks.—These Indians are maintaining steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. The farmers had a fair crop during the year. The land, which was summer-fallowed, yielded 35 bushels of wheat to the acre.

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The oats and barley did fairly well, considering the poor condition in which some had their land prepared. The Indians who obtained their living from hunting and trapping did well, as all fur commanded a very high price.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary. Most of the band live near Wood Mountain.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians continue their old customs of living in tents, as they are roaming from one place to another nearly all the time. During the year not many families remained in the vicinity of Moosejaw. They were mostly scattered. Being a nomadic people they secure for themselves the benefit of the natural sanitation, thus preventing the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the farmers and ranchers at Wood Mountain. Some of them work for the citizens of Moosejaw. A number of them depend on hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have a large number of ponies for sale over and above what they need for their own use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are good workers considering the roaming condition they are in. They are independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is much like that of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—These people indulge very little in liquor. This I believe is due mostly to the great efforts put forth by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Wood Mountain and Moosejaw, also by the city police at Moosejaw. Only one case was tried for drinking liquor. Their moral habits are considered good.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. E. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, May 28, 1913.

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, 1913.

This agency is comprised of 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 Saulteaux do not receive annuity or assistance from the department, I am not giving a lengthy report upon them: they are all in excellent health, contented and are making a good living for themselves by hunting and fishing. They are nomadic in their habits, and do not seem inclined to take up either farming or stock-raising, as a means of livelihood. There are also a number of Saulteaux, reckoning themselves as belonging to this agency, who live at Stinking lake, 75 miles northeast from here; and at Manitou lake, 75 miles southwest from here, but at neither of these points are there reserves. They simply squat on the land, and hunt in those vicinities.

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The total number of Saulteaux living within the limits of this agency is in the neighbourhood of 300.

These people are possessed of quite a large number of horses, of good quality. They take excellent care of them and are keenly alive as to their value, and the benefit to be derived from improving the breed.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band are Crees; the greater proportion of them being Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles south-east from Battleford, in the 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. On account of many prairie fires which have raged on this reserve, the wood is fast disappearing, and only by careful management will it be again put on a paying basis. This reserve is very well adapted for both stock-raising and general farming.

Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health conditions of this band are in a very satisfactory state. There has not been much sickness during the past year, and no epidemic has occurred.

Particular attention is given to sanitation; all refuse being regularly raked up and burned every spring; also the houses and premises are kept in a clean and healthy condition.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal means by which these people make their living and I am glad to say that they have made a considerable improvement in both these lines of business during the past year. A number of them during the fall, winter and early spring make quite a lot of money by the sale of fire-wood and hay; also by hunting muskrats, and working for settlers and railroad contractors.

One or two burn a considerable quantity of lime, which they sell in the towns, and to the Indians for whitewashing their houses. There are also three or four of the young men who are good carpenters, and they make good wages working at their trade during the greater part of the year.

During the haying and threshing time, a number of the Indians, after completing their own work, turn out to work for the neighbouring farmers and ranchers, thus earning a considerable amount of money and experience.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the style of houses erected on this reserve. They are larger, better lighted and ventilated, more comfortable, and a better class of furniture is gradually taking the place of the crude stools, and pole tables and bedsteads, which were formerly in vogue. Then in the new dwellings they have good lumber floors, shingle roofs, and the interiors are partitioned off into rooms.

A number of old houses were razed and replaced by newer ones.

Stock.—The cattle pulled through the winter very well, indeed, and are in first-class condition. There was an abundance of hay, and the stock was well attended to. I am glad to say that there is a very satisfactory increase in the number of cattle, and I have every reason to hope that this improvement will continue in the future, as the Indians now realize the benefits to be obtained from this industry, if properly managed.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with necessary farm implements, which have been bought and paid for by themselves; the only thing

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they now need is a small threshing outfit, and they are talking of making a levy among themselves for the purpose of purchasing one. They take pretty good care of their implements, and keep them in fair working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think that I am perfectly safe in saying that, on the whole, these people are making steady progress. They appear to have thrown off the old lethargic habits, and are now energetic, ambitious, and anxious to become independent. They dress and live like white people. Quite a number of the younger ones talk English fluently, and they are very shrewd in all their business transactions. I may say that the women also keep themselves neat and tidy, their houses comfortable, and the children clean.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are very good, and no cases of intemperance have come to my notice. I think that the prospect of enforced hard labour, without any remuneration, is a very strong curb upon the craving for intoxicants.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and is also very suitable for the live-stock industry.

Water, hay and timber are plentiful upon this reserve.

The line of the Grand Trunk Pacific (Cutknife branch) runs right through this reserve, and a siding will also be located in the centre of it, so that when the road is in operation these Indians will have every facility for shipping their grain and produce, which will be a great boon to them.

Population.—There are 79 in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—This reserve has been very free from sickness all through the year. Sanitary measures are taken for the purpose of safeguarding and preserving the health of this band.

Occupations.—These Indians are very successful farmers and stockmen. They supplement their income, very materially, by the sale of fire-wood, rails and pickets, also hay. In addition to this they do freighting, put up hay for railroad contractors, and do a lot of work for neighbouring settlers.

Buildings.—A noticeable improvement has been made by these Indians in both their houses and stables. The former are built of logs, with good high ceilings, lumber floors and shingled roofs, they are fairly well furnished, and are comfortable, light and roomy. The stables are also constructed of logs with pole roofs, either thatched, or covered with sods.

Stock.—The cattle here are increasing. They have wintered well and are in fine order. They had an abundance of hay and fodder; also they have a great advantage in a plentiful supply of clear running water all the year round, and fine sheltering places in the bush.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with farm implements, which they own, and take good care of, and keep in working order. As these people grow a lot of grain, they are somewhat handicapped for the want of a threshing-machine, our old agency engine having been out of commission for the last two seasons, so they were forced to have their threshing done by outsiders, which takes a great deal of the profit from their grain industry.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet, industrious, and law-abiding, and they are improving their position in a very satisfactory manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very moral, and temperate band. There were no cases of intemperance, or infraction of the law, during the year.

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POUND MAKER AND LITTLE PINS BANDS.

Tribe.—All the members of these bands are Plain Crees; although there may be two or three women who are Saulteaux, and have entered the bands by intermarriage with the Crees.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin each other. 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; they are also about 8 miles north of the Cutknife branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific railway at Cutknife town.

The combined area of these two reserves 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. The hay, however, is only limited in quantity, so that they have to make use of cultivated fodder and straw in order to find sufficient feed for their stock.

Population.—The combined population of the bands on these two reserves was at the last payments 265.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been few cases of sickness among these Indians during the past year, and no epidemic has occurred. In the spring all refuse which has accumulated around their dwellings and premises, is scrupulously gathered up and destroyed by fire. Also every precaution is observed in order to keep them free from sickness.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries by which these Indians make their living, although they add a considerable amount to their income by working for near-by farmers, also by the sale of fire-wood and hay, house-logs and fence pickets. In addition to this they derive a good deal of money from the sale of horses.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs. There is room for a much needed improvement in the class of their dwellings. They are better off financially than most of the other Indians, yet their houses, as a rule, are much behind those on most of the other reserves. The stables, also, log buildings, are roomy and warm. A limited amount of furniture is installed in their dwellings, which are kept fairly clean and comfortable, but the lighting and ventilation, in the majority of cases, is not of a very high standard. I will, however, use my best efforts to have this state of affairs remedied, and trust that by another year better conditions will be shown in this respect.

Stock.—The past winter was favourable for stock. They came out in good condition this spring, and are increasing very satisfactorily. The Indians had plenty of fodder for all their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These bands have a good equipment of all necessary farm implements, including a steam engine and threshing-machine. They have all been purchased by the Indians out of their earnings, and are well cared for by their various owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly improving their position, and are showing quite an aptitude for farming. Last season they threshed about 18,000 bushels of wheat and over 10,000 bushels of oats. They do a lot of work for the farmers adjacent to the reserves and are very quick in adopting their improved methods of farming. I have only one fault to find with them, and that is they are too easily persuaded by designing persons to spend their earnings in the purchase of useless and trashy things. This evil will, I feel sure, be overcome as they advance in knowledge and civilization. The law is well observed by the members of these bands, and their industry is amply shown by the amount of work they have accomplished, and the contented lives that they lead.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have every facility for procuring whisky, and I have no doubt that occasionally some of them do get it; but they are vigilantly watched by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who patrol throughout the district; and I have heard no complaints on this score during the past year; nor have I heard of any cases of immorality.

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, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black loam well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, also large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserves. The wood has again been much damaged by prairie fires, and it will now be years before they have much of a surplus.

Population.—There are 60 in the Mosquito band; Grizzly Bear Head band numbers 34, and Lean Man band only one; the combined population of the three bands is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed remarkably good health, and have not called for the doctor once during the year.

They live in tents from the time the snow disappears until it comes again late in the fall, and I think that this has a great deal to do with their healthiness.

All refuse around their dwellings and premises is raked up in the spring and destroyed by fire. The Stonies are naturally a clean people, and take a great deal of trouble to keep themselves free from sickness.

Occupations.—These people do not appear to be very enthusiastic farmers. It requires too much exertion, which is foreign to their nature. They prefer the lighter work of making hay, selling fire-wood, and looking after their few cattle, but they derive a good substantial income from the sale of hay, and by selling muskrat skins. I shall try and induce these people to branch out more into the stock business, as by doing so they would realize more money from their hay than by selling it off the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings here are all constructed of logs. A few of the houses have shingled roofs, but the greater number are covered with poles and sods, or thatched. Some improvements are noticeable in their manner of housekeeping, and they keep their houses very warm and comfortable in the winter.

Stock.—The stock at this point is now increasing, and I have hopes that this industry will again be put upon a good paying basis. The cattle came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—These people have a full supply of farm implements, which are individually owned, and cared for by themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are a quiet, law-abiding people, and are progressing along general lines in a satisfactory manner. Only the very old people receive any aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies are total abstainers from intoxicants. Their morals are also very good.

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MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow.

The soil varies from being stony and light in some place to really good farm-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 for a large number of stock can be procured, with a small amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake, which is well stocked with whitefish and jackfish.

Population.—There are 138 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good, and the band has increased during the year. There have been no epidemics. All the rubbish is regularly raked up and burned every spring. The Indians are constantly being told of the necessity for keeping their persons, dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state, and they are gradually coming to see the wisdom of this course.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming, fishing, hunting, sale of fire-wood and senega-root and working for settlers are the principal means by which these people make their livelihood. The annual revenue which they receive from interest on account of their exchange of reserves is also a very great help to these people.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being maintained in the number of dwellings erected. They are also larger than the old ones, are better lighted and more comfortable. They keep them clean and tidy. Their stables are not very good, but I will see that they build the new ones in a better manner.

Stock.—The stock business might be much improved at this reserve, if we had the proper class of farmer to handle it and thoroughly supervise the work of the Indians. For the past year I may say that little progress has been made in this industry, as there has been little or no increase.

The cattle came through the winter without any loss, and are in good condition. This reserve is especially well suited for cattle and horses, and if this natural advantage is properly made use of, their cattle industry might be considerably extended, and become very profitable, and I shall make it my particular business to bring about this desirable state of affairs.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of all the farm implements they need. These implements are their own property, and they take a fair amount of care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am sorry to say that, as a whole, these Indians have not made much progress during the past year; chiefly owing to poor supervision by their farmers, and bad surroundings. There are of course some individuals who are exceptions. They are very industrious, and are making real advancement both in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of any immorality among the members of this band. Two cases of intemperance occurred during the year, both of which were duly punished, but the ease with which they can procure intoxicants makes it an extremely difficult matter to find out and punish the real delinquents, who supply the whisky; every effort, however, is being made to put a stop to this trouble, and I have no doubt that we shall eventually succeed in doing so.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed amongst 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. It is also about 10 miles north of the village of Mervin.

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 an occasional bunch of spruce, also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with a gravelly sub-soil. It is well adapted for stock and general farm 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 such a fine hay marsh at this point.

In addition to this, they have a good timber berth, with a fair supply of useful 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, wildfowl and big game hunting, and last but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, possess a good saw mill, lath, planing and shingle mills, with a good engine to operate them and plenty of timber to make good building material, both for their own use and for sale.

Population.—There are, at present, 135 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good. Their premises are cleaned each spring, and rubbish destroyed by fire. No epidemic occurred during the year.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations followed by these Indians, although they earn a fair amount of money fishing and hunting; also during the past winter they took out seven or eight hundred saw-logs, which they will manufacture into lumber this summer.

In addition to this, they received from the department \$4,080, being interest on account of their exchange of reserves.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were erected during the year, and a number of the older ones were improved. Several stables were also built. When these men get their logs made into lumber, they intend to put up a better class of dwelling. Their houses are kept in a clean and comfortable state.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is increasing. Registered Shorthorn bulls are used on this and all the other reserves for the improvement of the cattle, and the results obtained certainly demonstrate the wise policy of the department in this respect. An ample supply of hay was provided, which enabled the Indians to bring their cattle through the winter in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, as well as owning half interest in a threshing separator, along with the Moosomin band. These implements have all been bought with their own earnings, and they take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are gradually progressing, increasing the number of their stock, and tilling more land. It is only those who are too old, or through sickness are unable to work, who receive any aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no fault to find with these Indians upon the score of intemperance; but the general moral tone of a number of this band is sorely in need of a reformation. I do not mean that they are immoral outside of their reservation, but the constant changing of wives is a very pernicious practice, and causes endless turmoil. It certainly is a large contract to undertake, but nevertheless every effort will be put forth with the view of overcoming this evil.

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KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated upon the northern shore of Meadow lake, 140 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country which at the present time is sparsely settled, and provides fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become settled up, 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.

This band has also a timber berth of a mile square, which is located near their reserve; and it contains quite a quantity of good spruce, tamarack and pine.

Population.—There are ninety members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These people lead such a healthy open life that it is very seldom they suffer from any sickness. Late last fall, however, and during the winter several deaths occurred from some unknown disease, so the agency medical officer went up there quite recently, and reported that the trouble had been caused by typhoid fever. Measures were immediately taken for the prevention of any recurrence of this sickness, and no further cases have developed. Apart from this, the health of the band has been remarkably good.

Occupations.—The principal means by which the members of this band make a living are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also derive a fair amount of money from their cattle. Farming is practically in its infancy at this point, but as a number of settlers have now gone into that district, I expect they will soon set a good example to these Indians, which they will surely follow, as they are very energetic and intelligent.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables are constructed of logs, roofed with poles, thatch and mud. They are only used in the winter and, as a rule, they are clean, warm and comfortable. In my different visits to this reserve I only noticed one really dirty house, and this was where a good deal of the sickness occurred.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band do not possess many implements, and what they have, were nearly all provided by the department. They are cared for by the overseer, with the exception of the wagons, which the Indians own and look after themselves.

Until these men extend their farming operations, they do not need any more implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians have good gardens, they are expert hunters and trappers, and are very industrious in their pursuits. They are very much more intelligent than the average Indian, mind their own business, respect the law, are clean and neat in their personal appearance, and live a happy and contented life.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for temperance and morality is extremely good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A steady increase is being maintained in the population of this agency. The general health of the Indians has been good, and although small-pox, German measles and grippe have been very prevalent among the settlers and half-breeds of this district, I am happy to say that our Indians have escaped free. Indians are very susceptible to bronchial and pulmonary diseases and the majority of deaths which have

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occurred are due to these causes. Everything possible is done for the betterment of hygienic conditions on the reserves, and each year brings an improvement in this respect. During the past year the Indians have made good permanent progress socially, morally and financially.

They harvested nearly 40,000 bushels of grain, provided their own beef, had also quite a revenue from their cattle and horses, put up nearly 4,000 tons of hay, and in spite of its being a poor year, they made a very good living for themselves.

Their cattle industry, which had become considerably run down, has now assumed a prosperous turn, and a very satisfactory increase in the numbers of their herds has taken place during the past year. The same may be also said with regard to their horses.

Owing to the department's wise plan of using nothing but thoroughbred bulls, and good grade stallions, the standard quality of their stock has been very much improved, which means also an increase in their value.

I am doing everything in my power to try and induce them again to take up the hog industry, and some of them have already made a start in this direction.

There are no crimes to report, and only two cases of intoxication occurred, in which the delinquents were caught, and they were severely punished.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROWLAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1913.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

THE STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Wood Crees.

Reserve.—The eastern boundary of this reserve is exactly 25 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert; and contains an area of 34.4 square miles. The above lake is a long narrow stretch of water bounded by very high and wooded banks; especially towards the western extremity. The northern portion of this reserve is heavily timbered, while to the south of the lake long and excellent stretches of farm-lands afford exceptional opportunities to those Indians engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been fairly good. The medical attendant's advice has been followed to a great extent, this being noticeable by the fact that the majority of Indians have cleaner and considerably better ventilated houses than hitherto. The lavish use of whitewash is also a favourable sign as to the advancement of sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians are quite capable of looking after their interests, without the assistance of the department. Many are expert axeman and log-drivers and these can always demand the highest wage paid by the lumber company operating in the vicinity of the reserve; 26 are engaged in farming and although not on an extensive scale yet it is gratifying to record that nearly 8,000 bushels of grain, including wheat, oats, and barley, were threshed during the past season.

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Stock-raising is another thriving industry of these Indians; their herd includes some fine specimens of both horses and cattle.

Fishing, hunting, and trapping naturally receive their attention in due season, their income being considerably augmented from the realization of their various catches.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantially built and are principally made from hewed logs with shingled roofs. Their stables, however, are of the low shanty type, poorly ventilated, and with insufficient light.

Stock.—Their herd has shown a surprising increase during the last five years, and at the present time consists of a total of 492 animals, including both horses and cattle.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all necessary machinery. One purchased and operated a small gasoline threshing outfit with good results during the past season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a reserved and independent character. In the main they are honest and are showing that advancement which is inevitable under these conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The incessant flow of lumber-jacks through this reserve is mainly responsible for the drinking bouts which periodically occur. Nevertheless, when one considers the temptations which are unavoidably put before these Indians, their behaviour is very fair. Their morals suffer in proportion to the liquor received.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42 square miles; and is situated about 8 miles southwest of the agency headquarters. The soil is a rich sandy loam and exceptionally well adapted for mixed farming. The large hay meadows situated on this reserve are a great asset to those engaged in farming. Water is plentiful, but inclined to be alkaline, caused, no doubt, by the large areas of muskeg which border the reserve.

Population.—The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious outbreaks of disease were reported, colds, rheumatism, and lumbago being the chief troubles. On the whole the health of this band was even better than in other years.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of the members are engaged in farming and stock-raising. A few hire out to outside settlers, while freighting, hunting and other miscellaneous jobs invite those of a roving disposition.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantial, neat and comfortable. These, however, of recent erection show a decided improvement. The same applies to their out-buildings.

Live Stock.—Their herd, including horses, totals 256 animals. These are well looked after. Owing to the killing and selling of young stock, the herd does not increase as it should.

Implements.—These Indians have an adequate supply of machinery, eleven pieces of the most expensive having been purchased by the department. These and their own are taken good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, similar to those of Sturgeon Lake, are by nature independent. Nevertheless, the progress of the two bands can hardly be compared. Their crop in proportion to the land sown was not a success. The prospects for the future, although better, are not half as encouraging as I should like to see.

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Temperance and Morality.—The opening of the new hotel at Leask is unfortunately a great temptation to those not averse to liquor, and although on this reserve convictions are rare, it is a fact that a considerable amount of whisky is consumed by certain members of the band. Their morals naturally suffer in consequence.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 74.48 square miles and is situated at Snake Plain about twenty miles northwest of Fort Carlton, on the Green Lake trail. The land for the greater part is sandy and rolls considerably in certain sections. Hay, water, and wood are all exceedingly plentiful, the reserve being naturally laid out for stock-raising and mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—An improvement in the health of these Indians has been very noticeable during the past year. They are moderately clean and tidy in appearance.

Occupations.—The majority are engaged in mixed farming, but only with fair results. Others sustain themselves by freighting, selling fuel, picking berries, and during the busy season hire out to white settlers residing in the surrounding country.

Buildings.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of other bands.

Implements.—This band has at its disposal an adequate supply of all necessary implements for farm use.

Live Stock.—The indifferent treatment of the live stock by some of the Indians on this reserve was the cause of quite a lot of unnecessary suffering among many of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are conscientious and industrious. The major part, however, are lackadaisical, indifferent and abominably selfish. They have made no progress during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is partaken of when the opportunity presents itself, and the moral standing of the band is not above reproach.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 12 miles from the agency head-quarters, and has an area of 67.2 square miles. It has a considerable tract of wooded land, containing poplar, spruce, and tamarack. There is also an abundance of hay-land and splendid pasturage, principally found along the valley of the Shell river. The soil varies, but on the whole is all that could be desired for general farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 231.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They are clean and are attempting to follow the sanitary regulations laid down by the medical attendant.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the advanced industries of these Indians, from which they derive a comfortable living. Both hunting and trapping receive their attention during the winter, with varying degrees of success. Two of these Indians were successful in trapping a silver fox each during the past season, the pelts upon being sold realizing the sum of two thousand dollars.

Buildings.—The majority are fairly comfortable, clean, and well built. One is able to see a great improvement in this respect each succeeding year.

Stock.—Their stock are well fed and looked after; both horses and cattle are increasing.

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Implements.—Each man practically owns a working outfit, good care being taken of all and sundry, whether personally owned or loaned to them by the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is progressive and appreciative of any help extended to them. A few are exceptionally good farmers, in fact, they can easily compete with the average white settler. They like to be trusted and seldom fail to meet their obligations if the ways and means are within their reach.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are not altogether exempt from the use of liquor. Occasionally trials and convictions occur resulting from the observance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose members patrol the district. No immorality was reported during the year.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 46.35 square miles. It is located along the Green Lake trail and lies twelve miles north of Sandy lake. Heavy poplar, jackpine and willow cover the greater part, yet the proportion of arable land, although limited, is quite sufficient to sustain those who wish to derive their livelihood from the land.

Population.—Including those of Pelican Lake, the population is 179.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are of a roving disposition, the majority make a living from fishing and hunting, while a few endeavour to farm. Little success in this respect has attended their efforts.

Buildings.—The housing accommodation on this reserve is very poor. A slow but sure improvement is perceptible, due, in part, to the example set by the white settlers occupying land near the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a herd containing 189 animals, including both horses and cattle. Only moderate care is taken of these animals.

Implements.—They are furnished with all they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress has been made by these Indians during the past year. Both their grain and hay crops were practically a failure, and although 145 acres was broken by the department during the past summer for those wishing to commence or extend their farming operations, yet up to the time of freeze-up no further action was taken by them to prepare the land for the coming season.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants are used on this reserve whenever the opportunity presents itself to secure the same. Nevertheless, convictions are rare, as it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute. The morals of the band are doubtful. Otherwise their conduct is passable.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, NO. 106 AND 106A.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 106 contains an area of 16½ square miles, and is situated on the southeast shore of Montreal lake. The whole reserve, with the exception of a few acres, is heavily timbered, which in years to come will prove a valuable asset to the band.

Reserve No. 106A contains an area of 56½ square miles, and lies north and east of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, their boundaries being one mile distant. The soil is good and the reserve, although containing heavy timber and brush of all descriptions, is well suited for mixed farming.

Population.—The combined population of the two reserves is 240.

Health and Sanitation.—The houses upon both reserves are substantially built, and are reasonably clean. The health of the Indians is all that can be desired.

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Occupations.—Those Indians residing on reserve No. 106, Montreal lake, depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their living. The sum total of the past season's earnings from all sources amounted to the respectable sum of \$11,090.

The few families living on reserve No. 105A sustain themselves in a quiet way by mixed farming, hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not indulge to any great extent in liquor-drinking; and although at times I am given to understand that their morals are somewhat loose, yet on the other hand official complaints are few and far between.

WAHPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Dakota Sioux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Round Plain, and is located about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert. Its area is almost 6 square miles. Owing to the light and sandy nature of the soil, and the natural drainage of the principal fields on this reserve, the crops very seldom show a very high average. Two-thirds of the land is covered with jackpine, poplar, and willow bush.

Population.—The population of the band is 66, only 37, however, are actual residents of the reserve, the remainder being encamped near Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was never very good, but is now showing a gradual improvement.

Occupations.—The majority derive their living from the sale of fuel, hay, berries and senega-root, while in winter a few go out on periodical hunting and trapping expeditions.

Buildings.—These get a very fair amount of attention. They are kept in good repair and appear to be cleaner than the general run.

Stock.—Their herd, although small, is fairly well looked after. Losses through neglect are seldom reported.

Implements.—They have a sufficient supply and are careful of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily advancing in progress, and in many instances are quite capable of looking after their own interests.

Temperance and Morality.—In both respects, they compare favourably with other bands.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking this agency as a whole, the progress throughout the year has been satisfactory. The health of the Indians was very good, thanks to the strenuous efforts on the part of our medical attendant, Dr. Duncan. Various buildings were erected by the department during the year, including a splendid residence for the clerk's use, warehouse, and four very fine barns. The crop, however, was nothing exceptional, owing, in part, to the extraordinary drought experienced in the month of June, and the almost torrential rains which followed, and continued practically until the freeze up. Nevertheless, the good prices realized, during the winter, on the sales of beef, helped to minimize the danger of having to apply for assistance. The stock commenced the opening of the winter in fine condition, yet in view of the severity of the seasons, together with the lack of hay and other feed, a considerable number of losses have resulted. A foot of snow still covers the ground, and although signs indicate a general break up, yet it is obvious that unless an immediate change takes place, the seriousness of the situation will be intensified to an appalling degree.

The resignation of Mr. T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk, 14 years in the service, took effect during the end of July. Miss Howrie, assistant clerk, and Mr. Gwinn, farmer, of the Sandy Lake reserve, also saw fit to relinquish their positions.

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The situations at present are held by Mr. C. W. Rogers, Miss Matthews, and Mr. Wm. McKay. On the whole, the present staff has given more or less satisfaction.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Broadview, June 3, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913, statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the second meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The agency buildings are nicely situated near a small lake.

Reserves.—The agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 575. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 120.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal. Some families live in fairly comfortable and sanitary houses, while many others live in houses which are poor and unsanitary.

Occupations.—The members of the band who are engaged in farming seeded last year a substantial increase in acreages; the quality of grain was mostly good; but the yield was below expectations owing to wind beating out the ripe grain at harvest-time. Small herds of cattle are kept by some of these Indians, for which they make ample provision. Some hay is also put up for sale, while some of the older members gather senega-root and do a little trapping and fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians belong to a type difficult to break away from old tribal customs; progress is consequently slow, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are not much addicted to the use of intoxicants, although a few are drinkers, resulting in impoverishment of themselves and lowering the moral tone of the whole band.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been free from unusual sickness, but many of the families are afflicted with scrofula. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly sanitary and some of them are kept remarkably neat and clean.

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Occupations.—A few members of this band farm and keep herds of cattle; others keep small herds of cattle only, and others depend on the sale of wood, hay and senega root.

Characteristics and Progress.—Among the numbers of this band two or three families are making some progress, but the younger generation are disappointing, and until they learn to appreciate the value of their belongings and foster their resources better than they have done in the past, it is difficult to see how any general progress can be made.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the members of this band indulge in the use of intoxicants, and frequent prosecutions are the result.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The agency buildings are erected upon this reserve. The reserve contains 29,704 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been normal throughout the year. Quite a number of the families live in fairly comfortable houses, while some still live in houses which are not what could be desired. On the whole the sanitary conditions of cleanliness, dress and food are very good for Indians, and with better houses which more of them are getting each year, an improvement in the health of the young people is noticeable.

Occupations.—These Indians engage more generally in the industry of farming than those of the other bands and a number of them keep small herds of cattle. Some work outside the reserve at certain seasons and earn considerable in that way, while others depend for the most part on the sale of wood, fence pickets and whatever they can get to sell.

Characteristics and Progress.—The strain of white blood running through many of the members of this band makes them somewhat different from most of the Indians in the other bands, on the whole, I think to the advantage of this band, although perhaps more difficult to deal with. Some of them are making slow progress and nearly all are capable of doing better.

Temperance and Morality.—Some in this band use intoxicants to excess and during the winter-time when they have the proceeds of grain or money from interest funds, liquor frequently finds its way to the reserve; but compared with white people in similar circumstances their conduct may be classed as good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BANDS, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, which is a fine body of water and in which there is plenty of fish. Wood and wild hay are plentiful, but most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, being thin and sandy.

Population.—This band has a population of 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fair. A few of the houses are fairly sanitary, but most of the Indians live in habitations which are most unsatisfactory.

Occupations.—Farming in a very small and indifferent way is carried on by a few. These with some others keep cattle, for which they make fair provision. This industry should be encouraged, as their reserve is better adapted for stock than grain-growing. Sale of wood, hay and a little fishing and trapping are other sources of income. Also some work out for white settlers during certain seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—Tribal customs are very strong in this band, and education up to the present has made very little impression. A change of attitude

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towards education recently and a better understanding of the necessity of falling into line and adapting themselves to modern ideas are showing among them, but the conditions for rapid progress are absent and change will likely come slow.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band the use of intoxicants is very much indulged in, and is a great source of impoverishment and injury to the moral conditions of the whole band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—Weather for seeding was favourable; growth started well, but was retarded from drought for a time, rain came in time to recover the growth and at harvest-time the fields were excellent. At this time, however, unusually heavy winds beat out large quantities of the ripe grain, very much reducing the yield. The early part of the winter was moderate, but the months of January, February and March were severe with heavy snowfalls and frequent storms.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this agency seeded an increased acreage. The yield was below expectations owing to loss from severe wind-storms at harvest-time. The quality of the grain was mostly of high grade. The quantity of grain grown was 22,177 bushels, most of this being wheat, besides 787 bushels of potatoes and 280 bushels of other vegetables were grown by the Indians.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle on all the reserves came through the severe winter in good condition. The value of cattle sold and used for food during the year of their own raising was \$4,870. It is greatly to be regretted that more of the Indians will not take a greater interest in their cattle and increase their herds, as this branch of their work is more profitable and satisfactory with many of them than grain-growing, but they are very difficult to keep in the industry.

Dwellings.—Three neat log lumber finished houses were erected during the year, two being on Cowessess reserve and one on Ochapowace reserve.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency having interest fund accounts from surrendered land received payments aggregating \$10,625. The payment of this large amount of money is especially useful in caring for the old people, but it is to be feared that a good deal of it with some others goes into useless purposes. However many now, and others will no doubt in time, learn to use their money carefully and wisely.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians on the reserves was normal, although there is always some sickness among them, receiving the attention of the medical officers. Sanitary conditions improve slowly, but I think surely.

Assistance.—As usual some assistance was given during the winter and at other times to the old, infirm and destitute who have no one to provide for them. The sick sometimes require and receive assistance during their illness.

Temperance and Morals.—It is to be regretted that obtaining intoxicants among the Indians is still frequent, and accordingly the general morals of the band are impaired in proportion to their drinking habits.

Hunting and fishing.—These Indians are not great hunters or fishermen, but considerable benefit in both money and food comes from these sources. The last season was good for small game, while a quantity of fish was caught.

Your obedient servant,

M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1913.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 ending March 31, 1913.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located 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 this band is 100.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. During the summer some live in tents; in the winter they live in log houses, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—The older men hunt and trap. The younger men farm and do fairly well.

Buildings.—Very few log shanties are to be seen. They are being replaced by shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They own a fine herd of cattle, of which they take good care.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated 3 miles west of the town of Duck Lake on the Canadian Northern railway. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil to the north is poor and sandy, but the remainder, south and west, is very good. These sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good. They are fairly clean in their habits, and their houses are kept likewise.

Occupations.—Most of the young men farm. During the winter they have more or less hay to sell to the inhabitants of the town of Duck Lake, so that from their crops, hay and wood, they make a good living. The old men do not farm, but all who are able-bodied hunt and trap during the winter.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs; most of them are shingle-roofed, and are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves has been decreasing in numbers, but what is left is properly cared for.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of these reserves have all the machinery they need. They own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, and do their threshing alone and do it well.

Temperance and Morality.—They 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 some 37 square miles. The soil is good and there is plenty of upland and hay.

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Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the first nine months of the year was satisfactory; an outbreak of small-pox took place in the first week of January. All the Indians were vaccinated, and a close quarantine of the whole reserve was kept.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band do not farm to any extent, the younger men prefer working off the reserve in the lumber camps, driving logs and freighting for the traders. The older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The members of this band own a nice herd of cattle, but the number is not increasing. The stock is well cared for. They milk the cows and make butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements owned are sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing, their modes of living being much the same as those of the white man.

Temperance and Morality.—Though a few of the Indians on this reserve drink liquor, on the whole they are temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and comprises over 50 square miles. A strip of land on the north side is poor and sandy. The soil on the west side of the reserve is very good, and is interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows. Taking it all through, it is very good country.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 245.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was quite satisfactory. They are clean in their habits. In summer they live in tents, in the winter in log houses, shingle-roofed, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—The young men farm with considerable success, the older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, for which they make sufficient hay, which with their straw keeps them in good condition through the winter. The herd is increasing. A start was made with sheep-raising, but it is not a success.

Buildings.—The dwellings on the reserve are nearly all well finished log buildings, shingle-roofed, and quite comfortable.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, in range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22.25 square miles. It is on the west of 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 distant.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. During the summer they live in tents; hence their sanitary conditions are good.

Implements.—This band has all the farm implements needed to cultivate the land.

Occupations.—These Indians mostly depend on hunting, trapping, and fishing for a living. A few have made a start at farming, but are giving it up, as the distance

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is too far to market their grain, and this can only be done in winter, when it is cold, as the roads in summer with a load are impassable. Some of the young men go out to work for the farmers around the reserve.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, for which they make ample hay. Their herd is increasing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hunting people and so far have made a good living, as game has been plentiful; but the encroachment of settlement will soon change conditions, and they will be compelled to farm, which, I think, they will do with success.

Temperance and Morality.—Though some are addicted to liquor, on the whole they are temperate and moral.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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 the reserve, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with spruce and poplar of good quality, and there is sufficient good open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are *Saulteaux*.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was satisfactory. They are beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—A few have turned their attention to farming, but they depend to a large extent on hunting, trapping and fishing for a living.

Buildings.—With the exception of one or two, they live in low mud-roof shanties.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take good care.

Implements.—For what farming they do, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, and law-abiding. They are good hunters, but they do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and as moral as can be expected in their present condition.

Your obedient servant,

C. PAUL SCHMIDT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CARLYLE, April 7, 1913.

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, 1913, together with an inventory of the government property under my charge.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of *Crees*, *Saulteaux* and *Assiniboines*.

Reserve.—This reserve contains over 30,000 acres and it is situated in the southeast 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 physical features of this reserve make it much better adapted to pasturing cattle or trapping than farming. The open part of the reserve is very hilly and stony with very little level

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ground, and is badly broken up with small lakes and slough holes, surrounded with willow brush. A great deal of the reserve is covered with poplar and birch of good quality, but the land is badly broken up with lakes and sloughs. Some of the lakes have excellent fish in them. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on one of them that is proving very attractive to visitors. The town has leased this ground from the Indians.

Population.—The population of the band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The big trouble here is tuberculosis—we have it in every shape and form, and it is undoubtedly spreading in spite of the fact that everything is done that can be done without a hospital. A great many of the cases when they first show up could be cured by an operation, but their mode of living in their own places makes an operation impossible. All refuse is raked up and burned in the spring, and as soon as the weather is fit in the spring they move into tents and stay there until late in the fall.

Occupations.—Some are farming and are doing better work on their land than they did in the days gone by, and they take much more interest in their work; still they take a good deal of looking after, those who are cattlemen especially. They cut and sell a great many fence pickets and a lot of wood and logs. A number of them make a good deal of money trapping, an employment that is very congenial to them. Others work out for white men, but they are none too reliable; if they take the notion they will leave a man no matter how important the work may be, or how much they sacrifice.

Buildings.—The buildings erected this year are the best that have been erected by the Indians themselves on this reserve. Several of them are shingled and all are well lighted and sanitary and in only one case has a building been pulled down on account of a death having occurred in it. Some of the Indians have all the material in the way of lumber, shingles and logs to erect good houses this coming summer.

Stock.—As cattlemen the Indians are far from satisfactory. In some cases they look after and feed their cattle fairly well, but in most cases they are utterly indifferent, and no amount of urging will make good cattlemen out of them, and the fight is no easier from year to year.

Implements.—The Indians are getting better implements and more of them every year. Several of them have their own binders and they all have good ploughs. Eight of them have sulky ploughs. They have all got the best ploughs that there are on the market. Nearly all have good rigs, wagons and harness.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians who are working are doing much better. They are spending their money for things to help them along materially. They are buying better horses and implements and building better houses and keeping them in better order and they are paying their way. They are on the right road and I think that a few more years will make a great difference in them, but the band as a whole will never make any great showing for the reason that there are too many old time Indians in the band, men that are too deeply imbued with the old ways and customs to be made over, and their influence is not good but it is pretty strong. Our hope is in the school.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one Indian of this band has been punished for misconduct in the past year. Working among Indians is rather discouraging to men who care and want to see something real as a result of their time and efforts; and the man who does not care has no business among them at all. Often just when you think everything is going smooth and lovely, they will take a kink and upset all your plans, and all has to be gone over again.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, May 1, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on matters in general connected with the Indians and reserves of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

There are seven bands under the superintendency of this agency, viz.: Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwasisis, No. 120, adjoining one another at Onion lake, and as they are practically the same band, the members having intermingled so much, they are in this report treated as one under the name of the Onion Lake band, by which name they are commonly known. At Frog lake, again, there are two reserves, viz.: Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewin's, No. 122, which adjoin one another; the latter being at present very sparsely peopled; these are also treated as one under the name of Frog Lake band. Another reserve, Keeheewin's, No. 123, is situated alone at Long lake. At Little Island lake there are two other reserves, Nos. 161 and 161A, peopled by one band known as Little Island Lake, or Ministikwan band. These six bands belong to the Cree nation. The seventh band belongs to the Chipewyan tribe and has two reserves, Nos. 149 and 149B; these Indians are generally known as the Chipewyan or Cold Lake Indians.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin one another and are situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, the fourth meridian dividing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta running through the western reserve, No. 120. The area of Seekaskootch, No. 119, is 38,400 acres, of good grazing land, which in wet seasons, in places, yields a fair crop of upland hay; but in dry seasons only around the sloughs and in marshy land can hay be secured in any quantity. The character of the soil is variable, light sandy land predominating; poplar groves abound and on the southern end there is a stretch of spruce, most abundant on the south side of a winding lake known as Long lake, which with Onion lake itself, a body of water of no great volume, and its adjoining sloughs, are the most important sources of water in the winter.

Weemisticooseahwasisis reserve, No. 120, is on the western side and contains an area of 14,080 acres; it is stony in places, but in other respects resembles its neighbouring reserve. It is wooded with poplar only.

Population.—Seekaskootch band has a population of 200, and Weemisticooseahwasisis 82.

Health and Sanitation.—A fever resembling typhoid was prevalent during the winter, otherwise there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, and the general health has been good. After the cold weather is past, the rubbish around the house is collected and burned, and as soon as warm weather sets in, the greater number of the families live under canvas.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians still derive a large portion of their livelihood from hunting and at the same time own cattle, the caring for which is attended to by those members of the family who are not occupied in hunting. During the hay season the whole band is at work, living in different camps, putting up hay for winter feed. None of them take to farming on a large scale, and the results of what they have attempted have seldom been very encouraging. In addition to the foregoing occupations, some of the younger men earn good wages working on survey gangs, while others are frequently employed freighting and assisting settlers in build-

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ing operations. Another source of income is the sale of senega, a plant which grows plentifully on the reserves, the root of which is in large demand on account of its medical properties.

Buildings.—Two new houses are in course of erection, which, when finished, will be of a better class than many of the others.

Stock.—The quality of the cattle raised by these Indians is good, and the supply of hay during the winter has proved adequate for requirements; still, there is room for improvement in the actual care taken of the animals other than feeding them.

Farm Implements.—The cattle-owners are well provided with mowers, rakes and wagons, and there are a sufficient number of ploughs and harrows for those who are farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that much progress is noticeable among these Indians, although in respect to general conduct they are not prone to law-breaking, except in acquiring liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance they are not improving; they manage to get liquor notwithstanding endeavours to prevent them; otherwise they are not morally bad.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Tribe.—These people all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated at Frog lake, which is about twenty-two miles northwest of the agency. Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121, lies to the south and west of the lake, and partly on the east side. The area is 21,120 acres. The natural features are rolling ground with poplar groves and a sprinkling of spruce and tamarack. It is well adapted for grazing purposes, but contains only a moderate acreage of hay lands, and, owing to its scrubby nature, upland hay is difficult to cut. There are some open places suitable for farming.

Puskeeahkeewein's reserve, No. 122, is situated to the northwest of No. 121 and contains 25,600 acres abounding in poplar groves, and, on the banks of some of the smaller lakes there is a goodly growth of spruce and tamarack. Owing to the damp nature of the soil it is subject to early frosts and on that account not well adapted to farming. Around some of the sloughs a good supply of hay can be cut.

Population.—The last census figures are 55 for Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, and 24 for Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands is good and the people have been free from any epidemic. Some of the houses are kept fairly clean and neat, and the usual cleaning up around the houses is attended to at the close of winter. A few of the houses are occupied during the summer, but not last summer, because most of the people were camped where lumber was being sawn from logs hauled out in the winter.

Occupations.—There are some good hunters among these Indians who devote most of their time to trapping and make a good living; they also raise cattle, in which two families especially are fairly successful. A number of settlers have lately taken up land in the neighbourhood, who occasionally hire Indians to help them in their work. Here, also, much time is devoted to gathering senega-root during the proper season, and is chiefly done by the women.

Buildings.—No new buildings have yet been put up, but I hope that several will be erected during the coming year. The men are full of promises, but slow to accomplish much.

Stock.—The breed of cattle is good, but not increasing; some of the Indians kill without permission, and do not always report having done so, while others who can better afford to kill make no secret of it.

Farm Implements.—They have mowers and rakes sufficient for putting up enough hay for their cattle, but they are not yet engaged in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians get very little assistance from the department in the way of food, and seldom appear to be in need. With the exception of breaking the liquor laws they cause no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are addicted to drink and four have been sent to prison for intemperance during the year. Immorality in other respects is not a prominent vice with them.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Moose hills, northwest of Frog lake about 30 miles. It is well adapted for cattle-raising and yields abundance of hay; is well timbered with poplar and with spruce to a much smaller extent, the latter being almost confined to the southern boundary. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, but grain-growing is not very profitable on account of late and early frosts.

Population.—The number of souls at last census was 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good throughout the year, and sanitation is fairly well respected.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising is the chief industry followed; and putting up hay in the fall and tending their cattle in the winter occupies most of their time in these respective seasons. None farm to any large extent, but the acreage cultivated is increasing. Hunting is not so closely followed as by the other bands. None of them lose an opportunity of getting work from survey parties and neighbouring settlers. Gathering senega-root is also profitably followed by them.

Buildings.—The houses are of a better class than any of the other Cree bands, and many of them are kept clean and tidy and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—Their stock is of good breed and fairly well looked after, although it is regretted they kill without getting permission, and their cattle are consequently decreasing in numbers.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have not improved their condition since last report, especially in their chief industry, cattle-raising. They seem to live peacefully and no violation of the laws has come to my notice.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not altogether temperate, but are otherwise, I believe, above the average morally.

ISLAND LAKE BAND, NOS. 161 AND 161A.

Tribe.—These Indians are mostly Wood Crees.

Reserves.—These two reserves are situated, the first about 35 miles northeast of the agency, and the second 4 miles further north. The area of the two reserves is 26,496 acres.

Population.—Last treaty payment showed the population to be 188, including a number who do not reside on the reserve.

General Conditions.—These are purely hunting Indians, at which occupation they almost support themselves; only the old and sick occasionally receive help through the agency. They are mostly pagans, and in their isolated position make a living without much contact with civilization. Their dwellings are merely shacks.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NOS. 149 AND 149B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves belonging to this band, the larger one being situated in townships 61 and 62, ranges 2 and 3, west of the fourth meridian, and the

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smaller one on the west shore of Cold lake, mostly in township 64, range 2, west of the fourth meridian. The larger reserve contains 37,480 acres and the smaller one 10,240 acres. The former is best adapted for farming and cattle-raising, while the latter is not so good for either industry, but has the better position in so far as the inhabitants are enabled to live quite close to the lake, which is famous for its trout and whitefish. Both reserves are well timbered with poplar and have a fair amount of spruce.

Population.—The last payments showed the population to be 282.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good, and the members pay more attention than formerly to sanitation.

Occupations.—They are noted for being excellent hunters, which occupation they pursue energetically and profitably; they also raise cattle and yearly put up a fair amount of hay; although those on the northern reserve had to buy hay during the past winter from their neighbours on the southern reserve. Of late years they have been raising grain and are cultivating more land each year, and under the supervision of a newly appointed farmer, they are likely to make better success.

Buildings.—They are improving their houses and are furnishing them more comfortably, and I hope soon to see them with better stables.

Stock.—They have heretofore been very unwilling to listen to direction about their cattle, but are beginning to see that it will be to their ultimate benefit to do so.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well provided with implements, and with one good harvest to encourage them, they would not be backward in buying farm implements of their own; as it is, several of them have bought private implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these people are industrious and in a sense independent; but they are of an exceedingly stubborn nature. They are fairly law-abiding, but at times have disputes among themselves which have to be looked into and are generally settled amicably. They are a naturally fitful people and become easily elated with a little success, or depressed with a little failure. However, owing to the successful hunting season that they have had, they must at present be called prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—The liquor traffic is, I fear, on the increase, although there is seldom any trouble caused through it, the difficulty being to trace the people who supply it or bring it upon the reserve. Otherwise their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

PELLY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, April 7, 1913.

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, 1913.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, viz.: Cote, No. 64, Keeseekoose, No. 66, The Key, No. 65, and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Saulteaux Indians, but has been mixed with French blood some years back.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 30 square miles and is only two miles north of the town of Kamsack, on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling, very rich soil, and covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, interspersed with large openings of good hay, pasture and farm lands.

Population.—The last annuity payments show 262 in this band.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are farming and stock-raising, but quite a number of the Indians still continue to follow the old life of hunting. The members of this band get very little help in the way of food from the department. They get considerable help from their interest moneys, from land sales, and are practically self-supporting as far as assistance from the government is concerned. Having plenty of wood to sell aids them materially in making a living.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been the usual toll of deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis during the year. There have been some other minor diseases, such as measles, grippe and such illnesses, but the general health of the band was good. Since last summer Dr. Tran has been attending to all needs for medical aid, and has been very alert in helping the Indians with treatment and sanitary advice. The Indians are very negligent in sanitary matters, and not as cleanly as we would wish.

Buildings.—Little has been done in the way of new buildings this year, as the Indians were expecting to dispose of that portion of this reserve on which most of them now reside. There are no trees on the reserve of sufficient size to use in building houses or stables, so that all must buy lumber before they have any decent buildings.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with implements, and buy from their own resources as they need them.

Temperance and Morality.—There is still considerable drinking among the Indians here; the forbidden is with them, as with others, the most sought after luxury.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band had about the same acreage in crop as last year, but the season was not as good and the yield was much smaller than before. The sample of grain also was not up to the standard. This of course was hard on those who depended chiefly on the farm.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe.—This band also is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 20 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack, and is bounded on the south by the Assiniboine river. The land here, too, is rolling, and very fertile, covered with poplar bluffs and in some parts with good spruce bluffs. There is ample pasture, and hay and farm lands among the small bluffs.

Population.—There are 91 Indians shown here at annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—This is the healthiest and most advanced in sanitation of all the bands of this agency. This is no doubt caused by the fact that most of the older Indians were for years servants of the famous Hudson's Bay Company, and had years of the most strict training.

Occupations.—There are a few on this reserve who are making a real good showing and are progressive in every way, but quite a majority still cling to the hunt as their chief industry. Considerable money is made here from the sale of fence posts and dry logs.

Buildings.—A good class of up-to-date houses is being built each year by this band. The abundance of good building logs on the reserve has aided very much in this work, and the nearness of portable saw-mills has also been a boon to these Indians.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, only a few losses were reported, chiefly from tuberculosis. Some few were killed without permission.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians have almost a complete outfit of necessary farm implements and are adding to their supply as the need arises.

Characteristics and Progress.—As above stated, this is a more progressive band than the others, and with the exception of a few of the old hunters, these Indians are doing very well in getting very comfortable homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of this band are addicted to the drink habit, but fewer cases are reported from here than from the reserves nearer town.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Assiniboine river and the Duck mountains, about 9 miles north of the town of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles and has good farm, hay and pasture lands among the splendid bluffs of poplar trees.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several deaths during the year from tuberculosis, meningitis and pneumonia, but the general health of this band was good. Dr. Tran also looked after the cases of illness reported here. This band is very poor in sanitary measures also, but we endeavour to encourage a good clean up every spring and in every other way possible.

Occupations.—There is considerable advancement in farming on this reserve, but many still continue to hunt as well. The change from the old to the new life is a slow one, attended with many discouragements.

Buildings.—Some improvement is made each year, but as this band also must depend on lumber only, the timber being small, it is a more expensive and slower process than on the Key or the Valley River reserves.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, but the Indians take but very little interest in their cattle and only at such times as they wish to sell or eat them.

Farm Implements.—This band, too, has all the necessary farm machinery and implements wherewith to cultivate their farms.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress is very slow among these people, but a few seem to endeavour to make their farms their homes and wish to be self-supporting and better citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable ground for improvement in these matters, but the band is a fair average of what Indians in general are in these things.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Duck and Riding mountains, about 16 miles west of the town of Grandview on the Canadian Northern railway. It is watered by the Valley river, and has a splendid range for stock, as well as some good farm-lands and splendid spruce and tamarack timber.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 72 Indians here.

Health and Sanitation.—This band suffers severely from tuberculosis and scrofula, but is fairly careful in sanitary matters. Dr. McGregor, of Roblin, attends to their medical needs.

Occupations.—Very little farming has been done here in the past, as the band can always find plenty of work in connection with the adjacent lumbering industry. They also sell abundance of hay, wood and fence posts, which make a good revenue for them.

Buildings.—With good timber and mills at hand, this band has been able to get a good class of houses built. Some few yet, however, need rebuilding.

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Stock.—The herd is very small and very little interest is taken in it by the band.

Farm Implements.—While this band has not as many farming implements as the other bands, yet it has sufficient to do more work than is done. We hope to see some of the younger men take more to farming than in previous years.

Characteristics and Progress.—Too much desire obtains here for high living, driving about and visiting, for the good of the progress of the band as a whole. The fact of their being able to earn a living so easily makes it hard to overcome this trouble and get them to steady down to farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the worst in the agency for drinking; and their location, between two towns, and right in the bosom of lumber camps, makes the suppression of this habit a very difficult task.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As a whole the Indians are slowly but surely becoming more independent and practically self-supporting. They have received very little aid from the department in the way of food and the usual supplies to the destitute. The weather conditions of last summer were very bad and crops were not harvested till late and most of them were not threshed at all, which has been rather hard on the Indians' means of living. They have, however, sold wood, hunted and worked outside to keep going. A great deal of cattle-killing without authority developed, but we trust it is checked again. We are looking for a good year's progress for 1913-14.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
EDGELY P.O., April 9, 1913.

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, 1913.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe.—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 band 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 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band is good. They are good types physically. Scrofula and consumption are not so noticeable as in some of the other bands. As a rule they keep their places neat and clean. In the spring all refuse is raked up and burned.

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Occupations.—These Indians are engaged principally in stock-raising. A certain amount of farming is done on this reserve, but not nearly so much as they are capable of. The acreage is being steadily increased and the class of farming improved from year to year.

These people make a very good living from the sale of hay, wood and pickets, and are, therefore, not dependent on their crops.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are improving from year to year. Larger, better ventilated houses with shingled roofs are rapidly replacing the old, low, mud-roofed shacks. They still build their stables of double pole frames packed with straw, and pole roofs on which they pile their hay and feed through a hole in the roof. As a rule they keep their stables neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of grade cattle of a fine beef type. The standard is being raised from year to year by the introduction of pure-bred bulls. From this source principally they purchase their horses, implements, harness, and a good portion of their living is derived both from the sale of and what they beef for food. They have an ideal location for stock-raising, an abundant hay and water supply as well as shelter in the ravines. They take good care of their stock, and very few losses are reported from neglect.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they only take fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band may be termed industrious. They are making steady progress, are living better, and take much more pride in their appearance. They are not outgrowing their old pagan customs as fast as one would wish.

Temperance and Morality.—Improvement is noticed in regard to temperance in this band. Their morals are improving. Altogether a great change is noted for the better in the last few years.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe.—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 these Indians is good, although in most cases they live under unsanitary conditions. A good deal of difficulty is encountered to get them to take the necessary sanitary precautions. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of the band are old people. The winter's accumulation of rubbish is raked up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. With very few exceptions they take very good care of their stock.

Their farming operations show improvement from year to year both as to acreage and quality of cultivation. Progress in this direction is naturally slow owing to the proportion of older people farming.

Buildings.—Only in a few instances is advancement noted in the class of buildings erected. As the young people build marked advance is made, but very little is made by the old people; they are apparently satisfied with any kind of a shelter, so long as it is warm, until they can get out under canvas in the spring. Some of their stables are of the same style as those on Piapot reserve. Some are built of poles and mudded, and others are built of sod. Most of them are kept clean and provide comfortable shelter for the stock.

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Stock—These Indians have a large herd of good beef type grade cattle. Pure bred bulls are introduced into the herd as required. In nearly every instance the Indians take good care of their cattle. An abundant supply of hay and water is available practically right at their stables. A considerable portion of their living is derived from the sale of their stock and what is beefed for food.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, but as a rule do not take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of this band are of the old type and cling as closely as possible to their original mode of life. In their innermost beings they are pagan, but profess Christianity. Under these circumstances it is difficult to make much headway. Some of the younger members of the band are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—This band gives very little trouble so far as temperance and morality are concerned. No cases under either head were reported during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe.—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.

Population.—The population of this band is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are apparently of a robust nature; but during the past year they have not enjoyed as good health as usual. Consumption claimed quite a few, among whom were some full-grown men. They keep their homes neat and clean, and practically no difficulty is experienced in getting them to carry out the required sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—These people depend to a great extent on stock-raising and farming for their living. There is little or no trouble in getting them to care for their stock.

Their farming operations are growing from year to year, and the class of cultivation is better.

Buildings.—Steady improvement is being made in the class of buildings on this reserve. When new buildings are being built it is found necessary to hold them down to a certain extent, as they would build far beyond their means. Their homes are quite large, well ventilated, and lighted, and are in most cases kept clean.

Most of the stables are built of logs and mudded, and have pole and sod roofs. They keep them fairly clean.

Stock.—This band has a large herd of grade cattle. The standard from a beef point of view is good, and is maintained by using only pure-bred bulls. These are replaced as required. A good portion of their living is obtained through the sale of their stock and those beefed for food. They take good care of their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with implements, of which they take only fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians compare favourably with other Indians as to industry. They are making good progress, and are taking more interest in their work from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not as temperate as one would wish, but taking into consideration the opportunities for indulgence, they do remarkably well. With but few exceptions the morals of this band are good.

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STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe.—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 six miles from Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, strong physically, and particularly free from scrofula and consumption. They keep their homes and surroundings neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend to a great extent on farming for their living. They work out in the white settlements a great deal, and command good wages.

They cannot go into stock-raising very extensively, owing to shortage of pasture and hay. They dispose of what suitable cattle they have in the fall, and beef a few during the winter.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of good size, and well lighted and ventilated. They are built of logs and plastered with mud, whitewashed inside, and kept very neat and clean. The stables are well built of poles with sod roofs, and are kept very clean.

Stock.—These Indians take very good care of their cattle.

Farm Implements.—The farming Indians are well supplied with implements, of which they take fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, and make a very good living. They keep themselves neat and clean, and dress well.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians of this band use intoxicants, but only in a few cases to excess. It is very difficult to catch them, as they shield one another. The morals of this band are exceptionally good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

General conditions as to health show improvement. The Indians are taking better care of themselves, providing necessary clothing for the different seasons, and do not show nearly the same desire to get soaking wet every fall of rain. A great many of them have waterproof coats and wear rubbers.

The cattle of the agency show an increase after sales, losses, and those beefed for food, have been deducted. The cattle have been well cared for, although it has been a very severe winter. Up to the end of December was remarkably fine, but from January to the end of March was particularly severe. March, when the cattle are at their lowest, was most severe; continued very low temperature and a very heavy snowfall made me a little anxious for the cattle. However, they have come through safely, and I do not look for any losses except through natural causes.

A very marked improvement is noted in the class of horses now owned by the Indians. They are no longer satisfied with ponies, but insist on the heavier class when making purchases.

There has been a general advance along agricultural lines over the whole agency. This advance might not be very noticeable to an outsider, but even a slight advance means a great deal, and is a healthy sign, and especially after the results of the past two seasons. The crop of 1911 was a total failure. The crop was frozen, and the yield was light, and what grain was threshed was damp, tough, and unsaleable. Last year's crop was almost as great a failure. Seeding was late on account of wet weather. The growing season was very dry up to July 1, a lot of the grain headed out at about fourteen inches high with heads about an inch long. Wet weather later in the season

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kept the grain growing and it was caught by frost. Some of the grain was never cut, and in most cases where it was cut and threshed, the yield was very light. In addition to this prices were low.

There is a general improvement in the buildings erected, and in the way they are kept. The Indians seem to be taking a little more interest in their homes, and are in them more. The women are improving in their style of housekeeping.

Very few cases of intemperance have been reported during the year, and these were old offenders. I think there is a great improvement along these lines, which is the more surprising when one takes into consideration the greater opportunities available through the rapid settlement of the country, and as the Indian is only considered on an equal footing by the lower class of white men.

The general moral tone of the whole agency is improving from year to year.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 18, 1913.

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, 1913, together with a statistical statement and an inventory of all government property under my charge.

Five reserves are included in the Touchwood agency, namely: Muscowequan's No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are located near the telegraph station at Kutawa post office, which is about six miles from the village of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

There are two boarding schools and one day school in operation in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—The Muscowequan's 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 village and station of Lestock are located thereon.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie at the east end interspersed with small bluffs, hay sloughs, and small lakes. The west end of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good during the year. The members of this band are the healthiest in this agency and they are steadily increasing in numbers. The births greatly exceeded the deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The members of this band have now a fair acreage under cultivation, but they cannot be classed as enthusiastic farmers. They are hunters and trappers by inclination, and have been very successful at this pursuit during the

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past year. During the fall and spring months many of them made from ten to thirty dollars per day trapping muskrats. When fur is plentiful they are apt to neglect their farming operations.

The sale of fire-wood during the winter months forms a valuable source of income for this band.

Buildings.—They are gradually getting a better class of dwelling-houses on this reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good class of grade Shorthorns with a cross of Galloway. The Indians do not take full advantage of their cattle and very few of the cows are used for milch purposes.

They provide sufficient feed for their stock, but are apt to neglect them unless they are carefully watched.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is now a fair acreage under cultivation on this reserve. The crop last season was very poor owing to bad weather conditions in harvest and hail during the summer. Although the crop was a failure, the Indians have made more money than usual from other sources. Their earnings from trapping muskrats amounted to several thousands of dollars. The sale of dry cord-wood also forms a valuable source of income.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral conduct of this band has been good and they do not give much trouble as regards intemperance.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood Hills, about 8 miles south from the village of Punnichy, and 14 miles from the agency headquarters.

It comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The land is hilly and stony and broken with sloughs and lakes. A large portion of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Their houses and premises are kept clean and tidy. All the members of the band requiring vaccination were attended to during the winter.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the main occupations of this band. They all do a considerable amount of trapping during the season. As muskrats are now plentiful in the locality of their reserve, the sale of their pelts supplies the Indian with a great deal of ready money. Other sources of income are derived from the sale of fire-wood, rabbit skin robes, senega-root, working for settlers, &c.

Stock.—This band has a large herd of very good cattle. Owing to weather conditions and high water in the hay sloughs, the members of this band were unable to secure a plentiful supply of hay, and a hail storm which cleaned out about three hundred acres of their grain crop limited their supply of straw. They, however, were able to purchase a quantity of feed from settlers and brought their cattle through the winter with less than a three per cent loss, which, taking the conditions into consideration, is a good showing.

A number of the members of this band keep milking cows throughout the year and make butter for their own use and for sale. They keep a number of pigs and poultry as well.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band had a fairly large area under crop, but unfortunately had about 300 acres of it completely ruined by hail, and they did not derive much benefit from their grain-raising operations.

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Their cattle brought a good price, and by taking advantage of other resources they were able to make a good living for themselves, decrease their indebtedness, and increase their possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—This may be classed as a temperate and moral 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 mostly covered with a growth of poplar and willow bush. There are some 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.—The Indians of this band are all Crees.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The dwellings on this reserve are roomy and comfortable and with few exceptions are kept clean and tidy. They live in canvas teepees during the summer months. Sanitary precautions are observed by having all rubbish cleaned up from around their dwellings in the spring and burned.

There is a strong consumptive tendency among the families residing on this reserve, but the general health during the past year has been good.

Buildings.—The dwellings are, with one exception, of the sod-roofed variety. They are, however, commodious and well lighted. Nearly all of them have two rooms, and, as they are only occupied during the winter months, they answer their purpose very well.

Occupations.—The members of this band are making good progress with their farming operations and now have a fair acreage under cultivation. They have a nice little herd of cattle, which they brought through the past winter with comparatively small loss. They had an abundant supply of feed on hand.

Apart from farming and cattle-raising, they made considerable money by trapping, the sale of beadwork, rabbit-skin robes and fire-wood.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of implements for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a decided tendency towards progression on this reserve. This is particularly noticeable in their efforts towards making their dwellings more comfortable and attractive. They are also better dressed and with very few exceptions keep their homes clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are law-abiding, temperate and moral people.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest from the agency headquarters. The nearest town is Raymore, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is located about 5 miles from the west boundary of the reserve.

This reserve comprises an area of 27,200 acres. The natural features of the reserve are rolling prairie interspersed with small bluffs and hay sloughs. A portion of the east end of the reserve is covered with poplar bush and furnishes the fuel for the band.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year. All rubbish is gathered up and burned in the spring and the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are carried out as far as possible.

There has been an improvement noted towards and interest in keeping their houses clean and also in their manner of living.

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Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from farming, cattle-raising, hunting and trapping and working out during the threshing season. They also add to their living by selling wood and digging senega-root.

Stock.—Owing to wet weather during the haying season, the quality of the hay provided was poor.

They had to depend on straw to a large extent for feed for their cattle and they did not come through the winter in as good condition as usual.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has had two poor crops in succession and it will require a good crop to stimulate their interest in farming. They have made some progress during the year and have increased the comfort of their homes. They were very successful with their trapping and this source of income has enabled them to live well during the past winter.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be classed as a moral and law-abiding people.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about fifty miles northeast of the agency on the Canadian Northern railway. The village of Kylemore is located about five miles from the farm buildings.

There is some fine open level prairie on the reserve. The soil is good and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain crops. There is a sufficient supply of wood for the use of the band. This reserve borders on the Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been as good as usual during the past year. The main cause of their sickness has been of a tubercular nature.

The services of Dr. Ainley, of Wadena, have been secured for those requiring medical attention.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, but they do not take very much interest in them, as they consider that the care required by the cattle interferes with their hunting avocations during the winter months.

Occupations.—The Indians who are engaged at farming have, with the exception of a few beginners, all the land under cultivation which I consider that they are capable of farming properly. So far their farm work has been done in a very creditable manner and many of the men thus engaged appear to take a real interest in their farms. They are good trappers and have been successful with their hunting during the past year. They take advantage of any other opportunity for making money which offers itself.

Buildings.—There are a few good frame dwellings on this reserve, but the majority are of the sod-roofed variety.

Sabitawasis, a pure Indian, has a nice frame house, which he occupies all the year round. The downstairs portion is divided into a living-room and a sitting-room, which are furnished with tables and chairs.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements and during the year an up-to-date threshing outfit was purchased for the use of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—This band does not give much trouble from the use of intoxicating liquor and they may be classed as being moral in their habits.

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General Remarks.—The season of 1912 was not favourable for the crops in this district. Wet weather in the spring retarded germination and a great deal of the early sown crop had to be re-seeded. While the crops were maturing we had some heavy rain-storms accompanied with high winds and hail which made the yield very poor and on some of the reserves the crops were practically a failure.

The Indians were very successful at trapping and this industry enabled them to make a good living.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 10, 1913.

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, 1913.

This inspectorate comprises the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, and Ile à la Crosse agencies, besides a few bands of Sioux and Saulteaux Indians who are not included in any of these.

The Indians of this region are now almost all settled on reserves, with the exception of those of the Ile à la Crosse agency, who for the most part have not as yet had lands set apart for them.

The agricultural season of 1912 was somewhat disappointing, owing to a drought that prevailed from seeding-time until the end of June, and which was followed by a period of almost continuous rain. A peculiar result of these weather conditions, which was very marked in certain localities, was that while most of the grain received sufficient moisture to cause it to grow and make some progress, from twenty to thirty per cent of the seed failed to germinate until the rains of the end of June. In consequence there were two crops on the same ground, the earlier and larger one maturing at the usual time, from August 15 to 25, while the later one, though making rapid progress after it started, was about two weeks behind. A great part of this, being cut green, yielded but light and shrunken grain, which at threshing was blown out with the chaff, thus reducing the net returns.

A considerable amount of new land was broken, and a very fair amount of summer-fallowing was done. In many instances, however, the breaking was not thoroughly disked; and in general the cultivation of the summer-fallows was very imperfectly done. It is one of the most imperative duties of agents and farmers to see that summer-fallowing is carried out with greater regularity, and that better methods of cultivation are adopted.

The difficulty of arousing the interest of the Indians in agriculture has almost been quite overcome; and there are a few Indians within this inspectorate who have upwards of one hundred acres under cultivation, having two or more working teams and a full equipment of up-to-date machinery, while many sow upwards of forty acres.

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On several of the reserves there had been in recent years a decline in the cattle industry; but with the exception of two or three reserves the year now under review shows a satisfactory increase in the Indians' herds. This is due to the high prices that have prevailed for a year or more past and the prospect for their continuance.

Owing to the heavy rains of August and September last year a great part of the hay that was cut was absolutely lost; and in the end but a scanty supply was secured, and that for the most part of poor feeding value. On most of the reserves straw had to be relied upon to a considerable extent for the wintering of the cattle, a help which would be very valuable if only it were sufficient in quantity.

The winter proved a rather trying one, beginning early, continuing late, and being on the whole unusually severe. There has been a loss of cattle on some of the reserves, not considerable it is true, but quite unnecessary inasmuch as it is due not to scarcity of feed so much as to reckless exposure of the stock to the storms and severe temperatures of winter.

The Indians' cattle are now of a very superior class, and much prized either for breeding purposes or for beef, on some of the reserves being practically pure-bred; though not registered. Fat steers sold off the grass last season at from \$60 to \$70; and a still higher price could have been realized by feeding them for the spring market.

The improvement of the horses of the reserves by the use of sires of a good type is meeting with fair success, greater interest being taken in the matter by the owners than has ever been manifest in regard to the breeding up of their cattle. In a number of instances teams of horses have been purchased by the Indians at prices ranging as high as \$500; and in a few cases these expensive teams have proved a success, having been well cared for and judiciously handled. Not so as a rule, however; farm 'chunks' of their own breeding are best suited to the use and purposes of the Indians.

The effort to lead the Indians towards mixed farming for a livelihood has been more successful in the past year than formerly, and the keeping of pigs and poultry is now quite general on many of the reserves. The use of milk is also general, while many engage in butter-making to the extent of their own requirements, and occasionally for sale.

The amount of fencing on the reserves has been greatly extended during the year. Almost every band has now a large fenced range for cattle and horses; while in some instances individual owners have a quarter or a half section fenced for their stock. In the case of Mistawasis band the entire reserve is now inclosed with a 5-strand woven wire fence. This, however, was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their land, even the work of construction being let to a white man by contract. On other reserves of this inspectorate the fencing of ranges has been done without impairing the capital of the band.

Considerable good work has been done on almost all the reserves during the year in the erection of improved dwellings; and with the exception of a few cases in which ex-pupils have received assistance from the department these improvements have been effected by the Indians' own work and out of their current earnings. Advancement attained in this way is permanent, and with the more experienced workers among the Indians it is valued as such.

The health of the Indians has been generally good. The death-rate has not been high, notwithstanding the protracted winter, which is the hardest season, not on those who are exposed to the open atmosphere, but upon the children, who are confined to their dwellings for so long a period.

Their mode of living is improving; their diet is improving; and as a race, far from being destined to extinction, they are increasing in numbers and improving physically and otherwise.

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So far as this inspectorate is concerned, the progress of the Indians during the year, as for years past, has on the whole been steady and satisfactory. The influences of education are becoming more and more evident; the self-respect and moral tone of the Indians is improving; the use of liquor has been kept under control, and it may even be remarked that a sentiment in favour of temperance is becoming perceptible.

Nor is the amelioration of their material and moral-condition restricted to the younger generation. The ex-pupils of the day and residential schools are giving a good account of themselves, it is true, and there are among their number signal illustrations of character, industry and intelligence; but various elevating and civilizing influences have been at work among those who have never attended school, and some of these have proved worthy examples to the younger men and women. The influence of each element has reacted beneficially upon the other; and the spirit of progress pervades the entire population to an encouraging degree.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 28, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report dealing with matters in connection with the different agencies in this inspectorate.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I visited this agency on May 17, but did not make a general inspection, as I had done so two months before.

The area in crop at this agency was slightly increased over that of the previous year and the grain harvested showed an increase of 4,274 bushels. The crop was well put in in most cases. Those who were careless in the preparation of their land reaped accordingly, as can be plainly seen by looking at the returns sent in last fall. In some cases one will find two farmers, side by side, and one reaps just twice as much per acre as the other. In most cases this is due to the difference in the preparation of the soil. The band prepared a nice lot of summer fallow, which will show to their advantage when the crop is harvested in 1913.

The cattle were in good condition after the long winter. These people take more interest in their stock than they do at most of the other agencies in this inspectorate.

The houses were quite clean and the winter's accumulation of refuse was being taken away from the premises. We very seldom have any difficulty in getting these people to clean up their yards in the spring. In this respect they are different from the Crees.

For the year previous to my inspection there had been very little sickness.

The Indians of this agency sell quite a lot of wood and hay in the town of Sintaluta, which is seven miles from the reserve.

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At this agency we have one of the best Indian day schools in this province. This was dealt with in a special report on educational work.

The staff at this agency is as follows,—T. E. Donnelly, agent, Lillian Grant, clerk, and Jas. Hassan, farmer.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between June 12 and 22, 1912.

FISHING LAKE RESERVE.

The Indians of this reserve had put in a good crop, in fact, they had a larger area in crop than any of the other bands in the agency, although they only started farming six years ago.

The cattle on this reserve were in splendid condition, considering that they had just begun to get good grass. Owing to the introduction of inferior bulls, the quality of the stock is not nearly as good as it was years ago.

There were several new houses on this reserve, which were a vast improvement on the old ones.

The Indians had a very profitable spring in 1912, hunting muskrats, as some individuals earned as much as \$200. The season closes on May 15.

GORDON'S RESERVE.

The Indians on Gordon's reserve put in a much larger crop than usual, but the seed did not germinate, either because of deep sowing or poor seed. As it was too late to resow this land with wheat, oats was sown.

The cattle looked fairly well.

The houses and premises were in good order. Many of the houses would compare favourably with those of white settlers. Several of the Indians had put in good gardens.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE.

I did not notice much change in this reserve since my last report. The Indians had put in a small crop of oats, and it was the agent's intention to try to get them to bring more land under cultivation, although I must say there is very little available.

These Indians take fairly good care of their stock.

They make a living mainly by hunting, selling hay, wood, &c. The dwellings on this reserve are low, log structures and I cannot say I noticed any improvement in them.

POORMAN'S RESERVE.

On this reserve there had been an increase in the area under crop, but I found evidences of poor seed, as the grain was not coming through the soil at that late date. I fear the Indians will be discouraged at the result, which proved to be very poor, as the crop returns last fall indicated.

The cattle looked well after the long winter.

The houses are low log structures about the same as those on Day Star's reserve.

The Indians earn money in about the same way as do those on the Day Star reserve, adjoining.

There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children are sent to Gordon's boarding school.

The farm buildings are in very bad condition, and beyond repair. As the department is aware, they are old log structures built many years ago. This matter was dealt with under a separate report.

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MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

The conditions on this reserve are much the same as they were when I last reported. The Indians do not look as prosperous as they do at other points and their homes are not what they should be. The style of farming is not good and unless there is a great improvement in this direction their condition will always be as poor as it is now. The few ex-pupils who are here, are not doing much. Great difficulty is experienced in getting these Indians to go to work in the spring, as they find hunting muskrats so profitable. They often wait until the season closes on May 15 before they will start farming. Last year the Indians of Touchwood agency sold over \$20,000 worth of muskrat skins.

The agent is energetic and tries hard to get results. The area under crop last year was 2,488 acres, but for reasons already given the crop was a failure.

The agency buildings are in bad order, but, as new ones are to be built this year, it is not necessary to give details.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between July 30 and August 3, 1912.

The Indians on this reserve do considerable farming; some few do their work well, but the majority of them are very careless, which is very evident when threshing returns come to hand in the fall. I did notice an improvement in the work on Kahkewistahaw and Ochapowace reserves, where there is a new farming instructor, a Mr. Hill-House. This man appeared to be a 'hustler.' He understands farming and was getting the work done better than it has ever been during the last ten or twelve years.

The conditions on Sakimay's reserve are very unsatisfactory from a farming standpoint. In fact, there was practically nothing in the way of progress to report.

The Indians of Cowessess reserve are in about the same condition as they have been for years, from a farming standpoint; some of them farm well, but the majority are altogether too careless.

The Indians on all four reserves sell a great deal of hay and wood in the neighbouring towns, for which there is always a great demand.

There was very little sickness on the reserve during the year previous to my inspection. Dr. Allingham, of Broadview, is the medical officer and is very attentive.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1912, there were sixteen convictions for infractions of the Indian Act, three white men and thirteen Indians.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in splendid order and the office work is well up. The agent is always alive to the interests of the Indians.

PELLE AGENCY.

I visited this agency between October 15 and 23. I found the whole staff had changed since my last visit, and Mr. Taylor, who has since been transferred to The Pas agency, was in charge.

The season had been a very wet one and great difficulty had been experienced in getting the grain cut. The crop was very rank and as a result ripened late.

The Indians here are not farming anything like as well as they should, and the area under crop last year was not as large as it was the previous year. On Côte reserve the Indians had in only half as much as they had in 1911. This is very unsatisfactory. They did practically no breaking or summer fallowing,—about 31 acres of the former and 27 of the latter. Much better results should be obtained from this band.

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The Indians here, as at most of the other agencies, earn a great deal by selling wood, hay, &c.

There have been a great many liquor cases during the year.

The buildings and surroundings were in good order.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

There is not much change in the conditions of this agency since my last report. All the farming is done on Peepeekesis reserve, where the land is more open. The two reserves to the north are almost entirely covered with wood and water or hay-lands, and the Indians living there depend entirely upon hunting, stock-raising and sale of wood, pickets, hay, &c., for a living. The Indians who express a wish to farm, move to Peepeekesis reserve, and the others go on making a living in the manner stated above.

There were thirty-seven Indians growing grain in this agency last year. The average under cultivation for each Indian was about 109 acres. The threshing returns show that 72,600 bushels of grain were harvested. As already reported, these crops suffered severely through a cyclone passing over the farms and blowing out from 15 to 20 per cent of the grain, completely demolishing one frame house and doing other damage. Notwithstanding this, the showing is fair.

I find some of the young men, graduates of schools, require constant supervision and urging to keep them at work, while others go ahead and work well without much advice or help.

The Indians here broke 246 acres and fallowed 1,032 acres last season.

The cattle last year brought by far the highest price we have ever received for them,—\$75 per head was received for the bulk of them and \$60 for a few old cows and small steers.

There was a good deal of sickness in the File Hills Colony during the year. An epidemic of measles broke out, which resulted in the death of two or three children. There was also chicken-pox and several cases of pneumonia.

These people are law-abiding, there being only one infraction of the Indian Act during the twelve months. This was a case of an Indian getting liquor.

The cattle came through the winter in good condition. There were some losses, due in some cases to carelessness. The bulls were all kept at the agency headquarters during the winter and were fed grain and hay. They are in good condition.

I do not think there are two children of school age on the four reserves who are not attending school. I have little or no difficulty in getting the parents to send their children to school.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, April 18, 1913.

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, 1913, 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.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve now comprises about 175,530 acres, some 125,000 acres having been surrendered in 1910, and about half this was sold by public auction in June, 1911, for nearly one million dollars. The reserve lies just south of the 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 line. 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 river 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 farm-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 227 men, 219 women, 155 boys and 151 girls, total 752, a decrease of 10 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. We have had no epidemics or outbreaks of any serious illness of any kind, during the year. The mortality has been rather heavy, but was mainly owing to the deaths of a number of very old people, which is of course something that cannot very well be guarded against. As will be seen mentioned in another paragraph, we have built a large number of new frame cottages each of which contains a large open fireplace in the living-room. By this means ample ventilation is secured for every house, a ventilation which cannot very well be put out of order, and which should very materially assist in improving the health of the inmates of these cottages. More cottages will be built, so that within a year or two we hope to have every family installed in a well built and well ventilated cottage. In past times it was a difficult matter to have them ventilate their log houses, which they mainly inhabit during the winter and which usually had every window and crack sealed up to keep out the cold. They are instructed and watched to see that they keep their premises clean and that all rubbish is destroyed.

Occupations.—Hitherto their main classes of work have been cattle-raising, coal mining, freighting, hay-making and working at harvesting for white settlers. To these we are adding this year farming on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1912 we

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broke over 1,700 acres of land, in blocks of from 20 to 30 acres for each individual farmer on his location of 160 acres, and where he had or will have one of the new cottages built. This spring (1913) at the present time of writing, this land is being seeded with wheat and oats. We shall, if possible, break more land this season, so that we hope in time to have every Indian capable of farming settled upon his own location of 160 acres, all well fenced, and having a cottage, stable and shed thereon. Each Indian will thus have a readymade farm for a start.

Buildings.—I am pleased to state that I have to report that we have now a much better class of buildings than formerly. Of course it is generally well known that Indians have usually lived in their tents in summer and in log shacks in winter. Last year we had built, the cost being provided out of the band funds derived from the sale of a portion of the reserve, 62 four-roomed and two-roomed cottages. These cottages are good-sized frame buildings with a neat verandah in front and a good large open fireplace built of red brick in the living-room of each cottage. Also to each there is a good stable with hay mow and small shed, together with a good outside shed for wood and coal, &c. They are well painted outside and finished with hard wall plaster inside. To each group of 2, 3 or 4 cottages as the location may permit, we have had a well bored and fitted with a good pump, and have got a fair supply of good water in each case. There are still more cottages to be built.

Stock.—The cattle are gradually recovering from the set-back received a few winters ago and many of the Indians have as many cattle now as they can or will take care of. It is a somewhat difficult matter to get the Indians imbued with the idea that the cattle, or at least some of them, should be taken up in winter and fed, it being a settled idea in this western country that cattle would do well enough if allowed to run on the range all the year round. In fact up to very recently this was the practice of all ranchers, white or Indian, and it is only within the last few years that the taking in and winter feeding of range cattle has been adopted to a limited extent. On this reserve we have fed this winter some 500 head of bulls, young stock and breeding cows, and our loss so far has been minimum. We have a lot of good bulls, thoroughbred, running on the reserve, and the class of stock has been much improved thereby.

Characteristics and Progress.—We are endeavouring to instil into the minds of our Indians the advisability and benefit of steady occupations. One of their characteristics is a dislike for any settled steady grind at any one kind of work. One can only suppose it is natural for them to be so, after generations of a free roaming life over the prairies, so that coming down to anything of a settled routine is an entire reversal of their hereditary instincts. Most of them work well at freighting, haying and harvesting for white settlers. In the course of a few years we hope to have all the able-bodied men settled down to farming on their own locations. They are making progress slowly, but still there is an improvement to be seen, especially by those who have lived for years amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not to be classed as a whole as temperate. Many of them will take intoxicating liquor whenever they are able to get hold of it, and they manage to get it in spite of the strict watch that is kept upon them. We always endeavour to get hold of the supplier, and I am glad to say that we succeed in nearly every case, but seemingly the inflicting of heavy fines and imprisonment does not altogether put a stop to this traffic.

Their code of morals is not high, their marriage customs being somewhat lax, but on the whole from their descent and surroundings there cannot be much fault found with them, as it is not so many years ago when they had no code of honour and laws to obey but their own.

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General Remarks.—Since my last annual report two farming instructors and a blacksmith have been engaged, and I am glad to state that every member of the staff has worked faithfully at his duties, and rendered me every assistance in the various classes of work required on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, April, 1913.

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, 1913, 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 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 more than thirty 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 forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 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 fifteen miles long. There is no building timber on the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton wood and willow, which form very 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 October was 1,140, there being 46 births and 35 deaths, making an increase of 11 in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Blood Indians has been good during the past year. No contagious diseases have been present and those ailments requiring most attention were intestinal troubles during the summer and bronchial during the winter months. Vaccination has been carried out during the year. We have cases of tuberculosis on the reserve, and the reserve physician has taken care to repeatedly instruct those living adjacent to such cases what measures should be taken

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to prevent its spread. It is hard to get semi-savage and naturally indifferent persons to observe precautions rigorously carried out by the white race. Means have been taken to prevent overcrowding in living houses, which in a sanitary way among Indians is the matter most to be considered. Some of the Indians now are paying attention to making their homes and surroundings clean and attractive, and we hope to see the example made by a few, followed by all of them, in time. There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve kept up by the government and in charge of the Roman Catholic sisters. The institution is regularly visited by the physician provided by the department. In connection with this hospital there are two small isolated wards for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, hay-making, freighting, and working for the farmers adjoining the reserve, and beet cultivating for the Knight Sugar Company at Raymond. The Indian named Black Horses still operates his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, from which he derives a good income.

Buildings.—The Indians are making substantial progress in the way of buildings, the days of the old log shack and mud floors being almost past, and every Indian building during the past year erected either frame or log walls with board and shingle roofs, and the house partitioned off, with good floors, and some of them were painted. As well as having comfortable houses, they have stables, granaries and machine-houses. There are in connection with the reserve two schools, one conducted by the Roman Catholic Church and the other by the Church of England, both large, commodious and well-planned buildings, with accommodation for fifty pupils in each. The department has buildings at five different places on the reserve, namely, Farm 3, at Stand-Off, Farm 4, on the Bull Horn creek, and the Cow Camp on the St. Mary's river, and a slaughter and ration house on the south end of the reserve, all of which are adequate for the present needs of the reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on the reserve are of the best and are doing well, no bulls but pure-breds of the beef strains being used. All the beef needed for feeding the Indians is raised on the reserve. The cattle are handled as range cattle in one large herd under the charge of the stockman with Indians to help. A few individual Indians look after their own cattle, keeping them round their homes and taking good care of them, profiting thereby. The average Indian is too erratic and spasmodic in his work to obtain the best results unless well supervised. Cattle stealing is on the increase; although we only obtained two convictions, it is apparent that it is going on continually. The Bloods have a sufficient number of horses for their own use, and their horses are improving through the use of stallions provided by the department.

Farm Implements.—The machinery originally was bought with tribal funds and as such was taken care of and housed by the department, but the Indians who have been the longest farming are now buying their own implements such as ploughs, seeders, binders and mowers, and are taking good care of them, with very few exceptions.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crop of 1912 was not as large as the previous year on account of unpropitious weather, but a large area was seeded to fall wheat. The Indians also put up 2,352 tons of hay. The Indians are slowly nearing self-support.

It might be mentioned here that Alec. Stevens out of the profits of his farming last year purchased forty sheep, of which he has taken good care and is profiting accordingly.

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Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is decreasing, but there are a certain number who will never give up intoxicants as long as they live. The efficient and energetic services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have certainly had a beneficial effect. More convictions against people for selling intoxicants to Indians have been obtained this year than in any former years, which no doubt will frighten people from engaging in this business.

I cannot say that the morality of the tribe has improved during the year.

Your obedient servant,

W. JULIUS HYDE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

This agency was placed in my charge in October, 1912.

ENOCH'S BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wires. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and mines can be easily operated.

Population.—The population of the band at last treaty was 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. During the winter there was a small outbreak of small-pox, but care prevented its spreading. All houses are whitewashed with lime and all sanitary precautions are taken.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of the band. Logs are taken out during the winter for the manufacture of lumber for use in the improvement of buildings.

Stock.—These Indians do not look after their stock in a manner for the best results to be obtained; therefore, their herds do not increase as they should. The stock wintered well.

Implements.—A good supply of implements are in the hands of these Indians and they take fairly good care of them.

Buildings.—All are housed in good dwelling-houses and their farm premises are being improved.

Progress.—About 108 acres of new land was broken during the year. Two new dwellings were built, and some new stables and other premises.

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Temperance.—The last few months have shown a quite marked improvement in these Indians. One pretty heavy sentence to imprisonment had a good effect on the others and the fact that warrants are out for the arrest of two of the late interpreter's sons has kept them off the reserve, and whilst the suppliers are not around, there is less liquor taken.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres. It is fenced. It is good farming land. The Canadian Northern railway has a line running through the reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 110.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation, at which they are successful.

Health.—The health of these Indians was good.

Buildings.—Both their dwellings and outbuildings are good.

Implements.—They have all kinds of implements and take care of them.

Progress.—During the year 130 acres of new land was broken and new dwellings and farm premises built. These Indians are self-supporting and conduct all their own business.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 4 miles north of the Michel reserve and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating land timbered in parts. Most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health.—The Indians enjoyed good health.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations, but latterly they have taken more to farming, they also have cattle.

Stock.—The stock wintered well. They do not, however, increase as rapidly as they should.

Buildings.—Improvement is noticeable in their dwellings, and they are getting better farm premises.

Implements.—Although additions are being made to their implements, they are not well supplied with all they require if they continue in their farming as it is possible they will.

Progress.—There was not as much breaking of new land by these Indians as there should have been, but they have promised to do much more during the coming year.

Temperance.—Most of these Indians drink, but I am glad to say not as badly as they did.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Cree and Stony tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lake Ste Anne, and has an area of 14,720, three parts of which is timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 147.

Health.—These Indians are very healthy.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They have but a few head of stock, which they cut hay for to feed in winter.

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Progress.—These Indians have not so far done any farming, but the time is coming when they will soon require to do so, as the country gets settled and the game is driven farther back.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, although they make considerable money from the sale of their furs, spend it injudiciously, and it does them little good. Liquor is their failing and the unscrupulous white men of the district make a living by supplying them with whisky.

PAUL'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Wabamun lake and contains 20,378 acres of good farming land, all inclosed with good post and wire fences.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health.—Tuberculosis in its various forms is very prevalent on this reserve, but under the capable care of Dr. Anderson, who displays great interest and great conscientiousness in his treatment of them, they are relieved.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and trapping, principally, with farming as a side issue. Improvement in their farming is hoped for.

Buildings.—Some new houses have been built and new outbuildings, also a fine new granary was erected this year.

Stock.—There is no increase in cattle, owing to the killing and otherwise disposing of their stock.

Progress.—About 30 acres of new land was broken, and some new buildings were erected.

Morality.—These Indians are not temperate, nor do their morals grade very high.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. RACE.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

HOBBEWA AGENCY,

HOBBEWA, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

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 of 4,980 acres at Pigeon lake. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and although the supply drawn from there has been largely curtailed of late years, it is still a source of food-supply for a number of the Indians during the winter.

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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. The reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising. It has quantities of spruce and poplar, and a large area of hay-land.

Population.—This band had a membership of 193 at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. Although no epidemic of a serious nature visited them, there was grippe, pneumonia, a few cases of tuberculosis and scrofula amongst them. Dr. H. C. R. Walker, of Wetaskiwin, attended the calls both on the reserve and at his office. The usual sanitary precautions are regularly enforced for the prevention of sickness and the maintenance of their health.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal means by which these Indians make their living. In the summer they secure a large quantity of hay for feed and sale, and in the winter dispose of it at a good price in town. This is a source of revenue and employment for them. Muskrats have been plentiful this season and the Indians made a very good hunt, securing as high as forty cents for a pelt.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve continue to improve, and during the year nine new houses and one stable were erected. Generally speaking the dwellings are fairly well furnished, clean, and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition. There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for requirements, and the winter was a favourable one.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well equipped with up-to-date farm machinery, and take good care of it.

Characteristics.—A steady increase is made each year in the amount of land brought under cultivation. Last season they had 615 acres under crop, which resulted in a very substantial yield of grain, and during the summer they broke 52 acres more of new land to be added to this next spring. During the winter months the Indians got out a number of saw-logs, and in June last, 48,872 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for their use on the reserve. The people are generally speaking law-abiding and intelligent, and in appearance and general surroundings they indicate progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are only fair. Although a large number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, which they procure from the towns near the reserve, there has been an improvement over previous years.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 138B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve covers an area of 13,440 acres, and is situated on the north-west side of Ermineskin's reserve. The reserve is inclosed with a good post and wire fence. The soil is good and adapted for farming.

Population.—This band numbers 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are taken, such as keeping the houses and premises clean, whitewashing, burning up all refuse in the spring, and the free use of vegetables.

Occupations.—The chief industries are farming, stock-raising, hauling hay and wood to market, and working for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of log construction with shingled roofs, and during the year three new dwellings and three stables were erected.

Stock.—The stock came through the winter in good condition and was well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are independent and self-supporting. In their manner of living they are very quiet. During the summer they had 7,664 feet of lumber sawn at the agency mill for their own use on the reserve.

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

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

Tribe.—This band consists of Crees and a few Stonies.

Reserve.—The reserve 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 contains 30,980 acres. The surface of the reserve consists of rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There are extensive hay meadows at the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake. During past years the fire-wood has been much depleted by prairie fires, and is now becoming scarce.

Population.—The population of this band is 431.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been very good during the past year. Influenza and whooping cough were somewhat prevalent throughout the reserve. There is a tendency towards tuberculosis and scrofula among some of the families. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Most of the Indians live in their tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The main occupations are farming, cattle-raising, fishing and hunting, with an occasional week's work for farmers living outside of the reserve. They derive a considerable income from the sale of hay and wood. Some families still continue to hunt and trap entirely for a living.

Buildings.—Several new substantial log buildings have been put up this year. The dwellings, with a few exceptions, are well kept and clean.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, and there was plenty of hay on hand this spring. Although they have hay and water in abundance, these Indians with but a few exceptions take indifferent care in keeping their herds.

Farm Implements.—There is a very good supply of farm machinery on this reserve, and on the whole they take care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—An improvement has been noticed in the farming operations on this reserve, but they could do a great deal better still if they were disposed to. During the spring months they hunt muskrats and can also get outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them away from agricultural pursuits. These Indians are law-abiding, and in their personal appearance are clean and well dressed.

Temperance and Morality.—The younger members of this band are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants, which habit appears to be increasing amongst them. Morality is fair.

MONTANA BAND, NO. 139.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Reserve.—The Montana reserve is located on the south side of the Battle river, about five miles from the town of Ponoka, and contains an area of 6,400 acres. There are small quantities of poplar and spruce of good size on the reserve. 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.

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Population.—This band numbers 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good this year. The sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

Buildings.—Four new houses and two stables have been put up this year, the houses are of log, with shingled roofs and well lighted, which is a great improvement on their former shanties.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have no particular religion, but are peaceable and law-abiding. Last season they had 116 acres under cultivation, and during the summer they broke more new land for seeding this spring.

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, 1913.

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 year ended March 31, 1913.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Cree, at Driftpile River, Sucker Creek, Swan River, Sawridge, Sturgeon Lake, Whitefish Lake, Wabiskaw, 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.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, which contains some of the finest land in this district, has an area of about 21 square miles. There is excellent spruce, tamarack, poplar and birch timber on part of this reserve. There are extensive hay meadows along the lake shore.

Population.—This band numbers 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is hunting and fishing. They raise some cattle and have a few gardens and fields of grain.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses and some excellent cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable.

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

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 19 square miles. There is some good farm land, but it is largely hay meadow and timber-covered.

Population.—This band numbers 113.

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

Occupations.—These Indians hunt and fish. They have some cattle and gardens. They also sell hay and fire-wood.

Buildings.—The houses are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—This band has a few cattle, horses and pigs.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and quiet. They are making a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good. There were several cases of intemperance during the year.

SWAN RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the Swan river on the south side of Lesser Slave lake. It contains about 6,000 acres of good farm-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt, fish, raise stock, and keep gardens and sell hay.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and peaceable.

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

SAWRIDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band had a reserve of 9,000 acres surveyed for them last summer.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief means of earning a living.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not making much progress, but are docile and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but rather immoral.

WABISKA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 298.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief sources of livelihood.

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Buildings.—The buildings are of log.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little progress being made by this band. They are quiet and law-abiding.

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

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 34 square miles of good farm-land. It is situated on the south and east sides of Sturgeon lake.

Population.—This band numbers 208.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—The chief means of livelihood are fishing and hunting. There are a few gardens.

Buildings.—The houses are built of log.

Stock.—These Indians have horses and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are mowers and rakes for haying on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and law-abiding.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 12 square miles, and is largely covered with spruce and poplar timber. There are some fine hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has some implements for haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and law-abiding, but are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—Most of this band belong to the Cree nation, a few are of the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—Eight square miles of this reserve are situated at Old Wives lake. The remainder, excellent farm-land, is on the banks of the Peace river about 15 miles above the Crossing.

Population.—This band numbers 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupation.—Farming, hunting and freighting form the chief means of livelihood.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs with shingle or board roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is quiet and gives little trouble.

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

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LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.
 Reserve.—A reserve was surveyed for this band last summer.
 Population.—This band numbers 119.
 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.—They have horses, but no cattle.
 Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and do not cause trouble. They do not progress.
 Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

ST. JOHN'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.
 Reserve.—They have no reserve.
 Population.—The population of this band is 102.
 Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the past year. Many 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.—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 lands.
 Population.—This band numbers 130.
 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 the 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 trouble.
 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.—The band numbers 91.
 Health and Sanitation.—There were a number of cases of influenza last fall. Otherwise the health of the band is good.

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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.—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 148.

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.

SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 334.

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.—The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 129.

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.—These Indians belong to the Sicannie tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—In 1911 treaty was accepted by 98 members of this band.

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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.—This band has 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 31, 1913.

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, 1913, 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 Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northeast to the south-erly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track with three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a station, stock-yards, and loading platform, with every convenience for loading and shipping grain and stock. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. The Alberta Grain Company, West Coast Grain Company, South Alberta Hay-growers, T. Label & Company, and the Peigan Indians have elevators and warehouses at this point and there is a loading platform from which the farmers load direct into cars. A large amount of shipping is done from this point. It is near Brocket that the agency buildings are situated. A portion of the reserve to the south and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres. 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 437 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good. There has been no contagious or epidemic diseases. During the early spring all rubbish is gathered and burned, the premises around buildings cleaned, and all live in tents during the summer months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—Cattle, horse-raising, and farming are the principal occupations of the Peigans.

Buildings.—Larger and better buildings are gradually replacing the sod roof shack, and more suitable stables for horses are being erected by the farmers.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent with regard to the care of cattle. During the past winter the calves, thin cows, beef steers and bulls were kept in winter quarters under the care of the agency stockman.

Farm Implements.—With a few exceptions the Indians do not take good care of implements, or tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Farming is becoming the chief source of revenue to the Peigans and they are gaining ground each year; about 70 locations of 160 acres each are now occupied and breaking is done with the steam outfit on each farm as the individual is capable of working. The result of the past seasons has encouraged those who were holding back to apply for locations and working outfits. The tendency of the Peigan is to spend his earnings too freely and in many cases on useless or extravagant articles.

Temperance and Morality.—In the practice of these virtues the Peigans compare very favourably with the Indians of the neighbouring tribes. Much of the credit for their good repute is due to the presence of the watchful and efficient detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, April 12, 1913.

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, 1913.

Usual statements of agriculture and industrial statistics and inventory of government property are to follow.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 82,560 acres of land, well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. It is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 380.

Health and Sanitation.—A number of these Indians suffered from colds and lung trouble. Otherwise their general health has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting, and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve. They also do considerable hunting; some few work on the Athabaska river.

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Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses and good stables for their stock. There have been considerable improvements during the past year.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past winter, and is in good condition at the present time.

Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and most of them are making considerable progress, especially among the younger ones.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance was brought to my notice during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. It is suitable for stock-raising and mixed farming to a limited extent.

Population.—The population of this band is 254.

Health.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. There was no sickness except colds and some lung trouble. The deaths exceeded the births by three.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have fairly good dwelling-houses and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have a fairly good supply of farm implements. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are making considerable progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance came to my knowledge during the year.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of about 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 93 persons. They make their living entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—his reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66 range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres, and is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river. A few have started farming and stock-raising, but are not making very much progress.

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

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General Remarks.—Owing to its being extremely dry in the early part of the season and then frosts in July, the crops of this agency were very poor.

The past winter was an unusually mild one: except for a few days in January, there was no severe cold at all.

The hospital was closed in November, owing to the Indians' prejudice against going into it for treatment.

Dr. Monkman has made regular monthly visits and has treated a great number for colds, also a few cases of tuberculosis.

There has been a great demand for the remedies kept on hand in the office here, especially cod liver oil and castor oil.

The Indians of Beaver Lake reserve have taken out a considerable quantity of logs with the intention of manufacturing them into lumber to improve their buildings.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HUGHES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, April 1, 1913.

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, 1913. 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 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 largely at 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, 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, in November, 1912, the population of the band was 199, the same as in 1911.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Houses and grounds are kept fairly clean.

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 buildings during the year. Many houses have lumber or shingled-roof, and fairly good floors.

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Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well and there was plenty of feed. The calf crop was very good, and so far is coming through the winter with very slight loss.

Crops.—A fair acreage of oats was sown and the yield, with the exception of a few acres frozen on account of bad weather, is good. After threshing the straw was fed to cattle during the winter.

Implements.—The Indians, with the exception of some few young men, are fairly well supplied with such implements as wagons, mowers and rakes, but have very poor horses. They take only moderate care of anything.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few Indians who are industrious and some are improving. With better outfits, I think the younger men will soon make an improved showing.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary makes it easy for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for strong drink through their half-breed friends, but, with the strong measures taken, I believe the evil is decreasing. Their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY AGENCY

MORLEY, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

This agency includes the following three bands residing on the same reserve: Bearspaw's No. 142; Wesley's, No. 143; and Chiniquay's, No. 144.

Tribe.—These Indians nearly all belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the Sioux nation. There are a number of Cree Indians here, however, and these have inter-married with the Stonies and joined them.

Reserve.—This reserve, with late additions, is composed of 75,458 acres, and is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, forty miles west of the city of Calgary, in the foothills of the Rocky mountains. It is intersected by the Bow river. The Wesley band lives on the north of the Bow river, while the Bearspaw and Chiniquay bands are located south of the river. The station of Morley is half a mile south of the agency buildings, which are built on the south bank of the Bow river.

The land is not fit for cultivation except in a few small patches. The major portion of the reserve is gravel, muskeg or timber-land.

Population.—Bearspaw's band has a population of 223; Wesley's band, 286; and Chiniquay's band, 128; being a decrease of 12 since last year. Some of the decrease is due to transfer of two families to another band.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis carried off a large number since last annual report, but at the present time these Indians are healthy.

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Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, and work in the summer for the ranchers. They depend in winter on cutting fire-wood and mine timber, clearing up in this year the sum of \$15,339.99 from wood alone. They also got good results from the fur catch last fall. As far as can be ascertained, the total earnings are \$48,879.60, but no doubt this is not the full total, as it is hard to keep track of their earnings while off the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by these Indians are of log construction. They have put on a number of new shingled roofs, and also put in large windows in their houses this year, the latter on the advice of Dr. Park, the medical director, who is doing his best to stop the increase of tuberculosis. The Stonies keep their places very tidy.

Stock.—Horses and cattle range outside all the year round, the only animals to be fed being calves. The Stonies are looking after their cattle better since the price of beef went up, but a number of them are very disinterested yet.

Farm Implements.—These Indians keep their implements and wagons in good order, the blacksmith at the agency being kept busy all the year at repairs and horse-shoeing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are advancing steadily, being naturally a proud and self-reliant race. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, not one case of intemperance having occurred during the past year; this speaking better than anything else that could be said. Morally there is nothing of which I can complain.

I wish to add a few words to this report in appreciation of loyal help received during last year from the staff on the reserve, especially from my assistant Mr. P. E. Stocken, who has worked so well at all times, in harmony with everybody concerned.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WADDY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

RED DEER, June 6, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with Indian work within the Alberta inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

There are eight agencies within this inspectorate, namely, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

I spent a good deal of time during the first half of the year in starting to carry out the conditions contained in a surrender of land made by the Blackfoot Indians during 1910. Over 60 cottages, with stables, wood-sheds and other outbuildings in connection, have up to date been erected under the surrender agreement on farms, and for the use and benefit of individual Indian families. Two steam motor plough outfits, besides a lot of implements, were purchased, and about 1,500 acres of land was broken last season and is now under crop at this reserve.

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The Peigan Indians now have about 3,000 acres under cultivation, and this area is likely to be increased to 4,000 acres within a month from date. They now have approximately 1,500 acres under cereals and, besides, 300 acres under timothy and alfalfa. There are now over 80 Indians farming to some degree. A few individuals have 70, or more, acres under crop and cultivation.

The Blood Indians, too, have made a reasonably good start at farming, but they are considerably handicapped at this work from the fact that the farming districts are mostly about 15 miles from a railway. The hauling of fuel for their motors and the transportation of the grain grown for the distance stated entails a good deal of extra work and expense.

The Sarcee Indians surrendered about 1,600 acres of valuable land a few months ago, with a view of securing from the proceeds of sale of this land working outfits for farming on a more extensive scale than they were in a position to do before. The result of this enterprise on the part of the Sarcees is reported to be watched with a great deal of interest.

The Stony Indians do very little farming. Grain cannot be successfully grown on their reserve owing to frequent summer frosts. The little farming carried on is confined to the growing of green feed for their stock.

There are four bands within the Hobbema agency, and oats is their staple crop. Last season these Indians threshed a greater quantity of grain than ever before. Owing to the low price of oats, they did not realize a great sum for their crops after they had paid for twine and threshing.

The Indians within the Edmonton agency did not harvest as good a crop as they usually do. This is largely due, I think, to improper cultivation of their land.

The Saddle Lake Indians have not progressed at farming of late years. They have had a succession of poor seasons, and this with poor cultivation of land, has brought about light and frosted crops.

The stock at the various reserves wintered reasonably well and with a minimum of losses.

The health of the Indians within the inspectorate has on the whole been fairly good.

The use of intoxicants by Indians seems to be more on the increase than on the decrease.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, February 19, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1912.

On April 26, I left Ottawa for Edmonton, arriving there on the 30th. Nearly two weeks were spent in collecting supplies and in making the final arrangements for the long trip north.

Finally, on May 13th, I left Edmonton with a democrat and team, and after a warm and dusty drive reached Athabaska Landing about noon on the 15th. Several bush fires were seen along the trail, the worst being just north of the height of land, which the trail crosses about fifty miles north of Edmonton. Not wishing to be delayed en route we pushed on as fast as possible; but the fire came on more quickly than we expected, and we had a hard time getting to a place of safety. The next nine days were spent at Athabaska Landing, waiting for the Hudson's Bay Company transport to leave for the north.

In the evening of the 25th we loaded our goods on the scows, and weighed anchor for McMurray. After fifteen days on the river—five of which were occupied in the portage over Grand Rapids—we arrived at the post, where we found the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Grahame* waiting. We were met by Dr. McDonald, who had accompanied me on last year's trip and had spent the winter at Fort Smith.

On June 10 and 11 we paid treaty to the Cree-Chipewyan band, and to a small band of stragglers who have no fixed abode. We noted 4 births and 2 deaths, paying 153 persons. On the evening of the 12th we left for Chipewyan on the Hudson's Bay steamer *Grahame*.

During the 5 days' journey to Lake Athabaska more time was spent 'hung up' on sand bars than in actual travel.

On the 18th and 19th we paid treaty to the Cree and Chipewyan bands, noting 23 births and 12 deaths, and left for Fond du Lac next day, where we arrived on the 21st. The next two days were spent paying treaty to Maurin's band. On the afternoon of the 23rd we left for Chipewyan, arriving there late on the 25th. We were held up for a day by a heavy storm, pulling out as soon as possible for Smith, where we finally arrived on the afternoon of the 27th. The next day was spent paying treaty, after which we crossed the 16 mile portage and paid treaty to the Indians who come in to Fort Smith. The pay sheets show 23 births and 5 deaths.

On June 30 I visited the Salt River farm, and inspected the agency, Mr. LaMothe looking over the agency books and accounts; and on July 1 we went on board the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Mackenzie River* and left for Great Slave lake. Next day we arrived at Resolution. Here I divided my party, leaving Mr. LaMothe, and Corpl. La Nauze, who accompanied us from Smith to pay treaty at Resolution and Hay River, while Dr. McDonald and I continued down the Mackenzie to inspect the Simpson agency, and inquire into some cases of destitution and illness further down the river.

On July 20, we returned to Resolution, but a heavy storm sprang up and forced the boat to run for shelter in the mouth of the Slave river before our camp could be struck. This necessitated hiring a York boat next day to bring our goods from the

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post, some twenty-five miles to the steamer. We had to wait a day until the boat with the fur from Rae came in; but early on the 23rd we pulled out and travelled all night, arriving at Smith on the afternoon of the 24th. Next day we crossed the portage, and put up at the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks. On the 30th we left for Chipewyan, arriving there two days later, after considerable trouble in the rapids near the mouth of the Peace river. August 5 saw us once again at McMurray, where four days were spent in unloading the steamer and getting the scows ready for the long pull up the rapids. Dr. McDonald left us here to return to Smith for the winter.

Leaving McMurray early on the 9th, we came up the Moberly and Mountain rapids, and camped below the Big cascade. Next day was spent in coming up the two cascades, and the following day, being Sunday, was spent in camp. On the 12th we passed the Stony and Crooked rapids, followed by the Long, Middle and Boiler next day, and the Brûlé on the 15th. Only one day was spent portaging the goods and hauling the boats up over Grand rapids, and on the 21st we arrived at Pelican Portage. Here the Northern Transport Company steamer *Athabasca*, a new boat, met us, and greatly reduced the time of our trip, bringing us into Athabaska Landing late in the evening of the 23rd. We spent one day at the Landing storing our goods; and, leaving there with a democrat and team, we arrived at Edmonton in the evening of the 27th.

A few days were spent at Edmonton settling the northern work and also at Calgary. One day was taken up with special work in Winnipeg, and we finally arrived in Ottawa on September 9.

Great progress has been made at the Fort Smith agency during the year. Building operations have been particularly active. A house has been erected for the farmer, about 12 x 18; a warehouse, 10 x 14, and a stable, 20 x 30. The agent's house is a bungalow, 24 x 40 with kitchen and spare room attached, adding 30 x 14. The main building has a good cellar, and the house will provide ample accommodation when completed and furnished. The agent is often called upon to extend hospitality to various government officials, and has made some allowance for that fact in planning the house.

The agency warehouse is 12 x 30, but will have to be increased to at least double its present size. The supplies for the Department of the Interior reindeer and buffalo herders must be stored here, as well as all the supplies for the agency. It would be well, too, if there were space to store small consignments sent to the Fort Simpson agency and which might require to be held at Smith for any period from two weeks to six months, depending upon the time of arrival and departure of the transports. The office is a frame building, 12 x 16, finished except for shingling, and some interior work. The ice-house, also 12 x 16, is built solidly, being composed of slabs outside and lumber casing with sawdust filling inside. There remain yet to be constructed a stable, 12 x 20, and a house for the interpreter, 14 x 24.

I may say that the agency interpreter, William Brown, has had charge of all the building and has done practically all the carpenter work himself. He is a most valuable man and deserves considerable credit for the good showing of the agency buildings.

The saw-mill has been in almost constant operation. Some 1,200 logs have been cut, which amounts to approximately 60,000 feet. A large house has been erected over all the machinery, but it will be necessary to put up a building to serve as a residence for the engineer and others who assist him.

There are some 8 acres of land under crop at the Salt River farm. Five acres are devoted to oats, some 3½ to barley and the remainder to flax, garden seed and potatoes. There are about 3 acres at the agency headquarters besides a really fine garden. The agency field, however, was not cropped this season, as a fence was required, and men and teams for the work were not available. The grain was sown

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broadcast, as a drill had not been brought in. The Barren Land birds came in huge flocks during the spring and appropriated the larger part of the seed, with the result that the crop, though healthy, was thin.

Large areas of the best quality of grazing and hay-lands are within easy reach of the agency headquarters. In fact the surrounding country seems ideal for stock-raising. Winter feed is abundant and of excellent quality.

Agent Bell reports no cases of destitution among the Indians, and very little illness. A mild form of influenza was noticed during the winter, which, however, did not amount to an epidemic. There is plenty of freighting to be had at 75 cents per cwt. for a haul of 16 miles from Smith Landing to the Fort.

A good stallion at the agency headquarters is badly needed. The agent urgently asks for 10 cows, 1 bull, 1 boar and 3 sows, also a cream separator and churn, which I would recommend that the department send in. The progress of the agency so far has been such as would warrant the department doing everything in its power to give the agent every means possible to place the Fort Smith agency on as good a footing as any in the west. The agent states that with even a small herd of cows and a few sows, at the prevailing prices of butter and bacon, the agency could be made self-supporting in a few years. Though it would not be desirable to commercialize the agency, I am of opinion that considerable allowance may be made on account of the great distance from civilization. Bacon and flour are the main food-supplies in that country, and to be able to raise even the former, instead of having it brought in from Edmonton, would relieve the department of a large annual expenditure. In any case, I think the matter is well worth considering, and I would recommend the department's giving Agent Bell's suggestion a trial. There is a very small outlay of money required and the saving effected may be considerable; the loss, even, if the experiment should be wholly unsuccessful, would probably be nil, and certainly could not amount to much.

The books and accounts of the agency were examined and found correct. Papers, correspondence and general office work were in order. The fact that a very short time elapses between the arrival and departure of mails often makes it difficult, if not impossible, to reply to correspondence within what would be called in civilization, a reasonable time.

Agent Bell and his staff are to be commended on the excellent progress of the agency since its establishment.

Fort Simpson is situated at the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers. An island during particularly high water, the site is at most times a peninsula commanding a magnificent view of both rivers, and joined to the mainland by a strip of low marshy ground.

The settlement is visible from far up the Mackenzie. The first building one can distinguish is the agency mill, situated on the bank of the river a little south of the Fort itself. It is 90 x 24 feet, with additions for boiler-rooms and repair-shop. As yet only the framework is completed, owing to the fact that the nails ordered last summer had not arrived. Some 700 logs from 14 to 22 inches at the butt have been cut and sawn, and though a considerable quantity of this lumber has been used in the construction of the agency buildings, a good supply of planks and boards are ready for use piled near the mill.

The agent's house and office stands a short distance back from the river, but commands a splendid view of both rivers. The house is a two-story building about 24 ft. square, with a wing 16 x 24 ft., which serves as the office. Lack of nails has retarded work here, too, and little more than the framework is completed. Lumber, however, has been cut and dried, and work will be rushed as soon as nails are received.

The agent hit upon an excellent idea in constructing the barn. It is tunnelled into the side of a hill, and exposed only on the south. It made a comfortable shelter for the stock,—in fact the animals came through the winter in excellent condition.

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Small buildings were rushed up to serve as residences for the clerk, engineer and interpreter. No great attention was paid to architectural beauty, but all the buildings are neat in appearance and warm and comfortable.

The farm comprises three plots, in all about 8 acres. The soil is a sandy loam, which, with sufficient moisture, should be very productive.

The land was broken late last summer and was sown this year with grains, grasses and vegetables sent in from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. When I was there in July, the grains and vegetables were all well advanced, and looked very promising. In fact I was surprised at the luxuriance of the growth. The grain stood almost four feet, with full rich kernel. Potatoes promised very well. On the whole, judging from results so far, the Simpson farm should show as fine a crop as any in Alberta.

The agent reports favourably on the ability and willingness of the Indians, and the faithful manner in which they discharge the duties assigned them. They are particularly capable in caring for stock.

The results of experiments at these points should be of special interest and value, as it is the first official attempt to find out the possibilities of the northern country. In the first few years after establishing an agency, very little experimental work can be attempted. The whole time and energy of the staff must be directed towards the construction of dwellings and other buildings. In this connection I think Agents Bell and Card are to be especially commended. With the few facilities at their command they have erected excellent buildings, put the mills in good working order, and found time to lay out the nucleus of what in time will become excellent experimental farms.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1913.

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

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me last season.

I left Edmonton for the Michel Indian reserve on May 2, commencing the subdivision of that reserve for Indian purposes on the following day, completing the work on the 16th.

On May 21, I started teams for Athabaska Landing on my way to Lesser Slave lake and Peace river, leaving Athabaska Landing by the first river boat on the 30th, arriving at Mirror Landing the same evening, where I remained until June 3, as teams were not available to cross the Portage to Soto Landing. I left Soto Landing on June 4, arriving at Grouard on the 5th.

Teams were difficult to get to freight across to Peace River Crossing, and I only succeeded in getting them on the 9th, leaving on the 14th myself to catch the first boat for Fort Vermilion, leaving there on the 17th and arriving at Fort Vermilion on the evening of the 18th.

As the Indians were present at Vermilion for Treaty payment, I interviewed the Beavers and the Crees on the 19th regarding the location of their reserves.

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On the 20th I drove out to look over the country selected for the Beaver Indians. They chose two reserves,—one about six miles out from North Vermilion on the Boyer river at the west end of the Boyer Settlement survey in township 109, R. 14, west of the 5th meridian, and the other in the same township in R. 16 at Childs lake. The Department of the Interior was about to subdivide this section of the country, so I decided to leave the survey until after completing the Fox Lake reserve, near Little Red river, and select these reserves by sections. As the Hudson's Bay steamer was to leave for 'The Chutes' shortly, I examined into the claim of James Heber, a Beaver Indian for a reserve at what is known as Ferry Point, a short distance below Fort Vermilion. As this man had not lived here for any time and apparently merely wanted a small reserve at this place in order to control the ferry landing, I did not think it advisable to locate a reserve for him at this point.

I arrived at Little Red River on June 26, where I secured skiffs, and taking the chief and some of the Indians, proceeded down the Peace river about ten miles farther to the site of the reserve in townships 109 and 110, ranges 3 and 4, west of the 5th meridian.

This reserve contains 17,775 acres, and is chiefly poplar bush with some jack-pine along the south boundary.

There are several large hay-marshes in the southeast part, which will be of considerable value to the Indians.

An area of scrub extends through to the Peace river which could be easily cleared, but the land is rather light and sandy.

There is very little good agricultural land in this district, the soil not being of good quality, and the timber is not suitable for commercial purposes.

A small reserve containing 2,080 acres was then surveyed at Beaver Creek ranch about twelve miles down the Peace river from Fort Vermilion for a part of Tall Cree's band.

This reserve is situated in township 108 and 109, range 11, west of 5th meridian. About 160 acres is in township 108 and is covered with a very fine growth of spruce, and about 500 in township 109 is open prairie, the remainder being poplar bush with occasional hay sloughs.

The open land is of good quality, clay loam soil. The grass, however, had a wiry appearance, unlike the grass in the open country south of the Saskatchewan river.

A couple of Indian families had been resident here for some years, but this season owing to the lack of rain and early frost their gardens were a failure.

The Boyer River reserve for the Beaver Indians in township 109, range 14, west of the 5th meridian, was then selected. It is situated in the southern portion of the township and is cut by the Boyer river and is immediately west of the Boyer settlement. It contains 10,560 acres, about two-thirds of which is bluff country with a large amount of prairie, the remainder being poplar bush. Three families on this reserve have made a good beginning at stock-raising with a small amount of grain-growing. However, the last few years have not been encouraging to the farmers in the district, the crop last season being almost an entire failure. In fact the whole settlement, both white and Indian, have not even suitable seed.

The Child's Lake reserve for the same band of Beaver Indians is in township 109, range 16, west of the 5th meridian, and contains 7,040 acres. It is similar to the Boyer River Indian reserve, but is rather more open with more hay-ground, along the river and around Child's lake.

Additional land was also added to the Stucker Creek, Drift Pile, and Swan River reserves on the south side of Lesser Slave lake for those members of the bands who had not received the land to which they were entitled under the treaty. Nearly all these additions are hay-land, of which there is a large amount along Lesser Slave lake.

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A small reserve was surveyed at the mouth of the Arsenault river where some Indians have kept a winter stopping place for freighters for a number of years.

New reserves, containing together 4,876 acres, were set apart for the Sawridge band at the east end of Lesser Slave lake, and along the Lesser Slave river.

The reserve along the river contain 2,263 acres and is made up of a number of quarter-sections in townships 72 and 73, ranges 4 and 5, west of the 5th meridian and is generally hay-land.

The one near the east end of the lake is situated in township 73, range 6, with a frontage of about three miles on the lake. There is a small area of open country about 480 acres along the south boundary, the remainder being bush, part of which has been burnt, but the dry timber, if cut into cordwood, would find a ready sale. A fringe of hay-land is also along the lake front.

After completing these surveys, I came out by wagon to Athabaska Landing, arriving there on November 9. Owing to running ice on the Athabaska river, considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing. I arrived at Winnipeg on November 17, and proceeded to Peguis Indian reserve on Fisher river, where I arrived on November 21, and located a wagon road through the reserve as well as a connecting road across the Dominion lands between the Peguis reserve and the Fisher River reserve meeting the road from Lake Winnipeg. I had not seen the Peguis reserve since selecting and surveying it during the season of 1908 for the St. Peters band of Indians.

Those families who have removed from St. Peters expressed themselves as greatly satisfied with the change. They all have good comfortable houses. Some have broken up land, and have fair-sized farms, and their stock looked well. As nearly all are living along the road extending from one end of the reserve to the other, I was able to see nearly the whole of them, and in only one case did I hear any persons express themselves as not being pleased with the change from St. Peters, and in that case an old couple thought it somewhat lonely.

Any of those who have no farms or stock to keep them at home, secure work near Arborg, the terminus of the Teulon branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and are able to make good wages.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,

HAZELTON, April 15, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—The supervision of this agency begins with New Town, Kitselas, below the canyon of the latter name, and extends to beyond the village of Kuldoe, as the two given points on the Skeena, in the direction northerly of its length of about 188 miles; and from here to the southeast, along the Bulkley river, for a distance of about 93 miles to Old Fort Babine, on Babin lake. It is the northernmost located of any of the agencies of British Columbia.

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Tribe or Nation.—As under the preceding caption, those of the Indians inhabiting the former extent on the Skeena, with Kitselas excepted, belonging to the Kitsun nation, and they of the other part are of the Hagwilget or Dene nation.

Reserve.—The combined reserve area comprises 28,208 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land; consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foothills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population.—The population of this agency is 1,892.

KITSELAS BAND (TSLIMPSIAN).

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpian nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from a mild epidemic of measles, prevailing among the small children toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of these Indians was very good. Precautions are being observed to maintain it so, and a good many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping, and not a few fish and work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are commodious, well lighted, and placed on good dry soil.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools are used and these somewhat sparingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and in general are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—This band has a population of 151.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the mild contagion of measles among the small children, as previously mentioned, the general health of the people was excellent; and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort and privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are in good repair; mostly garden tools are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserves have yet been apportioned, is the only settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind, with the exception of a slight form of influenza toward the end of that period, was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but are standing on good high ground.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and energetic, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUŁ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band numbers 92, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The mild contagion of measles among the small children excepted, the general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap. Many of them employ themselves with logging and working about their saw-mill; and others fish and work for the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and industrious, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITSEGUŁA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs 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 8 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will eventually be abandoned.

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Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the mild epidemic of measles among the small children, these Indians enjoyed very good health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Members of this band work about the canneries of the coast; attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, except those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted by plenty of windows.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—Only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserve lands of this band, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, are located on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Deboulé, also belonging to this band on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains at the back of it a strip intersecting the delta and its triangle at the base from north to south, the old Indian village on the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them on the plateau forming the first terraced retrocession toward the east, and the cemetery, which is in common, is on the second.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of other villages of the same nation, has a population of 238.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of measles, which were here somewhat severe on the small children and on some of the very old, 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. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is overlooked to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch and assistants, and by their services many cases among the Indians of the district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being still an important point, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. The activity created along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line is increasing these opportunities. Consequently very few of the people here, except those past middle age, and reasonably distant, resort any more to hunting and trapping, though the prices for pelts are uniformly high. At the same time, the people do not neglect to keep their lands in good order.

Buildings.—The houses in the new village, and the locations, and their contents are of surprising modern quality and appointment. So are the outhouses kept in good order, and the localities chosen for all, are, on the whole, ideal.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well; and a good provision for feed and shelter was made.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, harrows, mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which are well taken care of, the implements are still principally such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Viewed from a position about equally distant from the extremes of this district, and generalized, a settlement of the difficulties, formerly existing between the natives and the whites, has taken place, in that the former appear merely to have, in the past, been confronted with a problem too abstruse for solution. The best-favoured methods for a general progress are constantly being applied, of which—apart from the old people, who, of course, have lost the power of adopting new ways—great results have come.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the mild form of measles among the small children, the general health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working about a saw-mill situated here, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is principally occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and haying are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to 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 left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax,

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and inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, the reserve area of this band comprises a total of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay-land, the major part of which has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 225.

Health and Sanitation.—Here also apart from the mild form of measles among the small children, the general health of these people has been very good. As much as possible, the usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of each week, Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, continues to visit their village, where he maintains a dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of a very superior quality, being of a striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm implements.—With the exception of some ploughs and harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split-cedar houses and their associations disappear. The progressive portion of the people have become fully aware of what is necessary to be done, which is exemplified by a beginning well under way.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year.

KISSEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 67 miles to the north of here; situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and, in one piece, has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 231.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the sources of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to the Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site allotted and subdivided some years ago.

Stock.—Of stock, they have only horses, and these are well looked after.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement in their general condition is steadily going on. Those with habitations at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable; and in general this band is improving.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect to both these subjects the conduct of these Indians is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to 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 and rocky trail, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—This band has a population of 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and are nearly all vaccinated.

Occupations.—Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting grounds; but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Almost the only buildings here are made of split cedar.

Stock.—Of stock, these people have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Hagwilget or Dene nation.

Reserve.—To the southeast and 4 miles from Hazelton, Skeena, lies the village of Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget) on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band numbers 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Here also, apart from a mild form of measles among the small children toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness of person and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The older of these people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered without 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 have not the leisure for trifling, and are packing and freighting with their horses, cutting and hauling cordwood, doing railway work, and are improving their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both respects is very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Haggwilget or Dene 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 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the visitation of the mild form of measles, the general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary precautions can be observed 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 extended improvements on their 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 loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter have been improving from year to year.

Farm Implements.—The mower and 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 not many years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn good wages steadily, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Babine group of the Dene 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, partly situated on the shore. There is a good deal 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 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band, with the exception that the small children suffered somewhat from the generally prevailing mild form of measles, enjoyed good health. The usual sanitary precautions are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during the summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, well constructed, and are placed upon good dry soil; here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view is worth mentioning.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

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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 made use of and received good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with horses to Babine Post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the high rates prevailing of late a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band likewise belongs to the Babine group of the Dene 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.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for the mild form of measles that prevailed all along the line toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary precautions are being observed, and a large part of this band is vaccinated.

Occupations.—The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves in 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, which were likewise made good use of, and in combination with the smaller implements prove a great boon to this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. Their earnings, derived principally from handling freight going to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort St. James, are considerable and are put to good use. They have much improved their general condition by assisting themselves to a greater extent in what they can make their gardens produce, though it may still be in a small way.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the foregoing, it may yet be added that in connection with the exceptional results attained for the better, a determined effort is being put forth by continuing to follow up the succession of details that lead still further to that aim. Good advice is good as far as it goes, but it goes so short a way. It is by furnishing the example that the more gratifying results are obtained.

Happily, the Indians of this district are of a very receptive mood to discern the benefits where success has been obtained, and invariably the incentive is furnished to others to go and do likewise.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

BELLA COOLA AGENCY,

BELLA COOLA, April 16, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the affairs of the Bella Coola agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54th 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 the agency are 44 in number, with a combined area of 22,344½ acres.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians form a branch of the Kwawkewlth tribe.

Reserves.—The three reserves belonging to this band have a combined area of 1,761 acres, and are situated at Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered and much of the ground is stony; as the climate is wet, the place is ill suited for agricultural purposes; small patches are used for gardens.

Population.—The population is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Oweekaynos has been quite good and there is some improvement in sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers and hunters.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of these people is slow, if there is any at all.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of the old style; some modern houses have lately been erected.

Temperance and Morality.—Though they are reputed to be intemperate, I have, on my visits, found them orderly and well behaved; there is reason to believe that their marriage relations are somewhat loose.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number with a combined area of 4,007 acres. They are situated on the North and South Bentinck arms and on the Kwatna inlet. Part of the land is well suited for agricultural purposes, and the timber is valuable. Here are the best reserves in the agency.

Population.—The population is 222.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are above the average. Lately there have been quite a number of tubercular cases. Bella Coola has a resident physician.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers, hunters, and to some extent agriculturalists.

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Buildings.—Most of the buildings are new, good frame houses.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept. These are quite well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As coast Indians generally they are honest, simple-minded people, and quite progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole they are temperate and moral.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth tribe.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band are mainly to be found on islands west of Bella Coola and have a combined area of 3,372 acres. The land is of little value; but there are some good salmon streams.

Population.—The population is 306. This is the most populous band in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is built on wet ground, many of the young people suffering from lung troubles during the year. The Methodist Church maintains a hospital at this place.

Occupations.—Fishing is the chief occupation of the Bella Bellas. Besides this they earn a good deal as hand loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are large frame structures built along two sides of a street, three-quarters of a mile long. Many of these are well supplied with furniture, but the outsides need repainting.

Stock.—Two or three head of cattle are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good fishermen and loggers, and as such earn a great deal of money every year. They have a fondness for motor boats, of which they keep about thirty.

Temperance and Morality.—As in other bands, there are those who will drink when opportunity offers. Moral conditions are fair.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are two in number at the head of Dean's channel. The total area is 930 acres. Part of the land is used for small gardens. Generally the timber is heavy.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are fair, and the health of the people has been good.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and of no great value.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt and trap. Some are hand loggers.

Stock.—Some horses (ponies) are kept, and are fairly well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress generally is slow. The band is decreasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—Last year a number were punished for drinking, and this year there seems to have been an improvement. The place is isolated.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed partly of Tsimpseans and partly of Kwawkewlth people.

Reserves.—The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Millbank sound, and the total area is 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo. Canoona is valuable for its salmon stream. Neither of these reserves is of value for agricultural purposes.

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Population.—The population is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. Mrs. Read, wife of the missionary, is here employed by the department as field-nurse; she looks after sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Like other coast Indians, they earn their living by fishing, hand logging, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly good frame structures; none of them are large.

Stock.—These Indians keep one or two head of cattle, besides a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to make slow but sure progress. They are now desirous of building a small wharf, and have to this end asked aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a whole temperate and moral.

KITIMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians may be classed as members of the Kwawkewlth tribe.

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 covered with hemlock, spruce and cedar, and is thus heavy to prepare for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 260.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been good, and sanitary conditions are as in the average Indian village.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are fair; some of them are very good and well painted.

Stock.—No stock worth mentioning is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kitimats are quite industrious and make some progress from year to year. This is particularly noticeable in their personal appearance and their houses. There is a hopeful set of young people at the boarding school.

KITLOPE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians here may be classed with the Kitimats.

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel, and have a combined area of 352½ acres.

Population.—The population is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are fair. Their health has been good. From this isolated reserve news seldom reaches the outer world.

Occupations.—They live by fishing, hunting and trapping; some are hand loggers.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and of no great value.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Kitlope people are not satisfied with the site of the present village, and desire to move to another location. This may be the main reason why so little improvement is visible in buildings, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—No disorder caused by intemperance or immorality has been noticed during the year.

KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—These are four in number with a combined area of 673 acres, and are found on Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and as a whole not suited for agricultural purposes. The main village, where their winter months are spent, is at Hartley bay.

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Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people has been good. From the Indians' point of view sanitary conditions are also good.

Occupations.—They are occupied as fishermen, hand loggers, hunters and trappers.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a quiet law-abiding people and are making progress. During the year the natives of this place built a wharf at Hartley bay; aid was given by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are reputed to be both temperate and moral.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are 18 in number; most of these are small fishing stations; their combined area is 4,640 acres. They are situated on islands south-west of the mouth of the Skeena river. The home village is found on Dolphin island; here is the principal reserve. The land is not suited for agricultural purposes and the climate is very humid.

Population.—The population is 203.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory, and the health of the people has been good.

Occupations.—As other coast Indians, they derive their main livelihood from the sea. They catch salmon and halibut. As hunters and trappers they go after the deer and the mink.

Buildings.—All the houses are built of lumber, and most of them are in good condition.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kitkatlas seem to be more ambitious than the average Indian in the agency, and earn a good living as fishermen.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the people of this band are reputed to be fond of liquor. As a whole they may be classed as temperate and moral.

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. As it is mostly barren ground covered with small jack-pine, it is of little value to the Indians.

Population.—The population is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is generally good, and, as they move about a great deal, sanitary conditions are also pretty good.

Occupations.—Many of them keep horses, which are used for packing. They trap fur-bearing animals, and in summer-time come down to the coast to fish for the salmon canneries.

Buildings.—The living houses at Ulkatcho are small log cabins.

Stock.—Many ponies and some head of cattle are kept; during severe winters these are apt to suffer through lack of food.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a more roving disposition than the coast Indians, and not so well off. They are law-abiding, and at times very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Some have acquired a taste for liquor; the majority are temperate and moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—The year has passed without any great event taking place in the Indian world within the agency. There is a steady influx of white people, and the natives are made to feel its effects both for good and evil.

As far as I know, none of the natives have suffered through lacking the necessaries of life; and very little food or clothing has been given by the department in the way of relief.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUGNER,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCANS, May 10, 1913.

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, 1913.

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 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 has been very good. There has been no epidemic among them.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the saw-mills, around logging camps, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of dwellings, some of them being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock.—They have good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

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CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER 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 30.

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, working at the canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but a number of them are the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have very little stock, but what they have is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a few farm implements

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

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

SONGHEES BAND.

This band is composed of the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated as Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca. The total area of these reserves is 357½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary regulations are 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, nearly all of them being finished with all modern conveniences.

Stock.—They have some very good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have good farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious Indians and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in the Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

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Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the canneries.

Buildings.—Their buildings show some improvement, most of them being roomy and well ventilated.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of modern farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people, 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 from 1 to 9, inclusive, in the Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeaken, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 573.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or the Cowichan rivers, thus affording a constant supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, boat and canoe-building, hunting, hop-picking, stevedore work, and working in the several canneries and as day labourers.

Buildings.—These Indians have a good class of buildings, nearly all their houses being good lumber and frame dwellings, and they have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

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 satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Tribe.—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 27.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the canneries and at the hop-fields.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings and they are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. They have an ample supply of clear spring water, and keep their dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable well kept dwellings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are supplied with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. There was no epidemic, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all composed of rock and heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable homes.

Stock.—They keep very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have some farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

PENELAKŪT BAND.

Tribe.—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 198.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. There has been no epidemic, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, boat and canoe building and working stevedore.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have some cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

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NANAIMO BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

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 as day labourers, and in the mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Some of them have comfortable lumber and frame dwellings, but there are quite a few who still live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people; but there are some of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Tribe.—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.—The members of this band are chiefly engaged in fishing, manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have a little stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour, and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have good lumber and frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding Indians.

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

GALIANO BAND

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health; and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are only of medium quality.

Stock.—They do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the 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 18.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

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Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people, and make a good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet. The area of this reserve is 130 acres.

These Indians lived a few months last summer on the reserves and returned to the west coast at Claoose, where they are able to obtain plenty of work at good wages, and their wives are more contented being near their relatives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the agency who are located on good land make fairly good use of it and make considerable money from the sale of hay, grain, potatoes and fruit. A number of first-class barns have been erected during the past year, some of them are covered with corrugated galvanized steel sheets.

I am pleased to report that there has been an improvement in the conduct of the Indians.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, April 11, 1913

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, 1913.

Location.—The Kamloops agency is confined to the watersheds of the Thompson river, its north and south branches, Shuswap lake and their immediate tributaries, and contains an aggregate area, approximately, of 801,553 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.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located at the foot of the Little Shuswap lake, directly opposite the new town of Chase, on the right bank of the South Thompson river, with two small reserves at Salmon arm, a small reserve at Squam bay, Adams lake, these comprising an area of 7,188 acres, consisting of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

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Population.—The population of this band is 136.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them during the past year; the general health has been good; much being due to the improved medical service, consequent upon the settlement of the town of Chase, which has made it possible for a medical practitioner to reside there. Very much better attention is also being given to domestic cleanliness, proper ventilation of their houses and the general sanitation about the village. There were a few deaths from natural causes.

Occupations.—With water for irrigating the land, these Indians are becoming capable farmers, their tillable land being well adapted for agricultural pursuits. They are now turning their attention more to the cultivation of the soil. Besides a splendid crop of hay, they had good crops of grain, all kinds of vegetables, melons as well as some excellent fruits, both large and small, for which they find a ready market. They also have a fair band of horses and a few cattle. Some are now turning their attention to the raising of hogs and poultry. They fish and hunt in a limited scale, and work as labourers at odd times.

Buildings.—The larger number of their dwelling-houses are of logs; some of them are well built and comfortably arranged and properly ventilated. In addition to these, a number of modern frame buildings have been erected during the past couple of years, which are more sightly and more convenient in their appointments.

Stock.—These Indians own a fair quantity of live stock, consisting of horses and cattle, hogs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They keep themselves well supplied with the necessary farm tools and implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease and facilities for procuring intoxicants in the neighbouring town, they are fairly temperate. Their morals are good.

ASHCROFT OR STAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering four, are situated on the high bank plateau of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean lake, and contain an acreage of some 5,550 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. Sanitation is fairly good. Deaths have been from natural causes.

Occupations.—A very feeble attempt is being made at farming by a few of the members of this band, mostly in consequence of their inability to secure the smallest quantity of water with which to moisten their fields. They fish and hunt on a small scale. As they produce very little from the soil, their principal means of livelihood are as labourers and freighters on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—The majority of their dwelling-houses are built of logs, poorly built, and poorly ventilated as well as being unsightly. There are only three dwellings on the reserve that are fit to live in. There is also a church built of logs.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses, which are used in their freighting operations on the Cariboo road.

Farm Implements.—They are poorly equipped.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. Their habits seem of a migratory tendency in the summer season.

Temperance and Morality.—There are an exceptional few who are moderately temperate. Their morality is of the same standard.

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OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located, with one exception, on the right bank of the Thompson river below the town of Ashcroft, on the Oregon Jack creek, containing an area, approximately, of 2,380 acres of agricultural and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious sickness among them during the past summer. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These few Indians are making good use of their land, for which there is a good supply of water for irrigation purposes. Besides raising large crops of hay and vegetables, they are growing considerable fruits, both large and small, devoting the whole of their time to this class of industry with marked success.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair proportion and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with these.

Stock.—They have a few horses, which they utilize in their farming operations. They also have a few cattle, and poultry.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making commendable success in the cultivation of the soil.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUKTAU BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and on Loon lake, comprising in all 6,113 acres of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 162.

Occupations.—Farming and freighting are the principal occupations of these Indians. Of late they are giving more attention to the cultivation of their land, devoting their efforts in the more favourable localities of their reserves, principally at Nat creek and at certain points on the Bonaparte. In this, however, they are considerably handicapped in the lack of water for irrigation purposes. The past year being somewhat wet, they succeeded in raising a fair crop of hay and vegetables. They hunt occasionally, and a number are engaged as freighters on the Cariboo road with their own outfits.

Buildings.—The majority of their dwellings are of logs, neatly built, roomy and comfortable as well as properly ventilated. There are also a few frame houses, which have sprung up within the past couple of years, together with a neat church building.

Stock.—They have a good number of horses, which are utilized in their freighting and farming operations and as saddle horses. They also own a few head of cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seemed to be fairly well supplied in these requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them. The general health has been good. Sanitation is good. Deaths were from natural causes.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease with which intoxicants can be secured along the wagon road, they are fairly temperate. Their morals are good with room for improvement.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering nineteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, in the vicinity of Cook's Ferry, and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys, containing approximately 9,110 acres of bench-land along the river; some bottom-land in the Nicoelton valley, meadow-land in the Highland valley, as well as some sparsely timbered land in the Nicoelton valley.

Population.—The population of this band is 127.

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming, and are very successful in the localities where water for irrigation is available, principally on the left bank of the Thompson river, on the high plateau on the Pemynoos reserve No. 9, as well as on the bottom-land on the same reserve, where not only excellent crops of hay and grain were successfully grown, together with the various kinds of vegetables, even beans, a most tender plant, but also apples, cherries, plums, prunes and pears are successfully grown. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries and currants, are among the annual crops of the Indians of this band who are located on this reserve. Those occupying that excellent tract of land contained in reserve No. 6, Nicoelton valley, are not so fortunate. This entire tract is practically useless owing to the lack of water with which to irrigate their fields, which minimizes the efforts of those in this section in farming to any extent. They have, however, some stock, both horses and cattle.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are all frame buildings, well built and properly ventilated.

Stock.—They own a fair band of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be fairly well supplied for their requirements.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, no epidemic having appeared among them. Deaths were from natural causes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious. Those occupying reserve No. 6, in the Nicoelton valley, owing to shortage of water for irrigation purposes, have not shown up so well; while those in the Pemynoos section are making excellent progress as successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moderately temperate. Their morals are fairly good, but there is much room for improvement.

DEADMAN'S CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the Deadman's creek, a tributary to the Thompson river, and contains an acreage of 20,134 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and some timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 123.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these people. The deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is not good.

Occupations.—Appreciative attention is now being given to the cultivation of the soil. Some temporary repairs were made to their irrigation ditch with good results, and the average crop of hay and grain was produced as well as a good crop of vegetables of all kinds. These people are becoming more reconciled to the soil as the occupation of cowboying diminishes.

Buildings.—They have a fine church and a couple of frame buildings. Otherwise their dwelling-houses are of logs poorly built and inadequately ventilated, and decidedly unsightly.

Stock.—They own a number of serviceable horses and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is industrious and is making commendable efforts towards the cultivation of the land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. Their morals are good.

LITTLE SHUSWAP LAKE (KUAUT) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of the Little Shuswap lake, Scotch creek and Tappen, containing an aggregate area of 7,840 acres, comprising some agricultural, and grazing, but mostly timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians so far have made very little progress in the way of tilling the soil. A few are doing a little farming, but on a very limited scale. They work mostly as lumbermen in the woods and on the lake.

Stock.—They have a few horses, and a large number of canoes, which they use on the river and lakes.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses, most of which are frame buildings, are well and neatly built and properly ventilated. Those that are of logs are all well built and of neat appearance, well kept both inside and out. They also have a neat church.

Farm Implements.—They have some.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance. Heretofore, they were not much inclined to farming. A better appreciation of the farming industry is being gradually worked up among them. A few at Tappen are leading the way in that direction.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals are good.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on both sides of the South Thompson river some four miles below the Little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm on the Shuswap lake, comprising an area of 6,996 acres of excellent agricultural land, some grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 178.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, there being no infectious disease among them. Deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, growing excellent crops of hay and grain, an abundance of all kinds of vegetables, large and small fruits, such as apples, plums and pears as well as raspberries, strawberries, and currants.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, some cattle and poultry.

Buildings.—They have good dwelling-houses, both frame and logs, all well built and neatly kept both inside and out, they also have a fine church.

Farm Implements.—They are all well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, energetic and law-abiding, and are making excellent progress towards becoming successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and the morals of the band as a whole are good.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the confluence of the north and south branches of the Thompson river, opposite the city of Kamloops, at Heffley creek and at Gilead on the right bank of the North Thompson river, also a small reserve at Trap lake, comprising in all 33,153 acres of excellent agricultural, meadow, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 251.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, there were no epidemics among them. They are fairly clean about their person and their houses. Sanitation is good. Deaths were from natural causes.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and grow successful crops of hay and grain, large crops of vegetables and some fruit, both large and small fruits. They raise stock, principally horses; they also have a fair band of cattle.

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Stock.—They have a fair band of good horses, some cattle, and a few hogs and poultry.

Buildings.—The old unsightly log buildings are fast giving place to a better class of dwelling, mostly of frame, more modern in their design, and properly ventilated. A number of the old log buildings are still in use. These, it is hoped, will in the near future be entirely discarded. They have a fine church.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, having a full supply of wagons, ploughs, horse-rakes, mowing-machines, binders, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band as a whole are intelligent, progressive and thrifty. They are neat in their dress and personal appearance, and are clean about their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve, situated as it is in such close proximity to the city of Kamloops, affords a great temptation in the opportunities and facilities for procuring intoxicants, hence a great encouragement for the perpetuation of the drinking habit, which is doing the Indians so much harm, in this province, in the way of debauching the men and degrading the women. This is true of all the Indian villages similarly situated as the Kamloops Indian village. And while offenders who supply Indians with intoxicants are severely dealt with when caught and convicted, many escape owing to the difficulty in securing evidence. Therefore, while I do not pretend to say that intemperance among the Indians in this agency is on the increase, the extent to which liquor is used is certainly alarming, and the difficulty of checking it is becoming greater in consequence of the increased facilities for getting it. Under existing conditions, therefore, I can only report that these Indians are moderately temperate. The women with few exceptions are of good morals.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering four, are situated on the left bank of the North Thompson river, small fishing reserves at Louis creek, the Barrier river, and at the Little Fort on the left bank of the river, the principal reserve being 50 miles north of the city of Kamloops, these comprising an area approximately of 3,157 acres of excellent agricultural, bottom land and some timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 178.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no infectious disease among these Indians. The health of the village has been good. Sanitation is of the very best. Deaths were from natural causes.

Buildings.—All the old unsightly and unsanitary log houses have been abandoned, and the village placed on a new site on which all modern frame buildings have been erected. This change has had a beneficial effect as well as a marked influence on their vital statistics, as is shown in their natural increase, and the general health of the people. They also have a fine church.

Occupations.—The great majority devote the summer in general to mixed farming, and raise good crops of hay and grain, besides a good supply of vegetables. A portion of them hunt and trap in the winter months, they being the best hunters and trappers in the agency.

Stock.—They own a fair band of horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be fairly well supplied for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are really the best Indians in the agency, honest and industrious, law-abiding and polite, and are making commendable progress in farming their land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, positively the best in the agency.

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General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency taken as a whole are law-abiding and industrious, and are making commendable progress towards the cultivation of their lands, gradually realizing a proper appreciation of the value of the product of the soil. The majority are neat in their dress and personal appearance at all times. Some of them own fine turnouts, and most of them are owners of small bands of horses and a few cattle. The younger ones take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports. Being encouraged by the small exhibit which was shown at the New Westminster provincial fair last year, several of the most favourable reserves are preparing to be represented in both the agricultural and horticultural classes at the coming provincial fair at New Westminster, provided the growing season proves favourable.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. SMITH.

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

STEELE, April 21, 1913.

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, 1913.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve, comprising 17,425 acres, lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, of bottom and bench land, upon which there is excellent timber; Isidore reserve, south of Fort Steele, contains 680 acres of fairly good bottom land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, all of which is under cultivation and upon which there is a good orchard; the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good and sanitary conditions at the village of St. Eugene are steadily improving.

Occupations.—The Indians follow farming and stock-raising, act as guides and packers, and work in the timber camps and on farms near the reserve.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses at the St. Eugene village are of lumber and are fairly comfortable; the dwellings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They raise horses and cattle, which they are steadily improving, and they carefully look after them during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and small agricultural tools. They have a number of buggies and democrat light wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all of them are temperate and law-abiding.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the boundary line, near the state of Montana, and is mostly prairie-land, with open timber, and is admirably adapted for grazing. It has an area of 10,560 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—There was very little sickness amongst the Indians during the year.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is farming and stock-raising. The young men work in the saw-mills close by, and a few hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings.—The houses are situated on bench-land, and are of logs. The sanitary conditions are very good.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they are improving. They have a good market for their beef in the logging camps. Their horses are sought for by buyers from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farm Implements.—They own ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons, buggies and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive and are improving their houses and farms.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are temperate, moral and law-abiding.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the Columbia valley, near Lake Windermere, and has an area of 8,456 acres of good land, sparsely covered with timber, and is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. They live in tents during the summer, which they move frequently, which is a preventive of sickness.

Occupations.—These Indians depend chiefly upon farming for a living, a number trap, hunt and fish, and during the harvest and threshing season they are employed by the ranchers, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly built of logs. There are few frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they continue to improve by the purchase of graded stallions and bulls. They find ready sale for all they raise at good prices.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral-living band.

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LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the town of Creston in the West Kootenay district, and is close to the state of Idaho. The area of the reserve is 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The high or bench land is covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 160.

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

Occupations.—They raise horses and cattle, a number fish, hunt and trap, and during the fruit season all are employed by the ranchers to pick and pack fruit, for which they are paid good wages. The young men find plenty of employment clearing and fencing land for the settlers, and working in the saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs and they have a few frame buildings, which are comfortable and sanitary.

Stock.—They have a nice band of horses and cattle, which they are improving.

Farm Implements.—They own wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes and mowers, which they carefully put away when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and are anxious to improve their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are with one or two exceptions a temperate and law-abiding band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps. They came from the Shuswap lake country, in the Kamloops agency, many years ago, and took up land in the Windermere district.

Reserve.—The reserve is near Lake Windermere on the east side, and has an area of 2,759 acres of good prairie-land partially covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. They keep their houses as a rule clean and ventilated, and observe the necessary sanitary measures, which ensure good health.

Occupations.—Their principal industry is farming and stock-raising. A number are employed freighting, others act as guides, and a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs, but are very comfortable and convenient.

Stock.—They have a good band of horses and cattle, which they improve from time to time.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, which when not in use are carefully put away.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are law-abiding and industrious and are steadily improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate band.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family and settled on Arrow lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake, and has an area of 255 acres, suitable for fruit-growing and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 21.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness amongst them, but the majority enjoyed good health. There is a tendency to tubercular trouble among them.

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Occupations.—They have gardens, which are planted with small fruits and vegetables, but they depend chiefly for a living on working for the settlers along the lake. In the fall and winter they hunt, trap and fish, and are most successful.

Buildings.—They live in frame houses, which are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—The implements they have are those used for cultivating the gardens, such as spades, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and are highly spoken of by the settlers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The ex-pupils of the industrial school, after they return to their reserves, exert a great influence for good amongst their people. They are industrious and trustworthy, and find no difficulty in obtaining employment on the reserves, and amongst the settlers in the district.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands lying between these points; the mainland of British Columbia 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 this agency all belong to one of two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, or as commonly pronounced Yuclataw. Each of these nations is divided into several bands or tribes. The population has materially decreased in the last thirty years, chiefly owing to the vices of the whites being received in advance of the virtues, in the earlier stages of civilization. The total population is now 1,186, being a net decrease of 13 since the last annual report.

There are 15 bands at present, who occupy 14 villages during the winter months when the fishing season is over, and they come home for the annual festivities.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe.—This band is an offshoot from the Nakwakto tribe, who are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—There are two reserves on the shore 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.

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Population.—There are only 28 in the band, which numerically shows no change in the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been little sickness during the year, and the sanitary conditions for the most part are fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing, with a little hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village, which is the one looked upon as home, are large and roomy, but cold and barn-like.

Stock and Implements.—They have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but are making absolutely no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is isolated and it is difficult for any one to get liquor except during the fishing season at the canneries, and an occasional conviction is made during that season. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—In all there are 17 reserves with a total acreage of 684. Many of these reserves are bare rocky islets and only useful as fishing stations and only two reserves, at Seymour inlet, have any good agricultural land. Their winter village is at Blunden harbour and is well and healthily situated.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there were 6 deaths as compared with 3 births, there was no epidemic of any kind amongst them. The deaths were all amongst old people, excepting one young girl who was playing near an open fire and her clothing caught fire and she was burned so badly that she died.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing, but a little trapping is also done. One source of revenue to this band is derived from the sale of dried halibut, which is sold to other Indians who cannot catch the fresh fish.

Buildings.—The type of buildings at Blunden harbour is the usual type pertaining to the whole agency, which is described in the general remarks at the end of this report. There are, however, two modern houses at Blunden harbour. The fishing stations have small shacks or hovels on them.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very similar in all respects to the rest of the agency. There is not much ambition from the white man's way of looking at things, and not much progress. The life they lead, however, has much to do with this. They scatter here and there, earning their livelihood in fishing and hunting, and as they move several times each year, their housekeeping appliances must of necessity be limited.

Temperance and Morality.—It has been reported that these people have found a way of making intoxicants by using dried prunes, peaches, sugar, and yeast cakes, and by adding water it ferments and makes a substance which they call wine and which produces intoxication. There has not been a case convicted, as no satisfactory evidence could be obtained. In morality they are like the rest. The marriage tie is not respected, and virtue is probably unknown.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth stock.

Population.—The population is 50.

Reserves.—There is a total acreage of 8,606 acres belonging to this band, the greater part of which is on Hope island. Very little of this land is any good for agricultural purposes, and is only valued as fishing stations.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Nuwittis is well situated and has splendid natural drainage and natural sanitary conditions, but the people are dirty, and do not take any precautions towards keeping the surroundings clean. It is always necessary on paying an official visit to make them have a general clean up of their premises.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They live near the halibut banks and cure large quantities of this fish by cutting it into very thin pieces and drying them. They all go to the canneries in the summer.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but not at all progressive. They have now got the water piped to the village, and have planted quite a number of small fruits such as raspberries.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nuwitti people are very kind-hearted and hospitable, and on the whole temperate, and in morals they are very similar to the rest of the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is the principal tribe in the Kwawkewlth nation, and gives its name to the agency. At one time they possessed a very great influence over all the surrounding tribes, but to a considerable extent they have lost this.

Reserves.—There has been set apart for this band about 260 acres of land, which is mostly good agricultural land when cleared and put into cultivation, but which with the exception of a few acres, is in its wild state.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Kwawkewlths is situated on Beaver harbour on the site of the old Hudson's Bay Fort called Fort Rupert. There is good natural drainage and an abundant supply of water from a creek, which though it is dark-coloured, is good water. There have been 3 deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—In addition to the salmon fishing, in which all the Indians of the agency engage to a great extent, there is considerable hunting and trapping done. Since the introduction of the motor boat amongst the Indians some of them have taken to building boats, in which they succeed very well. Some of the young men work on the construction of the government roads in the district, and some work in the logging camps.

Stock.—They have a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is not much progress to be recorded amongst the Kwawkewlths. It has always been very easy to obtain sufficient food from the sea and there has been a lack of incentive to progress. The potlatch has great hold over the whole people and in this respect the Kwawkewlths rank first. Until the potlatch is eliminated, there is not much chance for any great progress, as the potlatch takes so much of their time and so many hours are spent at it in laziness and idling that it does not produce energy and ability.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the younger people have been fairly well educated and speak good English and are often mistaken for whites or half-breeds so that they find it easier to get intoxicants than most of the other bands. It would not be right to class them as intemperate, but there is certainly great room for improvement. They are on the whole very law-abiding, fairly honest and industrious.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three tribes were originally a nation of their own called Kwatsino, or to use the modern spelling, Quatsino. As, however, the linguistic stock is Kwawkewlth, it is customary to class them as such. The language is the same, but the inflection different.

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Reserves.—There are about 1,040 acres of land set apart for these three tribes, on the shores of Quatsino sound, Forward inlet, Winter harbour, and Klaskino inlet, but only a small proportion of it is suitable for cultivation. A large percentage, however, is heavily timbered, and when the country gets opened up more, the timber will be a valuable asset.

Population.—The total population of the three bands is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages at Winter harbour and at Quatsino sound are healthily situated and well drained, but the people are indifferent about keeping their places clean. There is a good supply of water.

Occupations.—Practically the only occupation of these Indians is fishing. There is a cannery at Quatsino sound which owing to putting up the fall run of fish, runs late in the season and gives a long employment to its fishermen. This season a plant has been installed to put up halibut in cold storage and all who wish can sell their halibut to the cannery at a fair price. The regular run of salmon does not begin until the end of the usual season so that the Indians who go to Rivers inlet to fish can return home and then begin again at home.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type with a few modern small houses.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of Quatsino are rather thrifty and fairly industrious. They do not go to the same length in the potlatch as many of the others. There is a large percentage of old people amongst them, and the birth-rate is small. The proportion of those who require a little assistance in the way of food is large.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding and fairly moral according to their light.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth linguistic stock.

Reserves.—The Nimkish band have about 445 acres of land, which is for the most part heavily timbered but which will make good agricultural land when put under cultivation. Part of the land is on Cormorant island and the rest on Nimkish river on Vancouver island. Their village is at Alert bay, where also are situated the agency buildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent home of this band, is beautifully situated, and along the water-front is a gravel bed giving good drainage and ensuring good sanitary conditions. There is a hospital controlled by the Columbia Coast Mission which keeps one resident medical man and a staff of trained nurses. This hospital is largely supported by the Department of Indian Affairs, which gives a yearly grant towards the maintenance of the hospital and also a grant towards the doctor's salary.

Occupations.—In regard to occupations the Nimkish are more fortunately situated than any other band in the agency. There is a large saw-mill which is ready at almost all times to give employment to the Indians. There is also a cannery here. Then it is the distributing centre for a large district and there is often need for help for survey parties and timber cruisers.

Buildings.—There are two distinct types of houses, the old barn-like structures and the modern cottages. At Alert Bay there are a large number of totem poles which attract many tourists who call to obtain photographs.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Alert Bay are on the whole progressive for Indians. They have a number of motor boats, which are kept fairly busy. During his visit last season His Royal Highness the Governor General was

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entertained by the Indians in a series of dances which were got up on the spur of the moment. Many of them speak good English, and if it were not for the influence of the potlatch they would forge ahead.

Temperance and Morality.—This is the headquarters of the agency, the Anglican Church Mission, and the Provincial Police Department of the district, consequently while it cannot be claimed to be free from immorality and intemperance these are kept hidden.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME INLET BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are situated at the heads of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound, which are well suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are mere fishing stations. The total acreage is 855.

Population.—The population of this band is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—During the early spring there is a run of small fish called oulachs, from which the Indians each year make large quantities of oil, and during the process the smell is very bad, but does not seem to have any bad effect on the health of the Indians. The river on which this village is situated is subject to freshets and this washes away any refuse that may be deposited. There is abundance of good mountain water. At the winter village of Gwayasdums on Gilford island there is good natural drainage and there has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—At Kingcome inlet the Indians begin the season about April 1 by fishing for oulachs and making oil, then in June they nearly all go to Rivers inlet to the salmon fishing. In the autumn they catch and cure their winter supply of salmon. The Powell River Paper Company has large timber limits in Kingcome valley and operates camps there and a number of Indians find constant employment at good wages in the various camps.

Buildings.—The buildings at Gwayasdums are of the old type and are also very old and are as a consequence not up to the usual standard of winter villages. At Kingcome inlet, their summer village, the houses are smaller and a number of them are modern in type. The unusually heavy snow during the winter just past broke down a number of them, and it is at present intended by the Indians to build smaller and more convenient houses to take their places.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the younger men of this band are very good loggers and command high wages in the logging camps. Amongst the older men there is too much apathy to ever achieve any great results. Although the largest band in the agency, it was found necessary to close the day school owing to want of attendance. Some of the pupils in both the girls' home and the industrial school at Alert Bay belong to this band, but the parents do not try to make arrangements to keep the children regularly at school. While there are a few who might fairly be called progressive, the majority show a great want of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number addicted to drink whenever possible to obtain it, and in morals it is only necessary to point out that there are logging camps in close vicinity. While it is not fair to condemn all loggers, it must be admitted that on the whole their influence on the Indian is anything but good.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—About 575 acres of reserves have been set apart for this band, but very little of it is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

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Health and Sanitation.—For the past year the general health has been very good. The village has a good situation on Village island and has good drainage, but the water is not of the best.

Occupations.—The chief occupation is fishing, but some engage also in hunting, trapping, hand logging, working in logging camps, and two men build a number of boats each year.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type.

Stock.—Only a few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly law-abiding and peaceful, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are about on a par with the rest of the agency.

TANATEUK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating about 566 acres. The largest and best of these is at the head of Knight inlet, and is all good alluvial bottom-land and well suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are poor and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, though there have been 6 deaths and only 2 births. They move from place to place and are never long enough in one place to create any very unhealthy conditions.

Occupations.—Tsawati river, which flows into the head of Knight inlet, is the best fishing ground in the agency for oulachons, and large numbers are caught there each year. The other chief occupations are fishing for salmon, trapping and a little logging.

Stock.—They have a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—By the rest of the Indians the members of this band are looked upon as pariahs and of little account, but this opinion is formed from a potlatch point of view. They are fairly industrious and steady, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are about on a par with the rest.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—They have in all 172 acres of reserves, about half of which is suitable for agriculture, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Karlukwees on Turnour island is the cleanest and best kept in the agency, chiefly owing to the influence of the chief, who is a particularly tidy and clean man.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type to a large extent, though there are a few small modern houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. There is a certain amount of logging done each year and a little hunting and trapping.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. One family in particular is noted for their skill in logging. They have a number of motor boats. On the whole they may be classed as progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are a little above the average of the Indians in the agency.

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WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There is a good reserve of 329 acres at the mouth of Salmon river which is nearly all good land. Part of it is a tide flat which has been reclaimed by a dyke.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is well situated and has natural drainage.

Occupations.—The principal industries are logging and fishing.

Stock and Implements.—There was a team of horses at this reserve, but owing to neglect, it was deemed advisable to dispose of them. There is still a plough and set of harness.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Salmon River Indians are neither better nor worse than the average Indian of the agency. Since the death of Chief John Moon there has not been the progress that there was formerly, but there has been less trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can obtain them, and their women have the name of being prostitutes, which name is probably well deserved.

WEWAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They form part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has 675 acres of land, part of which is held jointly with the Kwiahkahs. At Campbell River there is the largest and best reserve, all of it being good land.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell River is built on the end of a sand spit, and is a very dry healthy place. The great difficulty has been the water supply. However, there has now been constructed a system of supplying water which it is hoped will solve the difficulty. This is done by means of a well about 6,000 feet from the village and a tank and pipes from there. At the time of writing the system is hardly completed.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry. A few garden patches are cultivated. A few young men work in the logging camps.

Stock and Implements.—They have one horse, a few sheep, and fowls. They own a spring wagon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Campbell River have had many advantages owing to their geographical position. While they have profited by these advantages, it is to be regretted that they do not make more progress than they have done. They are beginning now to look further ahead, and it would appear that more progress can be looked for in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement can be noted in regard to temperance and morality. The younger men have come to see that in order to prevent their total extinction it is necessary to lead better lives. They asked for and obtained the right to appoint three Indian constables to look after these things and amongst the first to get into trouble were the chief men of the tribe, who were fined by the local magistrates. The constables were complimented on their impartiality, and the effect has been very good.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This is the head tribe of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has the most valuable reserve in the agency, consisting of 2,016 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered. The timber, however, is valuable and when taken off the land the reserve would make good farm land.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of this band is 85.

Occupations.—The principal occupations during the past year have been fishing and logging. The Department of Indian Affairs loaned them enough to buy a donkey engine and outfit for logging and allowed them to cut and sell the timber off 40 acres of the reserve at Cape Mudge. They repaid all the loan from the proceeds of the logs, and had a balance over after paying wages, but the balance had to be expended in repairs to the donkey engine. They agreed to clear the land logged off, which has not yet been done.

Buildings.—There are a number of fair buildings at Cape Mudge.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Cape Mudge Indians are the most progressive in the agency. They are good hands at logging and get employment any time in the camps. Two of the young men are fair boat-builders and sell their boats to good advantage. Nearly every Indian has either his own motor boat or an interest in one. Their chief was drowned last Christmas and his son elected in his stead.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement is noted along the lines of temperance and morality since the formation of the local council.

KWIAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This tribe is part of the Lachwiltach nation and owing to the fact that they lived either at Cape Mudge or Campbell River during the winter months they were formerly enumerated in either one or other of those two bands.

Reserves.—No special reserves have been set apart for the Kwiahkahs, but the two reserves on Phillips arm are claimed by them.

Health and Sanitation.—They live with either Cape Mudge or Campbell River band.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

All other remarks with reference to Cape Mudge and Campbell River are applicable here.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work amongst the Indians in this agency is on the whole discouraging. The missionaries of both Anglican and Methodist denominations have laboured for years, and laboured faithfully, but the result seems to be negative. The chief source of difficulty seems to be the apathy of the Indians themselves. They are wrapped up in their old customs to a great extent, particularly with regard to the potlatch and its ramifications. All their ideas centre on the potlatch. Their buildings, more particularly the older buildings, have been built entirely with that end in view. They are huge barn-like structures without floors and made of a frame of huge cedar logs covered in with usually split cedar boards with the exception of the front, which is usually made of rustic siding and painted. In these houses they can entertain their friends and give away their gifts. These buildings are heated by open fires in the centre and the smoke finds its way out through a hole in the roof and through the various crevices between the boards. There is always smoke in the houses and it has a bad effect on their eyes, the majority of the older people being more or less affected in their sight and many of them quite blind.

Education will in time change these old customs, but it requires time and patience, and it is questionable whether the changes will take place in time to save them as a race. The birth-rate for the past year was 22.76 per thousand, while the death-rate was 42.15, with a total decrease of 13.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

LYTTON AGENCY,

LYTTON, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

CHEAM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 80 miles from its mouth, with a total area of 1,273 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The majority of their time is occupied in fishing, farming, hop-picking and labouring on railroad construction.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well kept, and combine comfort with privacy. They have a very little stock, and few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very law-abiding, fairly industrious, ambitious, and seem anxious to better themselves and their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as fairly temperate and moral.

SQUAWTITS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 433½ acres, and is situated a few miles east of the Cheam reserve.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health may be considered good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring at railroad construction.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well looked after, but they are getting old. They have no quantity of stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very honest, industrious, hard-working, and improving year by year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and, I might say, strictly moral.

OHAMIL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 629 acres situated on both banks of the Fraser river about 65 miles east of New Westminster.

Population.—The population of these reserves is 47.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There has been no epidemic of any description.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well looked after, and are of a good class, but are beginning to get very old. They have very little stock, and practically no implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, and most law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They can only be classed as fairly temperate, but their moral conduct is good.

POPCUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves with an area of 4,892½ acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 68 miles east of New Westminster.

Population.—The population is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and their sanitary condition shows improvement.

Occupations.—These Indians do a small amount of farming, fishing, hop-picking, and labouring for white people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class; some of them are getting a little old, but on the whole they are well looked after. They have very few stock and implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and honest, and show signs of making some progress towards bettering their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, with the exception of a few, but they are strictly moral.

UNION BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has seven reserves with a total area of 1,294.65 acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river starting two miles up stream from the Hope reserves.

Population.—The population is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the Indians has been very good, and their houses and sanitary conditions have been well looked after.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, basket-making, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These, although getting very old, and dilapidated, are fairly well cared for. What stock and implements they have are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are only fairly temperate, but their moral conduct is good.

SKAWAHLOOK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 196½ acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 72 miles from New Westminster.

Population.—The population of these reserves is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health has been very good, with the exception of an attack of measles.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a good class of buildings, but they have very little stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and generally speaking are anxious to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their moral character may be considered good.

HOPE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—The reserves belonging to this band are all situated about 100 miles from the mouth of the Fraser river and on the left bank of the same.

There are four reserves with a total area of 1,600½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, and the sanitary conditions are well up to the average.

Occupations.—The general occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are getting very old, and in some cases decayed, but they are fairly well looked after. These Indians possess very little stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and seem anxious to improve their conditions.

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

YALE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—The land belonging to this band is situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 112 miles from New Westminster, and is made up of nine reserves with a total area of 940 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking they have had very good health.

There have been no serious diseases amongst them. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They are principally occupied in fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are not good; the majority of the houses are very old and dilapidated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious band, and seem most anxious to copy the white man so as to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as being fairly temperate only, but strictly moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—They have six reserves with an area of 456 acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river about 10 miles east of Yale.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on these reserves has been very good, and sanitation is excellent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is labouring on the railroad, but a little farming is done by a few. The majority of them go off to the fishing and hop-picking in season. This band is noted for its basket-making, they do better work than any of the others.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are on the whole the best kept of any in this agency. So many of the girls having been taught at All Hallows school, it has given them a good insight into the ways of looking after their houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are most industrious and law-abiding, and their progress is most marked.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperance I may say that the majority are fairly temperate, but there are others that are just the reverse.

As for morality, I think that they are well up to the average.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe.—These are Thompsons.

Reserve.—These reserves, seven in number, are situated on both sides of the Fraser river, and have a total area of 628 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the health has been good. Their houses are old. Some of them are well looked after, and ventilated.

Occupations.—They are fairly industrious, doing a little farming, but principally labouring, besides the usual fishing and hop-picking in the season.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, but have not shown a great deal of progress.

Buildings.—These are very old, but are kept in a fairly sanitary condition.

Temperance and Morality.—I am afraid that I cannot class these Indians as being temperate or moral, on the whole; but there are always exceptions to every rule.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—The Ewawoos reserve is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles from Hope. The Texas Lake reserve is on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles from Hope. The area of the two reserves is 893 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two reserves is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians may be considered good, and their houses are kept very clean.

Occupations.—They are mostly engaged in fishing, farming, and hop-picking in the season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are only fair, some of them being very old. On the whole they are well kept.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have not a great number of either, but what they have are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly good reliable workers, and industrious, and show signs of steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, fairly temperate and moral.

BOOTHROYD BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are ten in number, with a total area of 1,560½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 165.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. They get very little medical attendance, and on the whole their houses are kept very clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the men of this band do mostly manual labour on the railroad, and a few do a little farming.

Buildings.—On the whole their houses are well cared for.

Stock and Farm Implements.—As most of their reserves are very hilly, they have not gone in for much stock, with the exception of the usual cayoose, which they all keep for getting about the country on.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are almost without an exception a most industrious hard-working lot, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this band, I might say, are very temperate and moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe.—These belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves that make up this band are four in number, with a total area of 509 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are well ventilated, and are kept very clean.

Occupations.—The general occupation is farming. A few work regularly on the railroad, and in the fishing season a great number go off to that.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and the Indians are beginning to improve them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—On the whole their stock and implements are well cared for, they have a great number of smaller horses for saddle use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and good workers, and seem anxious to learn and improve themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are only fairly temperate. The younger generation are very keen on getting liquor. On the whole they are moral.

CISCO BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Thompsons.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this band with an area of 559 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. The general health has been good, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation, but a few of them work on the railroad, and a great many go fishing and hop-picking in the season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good, and most of them are divided off in different living-rooms. The work of the girls from All Hallows boarding school can be seen in several of the houses.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They possess a great number of small horses for riding and team work, but they do not possess a great deal of stock. Their implements are fairly well attended to.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and good steady workers who seem to be trying to better themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Their moral character is fair, but they are brought too close to white men, from whom they get a lot of whisky.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SKUPPAH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson band.

Reserve.—There are four reserves belonging to this band with a total area of 268 acres.

Population.—The population is only 14.

Health and Sanitation.—Both of these are good, as there are only two families actually living on these reserves.

Buildings.—They are getting old and very dilapidated.

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserve.—There are no less than 27 reserves belonging to this band scattered along both banks of the Fraser and Thompson rivers from Lytton. The total area of them all is 10,292 acres, principally composed of table-land and mountain slopes.

Population.—There are no less than 475 Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The health during the past year has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements are improving, and the girls after being educated at All Hallows school show signs of improving the conditions of their houses.

Occupations.—The occupations of the members of this band are farming and stock-raising. Besides other occupations they do a lot of fishing, hunting, mining, and work a good deal as labourers.

Their principal crops are fruit, which they are being encouraged to go in for very largely; beans and potatoes are also extensively gone in for.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in their buildings, within the last few years, and they are beginning to realize the advantage of painting them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a very fair class of stock and an effort has been made to improve their breeding stock. The farm implements are not taken care of as well as they should be, but some of them are setting better examples by building sheds for the protection of their different implements.

Character and Progress.—Taken as a whole they are a hard-working, industrious class, and show signs of progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I very much regret that I am not able to class them as temperate, but their morality is good.

LILLOOET BAND.

Tribe.—They belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has 5 reserves, with a total area of 1,742½ acres.

Population.—The population is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any description, and their sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming and stock-raising, besides fishing in the season for their own use.

Buildings.—On the whole they are fair, well kept and ventilated.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They are gradually improving their stock, which is fairly well looked after in the winter, and they take good care of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band seem particularly fond of whisky, and their moral characters are a little weak.

CAYOOSE CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These are Lillooet Indians.

Reserves.—The band has two reserves with an area of 1,152 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These may be considered as fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Both of these can only be classed as fair.

SEATON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet band.

Reserve.—This land is situated round Seton lake and consists of six reserves, with a total area of 2,437 acres.

Population.—This band has a total population of 130.

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

Occupations.—Farming and a little lumbering are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are very fair, and the Indians seem to take an interest in looking after them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock, and very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good class of people, and are very industrious and anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, with the exception of a few of the younger ones. Their morality is good.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has four reserves situated at the head of Anderson lake, with a total area of 504 acres.

Population.—The population of the four reserves is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good, and sanitary arrangements fair.

Buildings.—These may be considered fairly good, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressing well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, with the exception of a few, and strictly moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is made up of two reserves, with a total area of 9,671 acres.

Population.—The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good, the houses being built on a high bench, which makes it healthy, and the sanitary arrangements are good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, hunting, and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings on the whole are fairly good, the houses being fairly well ventilated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not possess a great deal of stock, but what they have is well cared for, and their implements, although few, are also taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law-abiding. They have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate, with the exception of some of the younger Indians. Their morality is only fairly good, there being a fair portion of the women running wild.

FOUNTAIN RESERVE.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserves.—There are six different reserves with a total of 1,864 acres.

Population.—There are 254 Indians belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst them, and the sanitation is good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. They sell a great quantity of hay each year.

Buildings.—Their houses are very good, about the best of any of the reserves in this agency.

Stock and Farm Implements.—This band is very well off for stock, having good herds of cattle and a very good class of horses. They are well stocked with implements and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary class of labour. They all make a good living, and should advance under ordinary circumstances very rapidly.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great number on this reserve that are anything but temperate, being very fond of liquor, but on the whole they are fairly moral.

HIGH BAR RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river, and is a very hilly reservation with an area of 2,924 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians work out for other farmers, but in the season they do a lot of hunting.

Buildings.—These are few and are not in very good repair.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock and few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, but do not show very much progress upon their own land.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has four reserves, with a total area of 4,136 acres.

Population.—The population of this band for the size of the reserve is small, there being only 61.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst them, and their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These are of the log cabin class, but are well ventilated and looked after.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These are few but of a fair class.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding class, and are anxious to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they can be classed as being both temperate and moral.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe.—These are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves, with an area of 1,113 acres.

Population.—There are 60 Indians belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health, no serious outbreaks of disease of any description appearing amongst them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are only fair, being in bad repair.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock, and a very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not too industrious, and show very little sign of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA BAND (LOWER.)

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve extends for 47 miles along the Nicola river from Spences Bridge to Nicola lake, and consists of thirteen reserves with a grand total of 31,191 acres.

Population.—The population is 360.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, there having been no epidemic of any description, and on the whole their sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is stock-raising, but a great number go out as cow-boys, and besides this they do quite a lot of hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, being some of the best in the agency.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their stock is of the very best. They have good herds of cattle and horses. Their principal farm implements are those used for hay-making purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making rapid strides towards improving themselves, and are showing great progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state that they are anything but temperate, but are fairly moral.

NICOLA BAND (UPPER).

Tribe.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has 6 reserves with an area of 30,888 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 189.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, and every precaution is taken to keep the reserves in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is cattle-raising. Many of them engage as cow-boys.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The buildings are on the whole good, well ventilated and cared for.
 Stock and Implements.—They possess large herds of cattle and horses of the very best quality, and go in a great deal for thoroughbreds.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and have shown more progress than any other band in this agency, owing chiefly to the example set by the chief.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate with the exception of a few of the younger ones. The morality is only fair.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on both banks of the Coldwater river, and consists of three reserves with a total area of 6,276½ acres.

Population.—The population is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health during the past year has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are fairly good.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock is fairly good and well looked after, but their farm implements are not cared for as they should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and show signs of wanting to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

H. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NASS AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report respecting the affairs of the Indians of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the headwaters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington and the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.

Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The last Dominion census resulted in the enumeration of 1,943 Indians.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacadamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, (or Gitwanshiltqu), Lachalsap 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.—Improvement is noticed as the Indians continue to destroy their old tenements and construct modern residences.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are their chief employments.

Buildings.—These are being improved in style and convenience.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of good stock; but their care concerning the profit which may accrue from them is questionable.

Farm Implements.—They use only such as are necessary for the making of hay and the cultivation of potatoes.

Temperance and Morality.—Since the action of the provincial police, mentioned in last year's report, the Indians here have made a better showing in both respects.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated adjacent to the southern portion of the main Kitlacadamax reserve. The area (which is considered by the Indians to be inadequate) is 2,300 acres. The land is well suited to mixed farming.

Health and Sanitation.—These continue to improve.

Population.—At the last census the population of this village was 179.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the main occupations of these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have a saw-mill, but do not cut much lumber, their nomadic habits being responsible for this. They are fond of hunting and fishing, and usually make fairly good money at these occupations. They have had an ordained missionary of the Church of England among them for many years. He has left them recently, and they have been thrown upon their own resources and have made creditable progress.

Buildings.—They are improving their buildings every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have undoubtedly benefited by their experiences of a year ago, when the police were called to suppress the manufacture of liquor amongst them. They have been law-abiding ever since, and have passed a peaceable winter.

GWINAHA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—They occupy a piece of land immediately below the Gitwanshiltqu canyon, the area of which is about 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—They continue to improve in these directions.

Buildings.—These are convenient and modern.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are considered to be fairly temperate, and considering their isolation from civilization may be regarded as moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves, which they consider insufficient, are about 4,356½ acres in area. These include several small camping grounds away from their tribal settlement.

Population.—The last census gave their number as 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been better this winter. They have been free from epidemics. The sanitary condition of the village is fairly satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make steady progress as they come into contact with modern civilisation.

Occupations.—They are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings.—These put on a modern appearance each year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have little use for these.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be looked upon as being fairly temperate in view of their environment.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Nishga nation.

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 Observatory inlet. Their area totals 1,535 acres.

Population.—The population is 248.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, resides on the reserve and renders service to the Indians who need treatment. Sanitary conditions are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make satisfactory progress.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very creditable to them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are making an effort to survive the evils of their environment.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated on the Tsimpsean peninsula and on the adjacent islands of the sea. Their area totals 30,964 acres.

Population.—Their number at the last census was 762.

Health and Sanitation.—These conditions are only fairly satisfactory. There have been several deaths this year from grippe.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make steady progress generally.

Occupations.—Their occupations are chiefly hunting, trapping, fishing and carrying passengers on their launches.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other tribes.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—The reserves belonging to this band cover an area of about 29,246 acres.

Population.—The population is about 188.

Health and Sanitation.—In both these respects conditions have been very satisfactory this year.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving industrially, and are making advancement in moral directions.

Occupations.—Store-keepers, launch-owners, trappers, fishermen and competent carpenters and mechanics are found among this band.

Buildings.—These improve year by year.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other bands in these respects.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the mouth of the Skeena river, and also in the interior on the banks of the same river.

Population.—Their number is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—They are enjoying very good health, and the sanitary condition of their villages is very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—They find work in carrying freight on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and are good fishermen and trappers. They usually earn a good deal of money at the canneries.

Buildings.—They are modern and very comfortable in many instances. These Indians are improving in this direction.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that I have visited the reserves of the agency during the year. I find that the Indians are making good headway in the ways of civilization. Of course, one can see many besetting evils around them, and can observe many inherent susceptibilities to those evils. On the whole, the Indians have made creditable advancement during the year.

It has been my pleasure during the year, as agent of the department and the Indians, to present a number of Indian chiefs to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia, on the occasion of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to the metropolis of the north—Prince Rupert. Their Royal Highnesses listened with considerable pleasure to the music rendered by the Indian bands of this agency, and also the Queen Charlotte and Bella Cooola agencies.

It has also been my pleasure to assist the commissioner sent out west by the government to investigate conditions amongst the Indians as to their reserve lands. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, the commissioner, listened patiently to the pleas of the Indians in this connection, and the Indians were generally pleased with his comments, and favourably impressed with his manner of dealing with them.

The Indians are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the royal commission to further investigate their claims, to which all other matters are subordinate at the present time.

I regret to report that there have been three deaths by accidental drowning of Indians of the Port Simpson band during the year. There have been a number of deaths from grippe in its worst form also.

I find the Indians wonderfully moral, in view of the rapid developments of cities going on around them. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of crime during the year.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1913.

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, 1913.

BANDS IN 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, Squiala, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten, and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had good health throughout the year; one case of a mild form of small-pox broke out on the Squiala reserve last September, the patient fully recovered.

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 good care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of, especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 388.

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 in use.

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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 Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 148.

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 work in connection with the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific railway. Harrison Mills, where some of them formerly secured employment, has been shut down for some time.

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 it is given proper care. They are also careful with 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 six 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 22.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary precautions in their villages.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given good 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 on them.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated at the head of Harrison lake, and along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 503.

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Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been fairly 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 camp 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 buildings 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 fairly well 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 straits; 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 an ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

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 farmhands.

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 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 noted 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 102.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, and law-abiding 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 36.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among 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

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keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

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. They farm 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 37.

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 39.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. During the year there were 2 cases of a very mild form of small-pox on this reserve; no deaths resulted. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

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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 247.

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. The women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand amongst tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings 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.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

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 4,721 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

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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.

TSAWASSEN 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 50.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among 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 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 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. The restrictions placed on their fishing and hunting operations compel them to do so.

It may perhaps be considered by some that their progress along the lines of agricultural pursuits is very slow; but when one considers the heavy cost of clearing and bringing into a state of cultivation some of their land, and the fact that the workers generally have a large family to support, it must be admitted that their progress is quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

Your obedient servant,

PETER BYRNE,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OKANAGAN AGENCY,

VERNON, April 11, 1913.

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 Okanagan agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located in the southern interior of British Columbia, lying in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Salmon, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and along the shores of Mara, Okanagan, Dog, Duck and Osoyoos lakes, containing approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Divisions.—The land in this 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 and 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 comprises 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. 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, oat 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.

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, which is the more surprising when their situation is taken into consideration, the reserve adjoining the town of Enderby.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe.—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, (two or three), Swan lake, Long lake, Priest valley, Duck lake, Mission creek and West bank, nine and ten. They comprise 29,790 acres

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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. Their houses are mostly frame, and they have enlarged their church and are preparing to erect a council-house.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise all kinds of farm produce including fruit. They also hunt and fish, hire out as cowboys and teamsters, and engage 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, though they have some fine teams 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 both grain and hay and oats. Their land is specially adapted for hay and grain, in fact they own some of the finest agricultural land in the interior.

Otter Lake reserves are occupied by one man, who is an up-to-date progressive farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, especially those situated at the head of Okanagan lake, do not compare favourably in point of morality and industry with others in this agency. Though they have made progress, there still remains much to be desired.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number. Pentiction reserve, as well as Timber reserves No. 2 and 2A, are situated at the south end of Okanagan lake and along Dog lake, Okanagan river, Trout, Beaver and Shingle creeks, and contain 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farm, 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 erected a very handsome frame church, which is quite an ornament to the village, at a cost of \$3,000, and they are using the old church as a council-house.

Stock.—They have some exceptionally fine horses, 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.

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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 two miles of the reserve and that railroad construction is being rushed through their land, on which are employed numbers of undesirable characters.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe.—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 of land. 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 band 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 adds considerably 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 color and flavor, in a valley famous for its fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank high.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians 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.

Population.—The Indians of 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 are very superior.

Occupations.—They 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.

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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 privilege and pleasure during the past year to visit the different bands in my agency quite frequently, and to become better acquainted with the members thereof, and I am pleased to be able to report that exceptional progress in mixed farming and stock-raising has been made, numbers having very fine horses and cattle. One man sold a Clydesdale mare, just prior to my last visit, for \$300, and another had refused \$250 for a gelding, and they grow large quantities of hay and grain, most of which is fed to their cattle during the winter months. They were inclined to be pessimistic respecting fruit-growing, owing to the fact that though the yield was very heavy last season, there was very little demand and prices were exceedingly low, but a visit from Mr. Tom Wilson, Inspector of Indian Orchards, was quite an incentive of further efforts. He placed two spray motors in the Similkameen, with a supply of spray.

Last season was a very successful one on the whole for the Indians, especially those who go in for mixed farming. The hay and grain crops were heavy and prices good, and while the root crops were good, prices were not remunerative. The returns from horses and cattle were splendid, leaving nothing to be desired, and the cattle came off the range in fine condition.

It is not uncommon to find men with large bank accounts who are desirous of purchasing grazing land for summer pasture for their bands of cattle outside the reserve.

All encouragement is due to the Indians, who in spite of many temptations and inherent weaknesses, are making an honest effort to meet altered conditions.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,

MASSETT RESERVE, GRAHAM ISLAND, March 31, 1913.

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 matters connected with this agency, during the year ending March 31, 1913.

The Haida nation, comprising the two large bands known as the Massett and Skidegate, make their permanent homes on Massett and Skidegate reserves—one at the north end of Graham island, and the other at the south end of the same island, about one hundred miles apart. The Haida nation is considered one of the most progressive of the Indians in North America, having their separate councils, meeting halls, churches, schools, brass bands, co-operative stores, good buildings and streets, wharves, and the many conveniences found in the larger towns and cities of the coast. Although they use the Haida language, many of the young and middle-aged members of the

bands are conversant with the English language, and are well versed in the affairs going on in the world. They have all adopted the dress and manners of the whites and are endeavouring to keep pace with the advancing march of civilization. In the actual observance of Christian teaching the Haidas endeavour to practise all that tends to advance them, both morally and socially; but the older customs of the Indian are still observed by some, which does not tend to uplift them. The so-called 'feasts;' intermarriage; lack of initiative; in-born suspicion of those who are now peopling the land, in fact, the traits common to the Indians of this country, will take many more years to eradicate. With some Indians, the higher they go, the greater the fall, when they take to the ways of those who are always eager to drag the Indian down. We have Indians in the bands who are doing everything to advance their fellow-men. The chief councillors, and the Indian councils, have been of great service throughout the year. They not only meet and talk with the bands; but they are always overlooking the villages, seeking out those who are attempting to do wrong, and commending those who carry out laws for the betterment of their people.

We have heard a great deal of the Indians of this province, and the manner of dealing with them. It has been my privilege to be associated with the Indians since the early settlement of the province. Unfortunately where the Indians reside in the immediate neighbourhood of cities and towns, they are contaminated by mixing with white men and men of all nationalities. On our reserves, where we are endeavouring to uplift the Indian, the work is made difficult when the natives are able to go to the cities, towns and outside canneries. At their homes they are in touch with the missionaries, teachers and agent and are continually receiving advice for their good. We make every effort to bring them forward; but there is always an element where the Indian goes away that appears to work to drag down those who are as children in their hands, and the nearer one goes to large communities, the less one thinks of the majority of the aborigines. That is the reason why we claim that the Indians of our islands are so far advanced. Many of them lead a life apart, and are not eager to mix with the outer world. They take a short trip to the outside, and stay away only long enough to attend to their business. Being fishermen, their living is to be found near their homes. The greatest drawback I have seen is the fact that they have little to do during the winter months. They then spend what they make during the summer, and it will be a good thing for them when some industries start that will give them employment.

During 1912 the Indians of this agency had a great deal of work. Two large canneries were erected, at which they were employed, keeping them on the island, and the absence of sickness and death was apparent. It was usual formerly for the Indians to proceed in a body to the river canneries, and for them to return with a number sick. The two canneries on the island erected houses for the Indians; but we could not induce the owners of the British Columbia fisheries to place at our disposal a building for school purposes, or to drain the buildings. They have promised to do so this year. At Naden Harbour, the conveniences for the Massett Indians were very good, the Wallace Fisheries Company doing everything asked of them for the betterment of the Indians.

I take much pleasure in stating that the missionaries, school teachers, and all persons connected with work among the Indians of this agency, worked harmoniously to advance our charges. The Indians took a great deal of interest also, and their chief councillors, Messrs. Alfred Adams and James Sterling, were of great assistance. The medical officers attended to their duties well and are deserving of commendation.

It is also pleasing to report that the inspector's visit covered the whole of the agency, and that the Indians had no complaints to lay before him. During my three years' residence, there has been no cause to complain of the actions of the Indians. When any of them do wrong, they are the first to acknowledge it. The large majority desire to have law and order preserved, and advise those who are liable to overstep the

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bounds of prudence. No wrong-doer is shielded, and there is a certain confidence between the Indians and those associated with them that is creditable to a people so short a time learning to give up old ideas and customs.

I must thank the department officials for promptness in answering correspondence and the assistance given on all questions submitted. It must be remembered that this agency is not always in touch with the outer world. We are on a portion of the island without telegraphic communication, and the steamboat service during the winter months is a cause of delay in receiving and answering letters.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Sixteen reserves, covering an area of 1,872 acres, comprise the allotment made by the Commissioners to the Massetts. All the members of the band, once scattered over the north end of Graham island, decided to amalgamate, and are now located at a town named Massett. At times they visit the other reserves, to fish and hunt; but the winter months are spent where they have comfortable houses. They lay claim to a number of old settlements, outside the reserve, which were staked for them and marked last year by Mr. Ashdown Green, B.C.L.S.

Population.—There has been an increase in population, due to the return of one large family from Alaska, and the taking in of another family. The death-rate was low, until the last two months of the year, when four persons died. The birth-rate exceeds the death-rate and the population has increased to 370, now on the roll of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—Influenza and tuberculosis appear to be the main causes of illness and death in this band. The Massett reserve is a very pretty spot; but is wind-swept and damp during the winter months. The Indians living in tents and outside during the summer, are not used to closed houses. We are teaching them to study the effect of fresh air and hygiene, and there is a very marked improvement. The drying of fish, without covering it from the flies, and the lack of fresh water-streams, compelling them to use rain water, is not conducive to health. The village has been kept clean and all the Indians are endeavouring to eradicate disease.

Occupations.—The Massetts are fishermen and they take to their boats during the month of April, fishing in the deep sea for spring salmon. Later in the year they catch other species of salmon, and the women find work in the canneries. A number of the Massetts are carpenters and boat-builders. In the early part of the year, they construct boats and build houses. A few attend to gardens before leaving for the fishing camps, gathering their potatoes and other vegetables after the fishing season.

Buildings.—Most of the members of this band own the buildings in which they live, and they are frame dwellings, of modern design. A few of the old houses still remain; but it is the ambition of every Indian head of a family to have a good residence. The houses are painted and well kept.

Stock.—On account of the mildness of the climate, the Indians have little trouble with the feeding of their cattle and horses. They have about forty head of cattle and fifteen horses, which roam over the open land. Unfortunately, there are persons who kill cattle maliciously, and others who claim that wild cattle roam around, which is an excuse for killing anything roaming round the outskirts of the island. The branding of cattle is neglected, and it is hard to fix the destruction of cattle on those who take advantage of the absence of the Indians from their reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—All persons who visit Massett inlet are struck with the advancement made by this band. They have the largest town on the island, with a town hall, church, stores, school-house, wharf, cemetery and good buildings. A large surpliced choir, under a native organist, and a brass band of twenty-six instrument-

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alists, with a sewing society and the children proficient in manual exercise, is a good sign of progress. During my three years' residence no Indian has committed an offence that required imprisonment, and they are self-supporting to a degree that cannot be surpassed in a white community. In their dealings, all are honest and amenable to the teachings of those in charge. As fishermen, they bring in a greater number of fish to the canneries than any others, and to them can be ascribed the large revenue derived from the fisheries during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—It was but a short time ago that licensed hotels were introduced on this island. At that time it was predicted that this would mean the destruction of the Indian. Previously, it was difficult to obtain intoxicants, through lack of communication with outside centres of population. Last year, a few of the Indians were convicted on the charge of imbibing intoxicating liquor. The Indian council and the officers of the law determined to prevent by all means in their power any attempt to sell liquor to Indians, or to have it on the reserve. The chief councillor, councillors, and Indian police worked assiduously, and every infraction was dealt with in such a manner that those who sought to sell or buy soon found out that the Indians intended to protect themselves. Instead of finding that Indians, as a rule, will imbibe, those who would sell intoxicants discovered that this practice would not be tolerated. The Indians are very steady, and few seek to buy intoxicants.

The moral tone of the Indians is engaging the attention of the missionaries, the Indians and the agent. Unfortunately, there are Indian men and women who care little for morality. The old marriage customs, and having little to do during the winter months, is a source of trouble. We have a large number of good men and women; but there is a class, among the younger generation, that are being disciplined both in the pulpit, at the Indian council meetings and at the agency. Marriages, brought about by parents and friends, and the nomadic life of a people but fifty years removed from idolatry, does not tend to stop some of the practices of the Indians. Our best Indians are using every effort to educate their fellows in giving up the old practices, with good results. The Indians of this island understand and are taking advantage of the divorce court, and the council intends, just as soon as the by-laws are approved, to make those who are profligates discontinue their nefarious practices, or suffer from fine or imprisonment.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Skidegate band number nine, with an area of 1,613 acres. With the Massett reserve, a survey was made of the principal reserve of the Skidegates, and the town laid out in lots. The members of the Skidegate band claim a number of old settlements outside their mapped reserves, which could not be visited and marked during Mr. Ashdown H. Green's visit on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Population.—There has been a very slight increase in population, the band now numbering 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the Skidegate band take all kinds of precautions in their homes to comply with sanitary laws. Their well kept houses are a credit to them. It is the ambition of every member of the band to have a good house and a large number introduced modern furniture. Dr. Spencer is continually teaching and preaching cleanliness, and it is surprising to see the manner in which the Indians have accepted the advice. With two streams of water running through the village, the Indians are arranging to place a water service to the houses. Last year, during the construction of a new cannery at Aliford bay, the Indians moved to a number of buildings on the cannery site. There we found the sanitary arrangements very bad, and some illness resulted. The owners of the plant are now making the places habitable.

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Occupations.—The Skidegates are fishermen and are making a good deal of money from the British Columbia Fisheries, a new concern which built a cannery, fertilizing plant and cold storage plant on Skidegate inlet. During the winter months they have been employed at a clam cannery. They also worked at clearing land and constructing buildings. A number of the men are owners of gasolene launches, and a few have interests in mining claims, which brought in large sums. They build boats and have an oil plant, for the making of dogfish oil. The past year was a successful one with them.

Building.—A number of the Skidegates built new frame houses, of modern design. Their town is a most creditable one, comparing favourably with any other settlement on the islands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are eager to advance, and take up everything that is for their good. They are very musical and have a brass band, which competed for a prize awarded to the best band in the north, which they carried off three times in succession. In the homes, the Indians have musical instruments, and they have a good orchestra in the village. They have a progressive council, with a town-hall, a new church, wharfs, good streets and everything to make them prosperous. With the introduction of fishing plants, on the island, the Indians should have occupation near their home, and become more and more contented.

Stock.—Some of the Indians own cattle and horses. They take little care of them, allowing the animals to roam around the whole year. They complain of the loss of cattle now and then; but they do not brand their cattle and take chances during winter of the mildness of the climate.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of Skidegate band are temperate and moral. There are some who are not a credit to the band, and the moral question is one that gives trouble. The old customs of the Haidas, where parents and relatives select life partners for the young members, often means disagreement later on. There is less drinking and immorality among these Indians than in large communities in other places. The same can be said for these Indians that we credit the Massetts with. Where we find no evidence of crime, and no serious charge ever entered against the Haidas, it speaks well for their conduct. Where we find a people understand little of the law, and are not capable of interpreting for themselves the difference between right and wrong, excepting where they seek our advice, it must be a matter of congratulation to the department that we have two large bands of Indians that give little trouble to the authorities.

In conclusion, permit me to state that we are dealing with Indians who have supposed grievances on land and other questions. They come of a class that ruled the whole country less than a century ago. Where we find other people infringing the law and taking up the old Indian settlements not included in the reserves apportioned by former commissioners, the Indians lay before us papers in which they are told that they have still certain rights to rivers and hunting grounds. When they go there, and find the hunting lodges torn down, and the ground occupied, they are discontented. It was a mistake, in the early days, for people, presumably in authority, to give the Indians these papers. At the present time, when the canneries want fish, and the Indians desire to use the streams, they find that others are poaching, and the chances of the supply giving out are apparent. Our Indians will not take to the land until the fish disappear in our waters. Many complain of the Indians not making use of their reserves; but we must remember that they are bringing food from the sea for the large local and export trade. They cannot fish and farm at the same time, and it is questionable whether these people could produce more wealth from the soil than they can from the water. So far as farmers are concerned on these islands, it means years of toil for any person taking up land even to clear off the timber. It is not a farming country, and the surrounding waters are considered the best for fish in the world. The Indians are sought for by the owners of the cold-

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storage and cannery plants, and hundreds of fishermen in any country produce wealth. There is even an excuse for their resting during the winter months. With our long summer days, the Indians fish at times for fifteen hours without intermission. They know that the time is limited in which to catch fish. They take advantage of the good weather, and camp along the rocky coast, working hard for their living. It is almost impossible to fish outside in the straits during the winter on account of high winds, and the Indians make all they can during the few months that fish appear. It has been remarked that British Columbia headed the list in the production of fish during the past year, and to the Indians must be ascribed a great deal of the credit for the wealth produced from our surrounding waters. When the time comes for the Indians to take to the land, the Haidas will be as ready to take their place there as any other race. At present, they are needed to garner the sea, on the shores of which they have always spent their lives. There are no better fishermen, or boatmen, in any country, and the pity of it is that they cannot gain all they make from the water, in the way of marketing their catches. If those who are so prone to find fault with the Indians would see the Haidas in their frail craft, out on the Pacific ocean, risking their lives to supply the world's demand for food, there would be little reason to complain of their failings. If they would visit the Haidas in their homes and see the manner in which they have adopted the ways of those who are now in control of the country, they would feel assured that the Indians of this northern country are ready and willing to become more and more industrious and contented members of the community. During the three years I have been among them, I have found that the Haidas are self-supporting, advancing, and a credit to the department.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STIKINE AGENCY,

TELEGRAPH CREEK, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the state of Indian affairs in the Stikine agency. There are at present six bands of Indians in this division, making up a total of 459. The Stikine agency consists of all that portion of the Cassiar district of British Columbia lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stikine river.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve 12 miles above the village of Telegraph Creek, at the confluence of the Tahltan and Stikine rivers, which consists of 375 acres on which their village and salmon-drying houses are located. They have in addition a small reserve of 40 acres, part of which is used as a hay meadow on which from four to five tons of hay can be cut. There is no timber of value on the reserve, the little that there is being only fit for fuel.

Population.—The population of this band is 221.

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Health and Sanitation.—There has been a considerable amount of sickness among the tribe, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of an infectious nature, every care being taken to have as many as possible vaccinated. The deaths, 8 in all, were due in most cases to diseases commonly attendant on old age. There were but 4 births during the year.

The sanitary condition of the village has much improved under the supervision of the missionary, and every effort has been made to instil into their minds the need of precautions against the spread of their dread enemy, tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The elder members of the band obtain a living from hunting and trapping, while the younger men supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, wood cutting, and freighting with dog teams, while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and work about the placer mines. As a rule they make good catches of furs and secure good prices for the same, receiving the same wages for labour as white men.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are fairly well constructed, but most of them are old, but of late years quite a number of the band have purchased building lots in the village of Telegraph Creek and have erected good dwelling-houses mainly of logs, well finished inside with lumber, and not a few of them are equipped with modern cook-stoves, sewing-machines, washing-machines and imported furniture.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock. The few horses they own are employed during the summer by merchants owning large packing outfits, and are hired out to big game hunters in the hunting season. In the fall they are turned out on the range and are left to forage for themselves, a small supply of hay being fed to them during the colder months of the winter.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Tahltans are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are in every respect better off than they were formerly, but they are naturally extravagant, spending their earnings on all sorts of luxuries and pay but little heed to their future requirements; they dress well and take pride in being neat in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—To all outward appearances the band has improved in these respects in the past few years, owing somewhat to the change in their surroundings and the stringency of the liquor law, which makes it harder for them year by year to obtain a supply, but the desire for liquor is ever present, and they will never break from it of their own accord. Example is a great factor in the improving of moral conditions, and immorality is not practised so openly as in the past, but there is much room for improvement and time alone will alter these conditions.

ATLIN BAND.

This band is closely allied to the Thlinkit and Tackoo tribes of the coast, and was originally living in a village near the junction of the Nahlin and Shesley, which form the Tackoo river. They traded with the coast Indians prior to the influx of miners into Juneau, Alaska, which afterwards became their nearest trading point and place of resort during the summer months, which accounts for the erroneous statement that they were American Indians. Since the opening of the placer mines in Atlin, these people moved into that section of the country and have made that place their rendezvous for the past fifteen years. They earn a living by trapping and hunting, and occasionally seek employment in the mines. They are said to be good all-round workmen and are intelligent. A few of them have log cabins, but for the greater portion of the year they live in open camps and in tents, with a stove in place of an open camp fire. All the younger members of the tribe speak English and as a rule are well dressed. The general health of the band is good, and in other respects they are very similar to the Tahltans.

CASCA BAND.

This band, 56 in number, is the remnant of a large band that roamed in that region between Dease lake and the confluence of the Dease and Liard rivers. They trade at McDames Creek, and are nomadic in their habits, living by trapping and hunting, while an occasional one will be found working in the freight boats. Most of them understand the English language, are industrious and law-abiding, and above the average in intelligence. Fortunately for them they are beyond the temptation of liquor, as all the liquor licenses have been cancelled by the provincial government in that section of the country.

LIARD AND FRANCES LAKE BAND.

This band belongs to the Thickane tribe, and like the Cascas has come in contact with the white miner during the early days of Cassiar gold excitement in the period between 1872 and 1890, and a few of them understand English. They gain a livelihood by hunting and trapping, and the younger men work in the freight boats. Like the Cascas, they live in tents and open camps. A few of them have cabins which are used for the most part as storehouses rather than dwellings.

FORT GRAHAME NOMADS.

The members of this band originally located on the Findlay branch of the Peace river, trading with the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Grahame, but were obliged to migrate owing to the scarcity of game in that region. They have been trading at McDames for the past six years and hunt over a large area to the south of the Dease river. They are not good hunters and as a rule are poorly clad. Consequently they suffer great privation during the cold weather, particularly the children and the aged, who are dependent upon the hunters for their food-supply. I am told that, were it not for the rabbits being plentiful for the past four years, a number would have certainly perished from starvation. As it was, they were so poorly clad that they feared to venture far away from camp in search of game, and had to keep fires burning all through the night in order to withstand the cold. They are law-abiding and fairly intelligent.

NELSON RIVER NOMADS.

These Indians, like the Grahames, have only come into the country in recent years. They originally traded at Fort Nelson on the Nelson river until game began to get scarce and they were obliged to move north. These are also Thickane Indians. They have had very little intercourse with the whites outside of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company; consequently but few of them understand the English language. There are a great many children in this band, most of whom are poorly clad, some being almost naked in summer. There is no mission school among these Indians, and until such time as these are established, and a better example set them, they will continue to live in the old slipshod way, letting the morrow take care of itself. The industrial school system of education will some day place these people in a better position to face the many difficulties confronting them in the near future.

Your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT SIMPSON,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STUART LAKE AGENCY,

FRASER LAKE, April 23, 1913.

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 the year ended March 31, 1913, as follows:—

The Stuart Lake agency embraces most of the territory lying between the Rocky mountains and the coast ranges from the 53rd to the 57th parallels. This area is part of what is now termed New British Columbia, rapidly becoming famous for the quality and extent of its farming and grazing lands. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway now in course of construction traverses the entire breadth of the agency. Settlement is now proceeding rapidly; small towns are springing into existence, and shortly, in addition to Indians, a large white population will be settled on these lands. Thanks to the wisdom of early selectors, the various Indian reserves, in quality of soil and location, are its very choicest portions.

The Indian reserves total 27,525 acres. The Indian population is about 1,390.

YACUTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one at the west end of Stuart lake, and one at the east end of Cunningham lake, consisting of 817 acres in all. The land is of first-class quality, but is mostly wooded.

Population.—This band numbers 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been excellent. The band is steadily increasing in number. Only fair attention is paid to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of these Indians, very little other work is done.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all substantially built of logs. The outhouses and stables are of poles and slabs. All are in fair repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned. These are generally well attended to.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used so far.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and well-disposed. Nature has well supplied their wants with fish and game, consequently little attention has been paid to the soil. A request has been made for a plough this year, which is a sign of a little awakening.

Temperance and Morality.—Conduct is exemplary in all respects.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north shore of Stuart lake, one with a village at the mouth of Tatee river, and one a few miles west. The acreage is 1,779. The land is covered largely by a light growth of poplar and willow; interspersed are open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut. The soil is of good quality.

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Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good. Cleanly habits prevail. This village has a very healthy situation.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main industries. Very little outside work was available this year. In the past survey parties have furnished a very considerable amount of employment to this and neighbouring bands, but help is now mostly brought in from the coast for this purpose.

Buildings.—The dwellings are mainly constructed of logs; some have frame fronts. All are in good repair. There is a well built log church.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned; these are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used. These are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but until they develop an inclination to attend more to cultivation and less to hunting, they will not advance to any great extent. A request has been made for a plough this year.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record is very good. There were no complaints under either head during the year.

PINTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve and village is on the north shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pintcee river. The acreage is 728. The land is covered with light growth poplar and willow. The soil is good, but there are no natural meadows

Population.—This band numbers 39.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been excellent. The village is kept clean and neat. The houses are well ordered and comfortable.

Occupations.—Fishing is the chief means of support. It might be said that these people live on the water, as the major part of their sustenance comes from it. Some hunting is done, one hunter caught two silver foxes, for which he received \$800. A few work out at odd jobs and one or two do carpenter work.

Buildings.—Buildings are largely built of logs. Outhouses and stables are of logs and poles, and are sufficient for all purposes. They have a well constructed little church.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, as hay is a scarce article on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Some use was made of a plough this year, but, as a rule, garden tools prevail. All are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good, well contented people, and are now beginning to show a desire to do a little more extensive cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—Behaviour could not well be better. No complaints of any kind were heard.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Tatcee river, about 9 miles north of Tatcee village, and contains 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 11.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been nominal, cleanly habits obtain.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting furnish the entire support of these people, and like all the hunting Indians, they were badly affected by the beaver restriction law, which came into force last fall.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail. All are in fair condition.

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Stock.—Very little stock is kept. It is usually well cared for. Wild hay in sufficient quantities is put up for winter use.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used to a limited extent. These are in fair condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and reasonable, but not much lasting progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—In both respects these Indians are good.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—No. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake; Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,290 acres, mostly wooded.

Population.—The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—Some sickness occurred last summer; otherwise their health has been good. Fair attention is paid to general sanitation.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting have been the only occupations during the year.

Buildings.—Their houses are all of logs, are small, but substantially built, open fireplaces prevail, and this tends to promote health.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use. These are in fair condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and industrious, but being hunting Indians, are only living from hand to mouth.

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

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are seven in number, and are located at or near the south end of Stuart lake. The combined area is 2,875 acres. A large proportion of the land is timbered with spruce, poplar and willow, interspersed with open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut.

Population.—This band numbers 169.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been variable, but on the whole much better than last year. Influenza was present to some extent in March. Sanitary precautions are coming to be better observed. In this village I noticed one or two windows which opened from the top, but the proper ventilation of houses is a matter which needs much improvement.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, packing and working for the Hudson's Bay Company were the principal occupations. Indian labour under a white foreman was largely used in the construction of a telephone line from Stuart Lake to Fraser Lake, with good results. The enforcement of the beaver close law was greatly felt by members of this band who hunt in the restricted area.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly built of logs with one or two frame houses. Their houses are, generally speaking, in a good state of repair, and quite a few are well furnished. Outhouses, shanties, and barns are in fair repair and sufficient for all purposes. There are two churches at this point, one moderate-sized building on the Necoslie reserve, and one very handsome lumber structure on land which is the property of the Roman Catholic mission of the O. M. I. order under the charge of the veteran Indian missionary, Rev. Father Coccoia, who has done so much for the Indians in different parts of British Columbia.

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Stock.—This band has a good quality of stock. Horses are mainly of the cayuse type, and are used for riding and packing. These are hardy animals and usually winter out until about Christmas, when they are rounded up and fed hay. Cattle are of ordinary mixed breeds and furnish milk and beef. Stock is usually well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Some of the commoner field implements are coming into use, but with the majority garden tools still prevail. All are in fair repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and intelligent. They are beginning to take an interest in land cultivation, which is a sure indication of a certain degree of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There were a few instances of intemperance among the voyagers and freighters. General morality and behaviour with one or two exceptions has been good.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—These are Carrier Indians.

Reserve.—Their reserve is at the west end of Fraser lake, at the mouth of the Stellaquo river. The area is 2,077 acres. Being largely river deposits, the soil is very rich. There is considerable open land, some of which is cultivated. The remainder is hay-meadow and pasture.

Population.—Their number is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Conditions were somewhat improved this year, and the general health was better. Some of the houses are overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing and working out are the principal means of support. Abundance of work at good wages was available all summer, and the Indians generally took good advantage of the opportunities offered, and had a prosperous season.

Buildings.—The dwellings are nearly all built of logs, with a few frame fronts. Some are commodious and well furnished, while others are small, and badly kept. There are sufficient outbuildings for all purposes.

Stock.—The band keeps a considerable number of horses and cattle. Hay in good quantities is put up for winter fodder. The past season being very dry, much hay was cut on land under water in ordinary seasons. This hay being gritty and dirty was responsible for the death of a few horses on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Agricultural implements are now coming into use, but as yet garden tools prevail. All are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fair progress has been made. The majority are easy-going and shiftless, while a few are really pushing and energetic. Increased areas of land were put under cultivation, which is a good sign. Law and order were well maintained.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. Morally there have been one or two lapses from the straight path of virtue.

FRANÇOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—No reserves have as yet been allotted. They have villages on François and Burns lakes.

Population.—This band numbers 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been variable, one family lost three children in June from debility following grippe, otherwise conditions were normal. Cleanly habits prevail.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and freighting are the chief industries. Some found employment with railroad contractors.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings are mainly built of logs, are commodious and fairly comfortable.

Stock.—Horses for packing and freighting are kept, also a few cattle, mainly for beef purposes. All are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Agricultural implements are coming into use. These are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and doing well. They are making some headway.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct is excellent.

CHISLATTA BAND.

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

Reserves.—No reserves are as yet allotted. Three locations were surveyed last year on Chislatta lake.

Population.—They number 69.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians in general has been good. Cleanly habits prevail.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief industries. A few work at odd jobs. Some of the younger members go every summer to Bella Coola to work in the canneries and at the salmon fishing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are all constructed of logs and slabs. The majority are in good condition.

Stock.—Horses for riding and packing are kept, also a few cattle for beef purposes. Their stock is generally well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used. One man is getting a mower for next season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and industrious, but progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, well-living people.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All are Carrier tribe Indians.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number—3 at or near the east end of Fraser lake, and one seven miles west on the south shore of the lake, aggregating 1,949 acres. Part is open land of first-class quality, well adapted for cultivation, the remainder is timbered and has rocky or sandy knolls in places.

Population.—They number 68.

Health and Sanitation.—General health has been well maintained. These Indians lived in tents all summer, which had a very beneficial effect. More attention is being paid to domestic cleanliness.

Occupations.—Work in plenty was available all season. On recommendation, railroad contractors awarded contracts of various kinds to Indians. All these works were faithfully carried out, and considerable sums of money were earned in wages. A little fishing was done in the fall. None of the Indians did any hunting this season.

Buildings.—Log houses prevail. Some are in need of repair.

Stock.—A number of horses and cattle are kept. These are generally well cared for. The hay-supply was a little short this spring. Stabling and winter shelters need to be improved.

Farm Implements.—Field implements are coming into use. Garden tools also are well employed here. All are well cared for.

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Characteristics and Progress.—More energy and ambition was shown during the year than usual. Not much work of a permanent nature was done on their reserves, but they invaded the outside field of labour in a very aggressive manner, and demonstrated their ability to successfully compete with the white man at certain grades of labour. As a result better health and living conditions prevail. Indications for the ensuing year point to a continuance of this desirable state of things.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally well-behaved people, I have heard absolutely no complaint.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three on Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river, and one a mile west of Noolki lake. The land is all of good quality. A considerable area is open or meadow, the remainder is timbered with a light poplar and willow growth. The surface soil is shallow black loam with heavy white silts subsoil.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—Average health has prevailed. Sanitary precautions and general cleanliness are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—During the year outside work of all kinds was plentiful and good wages prevailed. Considerable farming was done. Very little hunting was done. Some fish a little all the season.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail. Their dwellings are in some instances lined with whip-sawed lumber. Most of them are in good repair. Outhouses, stables and barns are constructed of logs, poles or slabs, and are sufficient for all purposes. A handsome well finished church stands in the centre of the village.

Stock.—The band possesses a large number of horses and cattle. The horses are used for ploughing, freighting and riding. The cattle are for milk and beef purposes. With few exceptions all are well provided for.

Farm Implements.—Each year sees more field implements coming into use. The need of a blacksmith in the district is much felt by whites and Indians. Extensive use is also made of garden tools. Except some field tools which need re-sharpening, all are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Again I have the satisfaction of recording excellent progress among this band. Very considerable areas of new land have been brought under cultivation, additional fencing has been done, and other minor improvements were made on the reserves. They are well-behaved and industrious, and seem to be getting more ambitious and aggressive each year.

Temperance and Morality.—One or two cases of drinking occurred among the freighters. General morality is good.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number; No. 1, on Fraser river near the mouth of the Blackwater river; No. 2, one mile up stream from Telegraph crossing; No. 3, at the outlet of Bobtail lake; No. 4, at the outlet of Graveyard lake, comprising in all 547 acres. Part of the band, Johnny's (Trout lake) bunch, lives on land not yet allotted as an Indian reserve.

Population.—They number 25.

Health and Sanitation.—Beyond a few minor ailments, the health of the Indians has been excellent.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are all of logs, and are in very good repair.

Stock.—This band has a large number of horses and cattle. Hay in abundance is put up for winter use. Every care is taken of the stock. Winter stables and feeding places are ample.

Characteristics and Progress.—The major part are doing well, particularly Johnny's bunch at Trout lake, who are most enterprising and deserve to be encouraged in every way. They have their fields, fences and buildings in first-class condition, and do a thriving business in beef. The Indians living on No. 2 reserve are, however, indolent and worthless. All are, generally speaking, law-abiding. One complaint of molesting a settler was received, but after being warned, the offence was not repeated.

Temperance and Morality.—Conduct and habits are good.

KLUSKUS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number: No. 1, on north shore of Kluskus lake; No. 2, 5 miles east of No. 1; No. 3, one mile east of No. 2; and No. 4, about 10 miles north of No. 1, in all containing 2,868 acres. There is also a reserve on Nazco river for Michel's Indians, about 40 miles southeast of Kluskus, No. 1, containing 1,146 acres. Land is of variable quality, some parts would be well adapted for growing oats, if there were a market for the grain.

Population.—The population is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of influenza occurred in spring, since when health has been good. They are moderately clean in habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and trapping are the main resources. Cattle and horses are raised and sold or traded. A little packing is also done.

Buildings.—Buildings are all constructed of logs or poles, and are well built. There is a tendency to have the dwellings small. They have a nice little church on the No. 1 reserve. All buildings are in good repair.

Stock.—A good number of horses and cattle are kept. Horses are of fairly good grade. One well bred Percheron stallion is kept. Cattle are also of a better grade, and are sold for beef. Sufficient attention is not given to the stock during the winter. Some losses are again reported.

Farm Implements.—Some farm implements are possessed, but Michel's people are the only ones to do much cultivating. The No. 1 reserve Indians content themselves with using a mower on the natural meadows. Tools are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are well disposed people. Michel's bunch are making good progress, and have their reserve and buildings in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record is good in both respects.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number, one on Fraser river, 14 miles above Fort George; one on left bank of Nechaco river, 12 miles west of Fort George; and one at junction of Mud and Nechaco rivers, totalling 1,730 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been well maintained. Principles of sanitation are fairly well understood and observed.

Population.—The band numbers 120.

Occupations.—Hunting and working out at odd jobs are the chief occupations. General labour of all kinds suitable for Indians has been plentiful all season at fair wages. Fair advantage was taken of these conditions.

Buildings.—The Indians are still occupying the village on No. 1 reserve lately sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. These are mostly constructed of logs, lined with whip-sawn lumber. They are mostly commodious, but some are getting old.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are owned. Some have work teams, which are generally well employed and cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few farm implements are in use, but garden tools are mostly relied on. All are in fair order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule they are industrious and well intentioned. Some of the young members fall victims of the white man's vices. They are all in a position to do very well if they would only be more provident.

Temperance and Morality.—Despite all the efforts of two vigilant and energetic police officers, quite a little drinking went on among the young bucks. Morally the record is fair.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Siccaneé tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is at the outlet of McLeod lake, containing 286 acres and consists mostly of gravelly timbered land.

Population.—They number 90.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of grippe visited the band in summer. Outside of this their health was good. Being semi-nomadic, they are much in the open, which tends to promote health.

Occupations.—A few garden plots are cultivated, and very good patches of potatoes are raised, and lately a little more attention has been paid to the garden plots. Hunting is, however, the mainstay. The women do a little fishing.

Buildings.—They have log houses on the reserve, but these are only occupied about three months in the spring. They are in fair repair. A church is in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. They have supported themselves well during the year, but of course being largely hunting Indians, little or no permanent progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral people.

FORT GRAHAME BAND.

Tribe.—These are all members of the Siccaneé tribe.

Population.—They number 92.

Characteristics and Habits.—This band has no reserves as yet. They are semi-nomadic and live entirely on the products of the chase. Their lot is a hard one, as they have often great difficulty in getting supplies and trading their furs. They are now showing a desire for a more settled form of life, but any change will have to be most gradual. Some cases of grippe occurred in July, but in the circumstances health has been very fair.

They are strictly honest, and very temperate and moral in their habits.

FORT CONNELLY BAND (BEAR LAKE).

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccaneé tribe.

Reserves.—They have four small reserves surveyed, but not yet confirmed to them.

Population.—They number 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of grippe or cold sickness occurred during summer. Otherwise health was fair.

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Characteristics and Habits.—These also are semi-nomadic hunting Indians. They have a small village on Bear lake, which they occupy at different times during the year. The country round is fairly well provided with game, and some large fur catches were made. One Indian received \$1,400 for four silver foxes which he trapped himself. Considerable fishing is also done, as salmon abound in the waters round Bear lake. Very little gardening is done. They are well disposed and of good moral habits.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

On my northern tour this season I again failed to get in touch with these bands. In my report for 1912 I stated that they had apparently moved north, and I notice Mr. W. Scott Simpson, Indian agent for the Stikine agency, reports (1912) Nelson river nomads trading at Liard Post. These, I believe, are the Naanees. The latest information I have gives their number at about 115.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been very favourable to all bands in the southern part of the agency. These have shared in the general prosperity resulting from the constructing of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway now in progress in this locality. On recommendation contractors did not hesitate to give contracts of clearing right of way, tie and cord-wood cutting, and freighting to the Indians, who in every case made good.

In addition to this on one or two of the reserves, notably Stony Creek, very considerable advancement has been made, increased attention being paid to the cultivation of the land.

The only real setback of the year has been the operation of the Beaver restriction regulation. This has seriously affected the tribes in the middle north, who depend so much on the fur and flesh of the beaver for sustenance.

It is again my pleasure to report an almost total absence of crime. Only minor offences occurred and few of them coming under my notice. The one sore spot has been Fort George, where, despite the efforts of two energetic provincial police, there was more or less drinking.

Indians are showing a more aggressive spirit, and have given many encouraging evidences during the year that they are anxious to help themselves along. The amount of outside work done was surprising. This has produced good results in different ways, for in addition to teaching self-reliance and independence, teaching the Indians to work, &c., it has also had a very beneficial bearing on the general health.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. McALLAN,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, April 3, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, also statistical statement, of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends along the west coast of Vancouver island, from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of about 200 miles.

Tribe.—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 are located near them.

Reserve.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, containing 12,364 acres in all. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshah band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves vary from 2 acres to 250 acres each.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsomas (not Tsahahch), from which the Somas river got its name. It is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,432.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contain 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET 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 reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzoos, Haines Islands 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, situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 134 acres. The Toquots are almost extinct now. What few are left practically belong to the Ucluelet band. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

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UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their permanent winter home is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSAHT 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 their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiatic harbour about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the houses are built on Roman Catholic property, adjoining the reserve. The total area of their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOTCHALAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

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EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where they live all fall and winter is at Oke on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians have their permanent home are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island, respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians live at home is named Pacheena, and is situated at the south of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands mentioned above, is as follows: Ahoussah, 176; Clayoquot, 205; Chaicclesah, 54; Ehattisah, 87; Ucluelet, 123; Heshquiat, 125; Howchuckliset, 33; Kelsemah, 81; Kyuquot, 165; Matchilah, 36; Moachah, 143; Nitinat, 171; Noochatlah, 34; Ohiat, 118; Opitchesah, 48; Pacheenah, 50; Toquot, 18; Tsesah, 138; making a total for the agency of 1,805.

Health and Sanitation.—The population of this agency is decreasing rapidly, owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis and syphilis, among the different tribes. They die very quickly, once lung trouble takes hold of them. The sanitary conditions of the houses are fair. Sickness amongst them cannot be attributed to this cause alone. They are steadily improving in this respect, owing to the ex-pupils of the schools living on the reserves and introducing new methods. The Indian habit of moving from place to place gives the different houses they occupy a chance to become purified. I have always advocated the educating of some smart Indian boy to go amongst them as medical missionary, as he would have the advantage over a white man in showing them the absolute folly of some of their beliefs, witchcraft, &c., as regards sickness, which some of the older ones still practise to a certain extent.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency work at the canneries during the fishing season. During the summer months, July and August, a great many go to the American side to pick hops. The Indians have done very little hunting and

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trapping, although the prices have been good. Many of the younger men find employment in saw-mills, and on the Provincial Government roads, at which they give splendid satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings.—There have been very few buildings erected during the last few years; but what few have been, show a decided change for the better in architecture.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock, comparatively speaking, and I am sorry to state some of them do not care for them in the way they should.

Farm Implements.—There are very few farm implements in this agency, none worth mentioning.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have improved wonderfully in every respect in the past thirty-four years. I first came among them in February, 1879. It was seldom in those days that an Indian was seen with any clothes other than a blanket and wreath of cedar boughs around his head. It was the custom then to hold the 'Kluk-wah-na' a kind of religious ceremony among the Indians of the west coast, and a performance which all the children were supposed to go through before knowing all the secrets connected with it. It was customary at these 'Kluk-wah-nas' to sacrifice some old man or woman whom they would kill, then bring the body into the house where all the 'Mat-a-mas' (crowd or people) were gathered, and there tear it to pieces, like animals. This was done by a few of the younger men. When this practice of sacrificing human lives was stopped through the efforts of missionaries and officials, they would then substitute a dog and treat it in a like manner. I have seen two Indians kill a dog, and tear it in pieces with their teeth. At these times they seemed to lose all power of reason, and acted like wild animals. They have a very strong aversion to white people witnessing any of these ceremonies. However, these 'Kluk-wah-nas' are very seldom held now, and the manners and ideas are so far from the original that they can scarcely be classed as such. This custom is dying out very rapidly along the coast. Of course there are a few old people who like to keep up these old traditions, and customs, such as the potlatch, or in the native language 'Palth-piah,' meaning the distribution of gifts. These gifts consists of money, blankets, canoes, dishes, calico and other articles. They will travel a long distance to attend a potlatch, where they dance and sing. Some missionaries are very much opposed to this potlatch.

Financially, the Indians are becoming poorer. Sealing accounts for this a great deal. A few years past each Indian would make almost twice as much in one sealing season as the average white man would make in a year. The younger men show more inclination to work than formerly.

They do very little farming, perhaps because they are not dependent on these products for food, as fish is the staple food of the coast Indians. I am encouraging this as much as possible by supplying them with seeds, fencing, &c.

I consider these Indians a very law-abiding people. I have been in close contact with them for the past 25 years through police work and can truthfully say I have never had any serious trouble with any one in the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Morally these Indians are very good, considering the class of white men they are thrown in contact with. There is a steady improvement as regards temperance. There are still one or two who have a craving for liquor and who are always willing to take it when they have a chance, but the majority, who at one time took all kinds of means to procure it, would not take it now if it were offered to them.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. COX,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LAC LA PACHE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 201.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good, although there have been 10 deaths during the year. There has been no epidemic of any kind. Their reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising. They have been working for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson nearly all winter. They have also been very busy sawing lumber for themselves.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Very little drinking is going on.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about one mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. The area is 1,844½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, only one death having occurred during the year. The reserve and houses are kept clean.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and are making progress. They follow instructions given to them by the agent very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals. Very little drinking is going on.

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ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—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 275.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. Some of them keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very good buildings. One house is frame and the others are of logs.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. There is not so much drinking going on.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 16,129 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 132.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. Although there have been 6 deaths, there has been no epidemic of any kind. They keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, and a little hunting and trapping. Quite a few of them work for Mr. L. C. Hannon, manager of the British Columbia Ranching Company.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making great improvements in the way of fencing. They have about 8 miles of posts laid ready for a barbed wire fence.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Not much drinking is going on.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the lake. The area is 4,560 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fair during the year, no epidemic of any kind broke out. They keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They again secured good prices for their pelts. Some freight on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very fair log buildings and two frame buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. They are fencing their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. No drinking is going on.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—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. The area is 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is very good. Only one death occurred during the year. Their reserve and houses are fairly clean.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, stock-raising, and work for whites.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Drinking is going on.

NEMIAH VALLEY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of Hanceville about 100 miles, and is about 200 miles from salt water. The area is 1,257 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. Their houses are not kept very clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting and trapping. They also raise stock.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They do not take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have only one plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking is going on. Their morals not very good.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe.—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 37.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been much better than last year. Their houses are kept cleaner.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations. Some work for whites.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. Not much improvements were made, but they have promised to make some during the coming year.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. A good deal of drinking is going on.

RISKIE CREEK OR TOOSIE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, about 8 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 6,352 acres.

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Population.—The population is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair, although there have been six deaths. There has been no epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. Some work for the settlers.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, are anxious to break up land and make general improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Not much drinking is going on.

RED STONE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles northwest of Hanceville. The area is 680 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. 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 good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

STONE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Chilcotin river, about 5 miles from Hanceville. The area is 4,225 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is very good. Their houses are kept a little cleaner than last year.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are good in both these respects.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road on the right bank of the Fraser river. The area is 5,210 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good. Their houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, and working and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings.

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Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are becoming more industrious, and making improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Some drinking is going on.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Williams lake, at the mouth of San Jose creek, about three miles from the Cariboo wagon road. The area is 4,613½ acres.

Population.—The population is 151.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, working for whites and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings and two frame houses.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and making some improvements in the way of clearing land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking has been going on during the year.

General Remarks.—I have observed during the last few years that the Indians are becoming more civilized. They also are paying more attention to the necessity of cultivating their land, and going more into farming and stock-raising, while some of them are very much interested in the freighting business.

Some of the Indians have been drinking on a few of the reserves of my agency. Among the Quesnel Indians, although Mr. Islip, of the provincial police, has been doing very good work in trying to stamp out this liquor habit, there was a good deal of drinking going on, but in time I think Mr. Islip will be successful.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,

VANCOUVER, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report on conditions prevailing in the various agencies of the northern inspectorate during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

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.

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Bella Coola is the largest and most flourishing of the villages in this agency, and when visited this year presented a very satisfactory appearance.

The chief industries of the Indians of the agency are fishing, trapping, hunting and logging, the last named occupation affording them good remuneration. 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 gasoline 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; but on my last visit to this agency I found that in the districts where the quality of the soil permitted, the Indians had begun to take an interest in agriculture and some of them had very fine gardens, raising considerable garden truck such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, &c. However, they live chiefly on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, and prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

In the different villages the buildings erected by the Indians are of a good substantial character, and quite an improvement has taken place in the sanitary conditions, but these could be much more improved by the installation of better water-systems. The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, as is also their moral conduct. With the appointment of Constable Tucker, there has been less drinking going on around the canneries than heretofore. Offenders in this respect are quickly brought to justice, and the heavy sentences imposed have served as a warning to both Indian and white man.

The new wharf at Hartley bay has been completed and is proving a great benefit to the people.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head waters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. The following villages were visited during the past year: Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Kitlacadamax, Gwinaha, Aiyansh, and Lachalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging, although several Indians own gasoline launches, engage in boat-building and are employed on boats operating on the various waterways.

The houses are in the main in good condition, being principally modern and comfortable. The new residence and office building for the Indian agent has been completed and he is now comfortably settled in his new quarters. The Indians of the different villages keep the streets clean and sanitary conditions are much improved since my last visit. The health of these people is fairly good, although this spring Port Simpson was visited with an epidemic of measles. Under Dr. Large's rigid enforcement of the quarantine, the epidemic was soon overcome.

Constable Phillipson is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of the agency, and his summary bringing to justice of law-breakers in this respect, has in a great measure overcome this evil. The Indians of this agency are fairly moral and law-abiding.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians, who are under the supervision of 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

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lines. These villages are exceptionally well managed by their councils. Under the instructions of the agent, they have kept their streets clean and their buildings in a sanitary condition. These villages are very much improved in this respect since my last visit. Constable McDonald was originally appointed to this agency, but he has since been succeeded by numerous others, and at present the acting constable is Mr. Smith. The Indians of this agency 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 of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

The Stickine agency is situated in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies. It is in charge of Agent W. S. Simpson. Telegraph Creek was visited during the year.

The chief occupations are fishing and hunting, although some of the Indians engage in boating and trapping, while others have taken an interest in placer mining, especially in the Atlin district, where they have staked numerous claims, which we trust may prove to be of value. However, as in 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 has been fairly good, as were also sanitary conditions. Their buildings are fairly comfortable and in a good state of repair. The Indians themselves are quite temperate, and their moral character good.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola and east of the Nass agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring with headquarters at Hazelton at the head of the Skeena river. The following villages were inspected during the year: Hazelton, Kitselas, (New Town), Kitwanga, Andimaul, Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kitsegukla, Meanskinisht and Hagalgate.

The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. A small number have gardens. At the time of my visit a large number of men were engaged in teaming work. A large number of the villages have saw-mills, and the Indians here are busily engaged in getting out logs and sawing lumber.

Their houses are well and comfortably built and kept in fairly good condition, and sanitary improvements have been made since my last visit, the results of which are very apparent in the different villages visited.

At Glen Vowell, Ensign and Mrs. Sharpe have quite a large acreage under cultivation, which we trust will prove of great benefit to the Indian people and serve as an incentive for like efforts on their part.

The health of the Indians was good and they are fairly moral and temperate. During the railway construction work there was considerable drinking amongst them, but with the appointment of Constable Calkins conditions have greatly improved. Constable Calkins has done good work in bringing to justice a number of the suppliers, and the severe sentences imposed have served as a warning to both Indian and white man alike.

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, the younger generation wearing modern up-to-date clothing; and they as a people take pleasure in keeping themselves as clean as possible.

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They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy and in all of my visits I received the utmost kindness at their hands. In the many meetings held their many complaints and requests were always brought forward in a reasonable manner, and the meetings were conducted in an orderly way.

Some of the Indians are excellent musicians and brass bands are to be found at a large number of the villages. During the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Prince Rupert this last year we had seven Indian bands present, which furnished the music during their stay at this place. Their loyalty to the Crown is unquestioned, and they never lose an opportunity of displaying their flags and evincing their patriotism.

Unfortunately the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although a marked improvement has been noticed in this respect during the past year. 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. In this connection, I am pleased to report that the efforts of the various constables in the different agencies are being crowned with great success, and their summary method of bringing to justice offenders in this respect has done much to stamp out the liquor traffic in the northern inspectorate.

The schools located at the various villages and on the reserves are doing good work among the Indian children. The past year has been fairly prosperous with most of the Indians, and good progress is being made in nearly every direction.

Your obedient servant,

A. M. TYSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,

VERNON, April 8, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

My report is of a general character, as all detailed information and statistics required from the different agencies will be embraced in the respective agents' reports.

This inspectorate extends from the Alberta boundary on the east to a line drawn through a point near Agassiz, B.C., on the west, and from the international boundary on the south to the most northerly point inhabited by Indians.

It comprises six agencies, viz.: Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Lytton, Williams Lake and Stuart Lake.

All the agencies have been visited during the year and reports made after each inspection.

Stuart Lake agency was visited in the early part of November, 1912. The Indians in the southern part of this agency appeared to feel a hardship by the extension of the Provincial Game Law in restricting the trapping of beaver, yet the agent materially assisted many of them by getting contracts for them from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to clear parts of the right of way. Owing to the

agent's careful supervision of these contracts, they worked out satisfactorily to the railway company and to the Indians as well. Mr. McAllen takes deep interest in his work, and endeavours to educate the Indians to see that eventually they must depend on the cultivation of the land for a living.

Williams Lake agency was visited on November 12, 1912. Mr. Issac Ogden is the agent. The Indians in his agency had the same cause for complaint in regard to trapping beaver, but the agent by his persuasion and advice has convinced the majority of the Indians to see that hunting and trapping in that part of British Columbia are on the wane and must grow less remunerative as the country becomes settled, and that they must look wholly to the cultivation of the land for a living.

Lytton agency was last inspected during the latter part of February, 1913. Mr. Harry Graham is the agent. Since entering on his duties last July, he has worked vigorously for the stamping out of immorality and the liquor traffic among the Indians on many of his reserves. He has done excellent work in this direction. The evils named have been accentuated or increased by railroad construction, which is always accompanied by a class of foreign labourers who appear to have no knowledge of or attempt to defy the law. The agent has accomplished good results through the fearless performance of his duties.

Kamloops agency was last inspected about the middle of February, 1913. Mr. John F. Smith is the agent. There has been an earnest endeavour for improvement to the Indians of this agency by inculcating into the chiefs and councils the benefits to be derived from cultivating their land and living moral lives.

The provincial constables at Kamloops and the city police of the same town have done good work in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians in that vicinity. As railroad construction is going on there, they had the element which follows it to deal with.

Kootenay agency was last visited on March 19, 1913. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith is the agent. The Indians of this agency carry the good name of being in general industrious and law-abiding. They are obedient to their agent and missionaries, whose advice and instructions have produced good results among them. They appreciate what the industrial school at St. Eugene has done for them and is now doing for their children.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Mr. J. Robert Brown is the agent for this agency and I may say that I am in touch with his work every month, since this is my headquarters.

There has been good progress in the work accomplished during the year. Organization of chiefs and councillors has been established in almost every band and this has been a power for good in reducing the traffic in liquor, and in bringing about a higher moral code on reserves where laxity existed.

These Indian organizations on the large reserves at the head of Okanagan lake and at Penticton have dealt with an average of seven cases per month each of law-breakers. The benefit of good organizations of this kind cannot be too much estimated. It exists on the reserves and is there at all times and especially at night to arrest the evil liquor trafficker or any person who transgresses for nefarious purposes.

Mr. Clerke, chief of police of the city of Vernon, and his force are worthy of our thanks for the assistance given in bringing Indians and white suppliers of liquor to trial. Twenty-two white suppliers were convicted during the year in this city alone.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There has been a great improvement in the inspectorate during the year just closed in the matter of medical attendance to the Indians. Where lethargy prevailed in this work it has been removed and agents are alert to see that medical attention is secured for Indians under their care who may be ill.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Law and order has been well maintained throughout the whole inspectorate. It is clean from end to end. That is, no criminal in connection with Indian matters is at large. Perhaps one of the most important events in the year's work was the surrender to me by the Indian chiefs of Moses Paul and Paul Spintlam, the two Indian outlaws, on the Buonapart reserve, north of Ashcroft, on December 28, 1912. These two Indians were suspected of murdering a white man, a Chinaman and Constable Kindness. Kindness was shot on May 3, 1912, when close upon the fugitives near Clinton. The suspects were pursued unsuccessfully for months by an armed posse. About the middle of November, 1912, I summoned together three Indian chiefs at Clinton. I appealed to them through a sense of justice and to their consistent belief in Christianity which I knew was implanted in their hearts by their missionary priests. The persuasion used was successful. They promised to take the suspects in and to send for me when they got them, which they did. I mention this episode as it might be useful, should a similar occurrence ever arise.

It is not good policy in dealing with Indians to make a display of physical force and to fail. Moral suasion is a better weapon.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. CUMMISKEY,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE,
VICTORIA, April 16, 1913.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my third annual report, on the conditions prevailing within the southwestern inspectorate of British Columbia, which comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkwalth, New Westmintser, and West Coast agencies.

• COWICHAN AGENCY.

The office of this agency is situated on the Somenos reserve close to the city of Duncans, the Indian agent being W. R. Robertson, and the clerk, Miss Kate Robertson. I inspected this office in August, 1912, and February, 1913. The agency building is in a poor condition and, being situated on a reserve, is too easy of access to the Indians, who very frequently drop in and take up much valuable time of the agent on business of no importance whatever. This condition of affairs will be remedied in the near future, as the plans for a new office building in the city of Duncans proper are now in the hands of the Public Works architect, and tenders for the erection of this building will be called for during the present year.

The population of this agency will this year again show a slight decrease from that of the preceding one, the figures being reduced from 1,731 to 1,717. The number of births during the past year were 41, and the deaths 55, as compared with 15 births and 28 deaths for the year 1911-12.

The principal sources of income to the Indians of this agency are farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the saw-mills, canneries, at stevedoring and as general day labourers. On the whole they have all done much better during the past year than in

any previous year, as times have been good and all classes of unskilled labour have been in great demand. Any Indian who was desirous of obtaining employment could easily have his wants fulfilled at good wages.

The Cowichan Indians generally are thrifty and have made good use of their land from which excellent crops of hay, grain and roots were obtained. The reserves at Sooke, Cowichan, Nanaimo River and Saanich contain some first-class farms. Very little new land, however, was cleared up during the year, as the Indians when not employed on their farms, found they could get all the work that they required. On the new reserve of the Songhees tribe at Esquimalt, they have some very nice pieces of land under cultivation.

There was also considerable work done in the matter of improving the Indian orchards during the year, and in this work they were assisted by the department in the supply of lime and sulphur solution which the Indians around Duncan, at Nanaimo, and on the Saanich peninsula, used to good advantage in spraying their trees, under the supervision of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards.

The Cowichan agency contains 20,120 acres in the reserves, or slightly less than 11½ acres per head of population. During the past year about seven acres of the Cowichan Lake and Skutz reserves were surrendered for right of way purposes of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.

With the exception of the usual epidemics of colds and influenza during the winter months, the health of the Indians has been very good.

The morals of the Indians in this agency are not of the best. Considerable liquor again found its way to them, and the untimely death of three at least, can be attributed to the use of intoxicants. Two of these were killed by being run over on the railway track, and the third was burnt to death in a shack on the water front of Victoria harbour.

A pleasing ceremony took place at Duncan on November 5, 1912, when Frank Shepherd, Member of Parliament for the Nanaimo Riding, presented gold medals on behalf of the Dominion Government to three of the Cowichan Indians named William Tzouhalem, Donet Charlie and Bob Klutsohalem for their heroic conduct in the rescue of three passengers from the wreck of the steamer *Iroquois* which foundered off Sidney, B.C., on April 10, 1911.

Dominion Constable Thomas O'Connell, who is also truant officer for the Cowichan agency, has his headquarters at Nanaimo. He has done good work during the past year, his field of duty extending along the east coast of Vancouver island from Victoria to Nanaimo, the Saanich peninsula and adjacent islands upon which Indian reserves are situated. Various points on the mainland are also covered by him during certain seasons of the year. At the commencement of the fishing season in June he goes to the Fraser river to look after the welfare of the Indians, and stays there until they leave for the hop-fields at Chilliwack and Agassiz, to which places he also accompanies them. His chief duties at these centres of Indian employment are to look after the Indians from a moral standpoint, to see that they keep their camps in a clean and sanitary condition, and to suppress liquor traffic with the Indians. In all he has prosecuted 129 cases during the year, the classification of which is as follows:—

Supplying intoxicants to Indians.	52
Indians in possession.	10
Indians intoxicated.	46
Cutting and wounding.	2
Assault on Indians.	5
White men having liquor on Indian reserves	3
Seduction.	2
Selling liquor without a license.	2
White men having liquor on Indian reserves	3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Of the 52 cases for supplying intoxicants to Indians, 35 were against white men, 2 against Chinese, 2 against American Indians, 7 against B.C. Indians, 5 against half-breeds, and 1 against Hindus.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the months of November, 1912, and March, 1913. The agency office is established at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, and Mr. W. M. Halliday is the Indian agent.

The Indian population this year will show a slight decrease from that of last year, the number of deaths exceeding those of the births by 23. The figures are: population, 1,186; number of births, 27; number of deaths, 50.

The sources of livelihood for the Indians are fishing, hunting, trapping and working in the logging camps. A considerable number of these Indians go to the canneries at Rivers inlet, in the Bella Coola agency, and remain there until September. The canneries at Alert Bay and on Quatsino sound also give employment to a number of them. At all of these places the Indians did very well last year, as there was a good run of salmon on the northern waters.

The reserves in this agency comprise 15,808 acres or approximately 12½ acres per head of population. There is very little land on these reserves fit for agricultural purposes, being mostly heavily timbered. At Cape Mudge, at the southern end of the agency, the Indians have been allowed to take the timber off a tract of land and intend, as soon as it is properly cleared of stumps, to put it in crop. This is the only attempt that has been made to improve any of the Indian lands in the agency.

The Indians on the whole did very little in the way of improving their houses during the past year, though on a few of the reserves new houses were observed. They have, though, in their spare time, turned their attention to the building of a great many fine canoes, also a few gasoline launches, in the manufacture of which they appear to be quite adept.

There was a slight epidemic of typhoid fever among the Knight Inlet Indians, resulting in the death of five or six of the band, otherwise the Indians throughout this agency have enjoyed fair health during the past year.

Judged by the white man's standard, the morals of the Indians of the Kwawkewlth agency are very low. Marriage, according to the Indian custom, is a general practice and very rarely are the marriage ties performed by the missionary. There has been a slight improvement in the matter of temperance, but this has been more the result of strict preventive measures being taken to keep the liquor away from the Indians than any action on their part to overcome their desire for intoxicants.

The potlatch, instead of being on the decrease in this agency, appears to be greatly on the increase, and very little improvement will be shown by the Indians in the way of elevating themselves along civilized lines as long as this pernicious custom is allowed to prevail.

Owing to a very heavy fall of snow during the past winter, a number of the Indian houses at Kingcome Inlet were entirely wrecked. Fortunately at the time, however, the Indians were at their winter quarters at Gwayasdums, and, consequently, no personal injury to the Indians resulted on account of the houses being demolished.

The attendance at the schools in this agency has shown a marked improvement during the latter part of the year.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

The agency office is situated at New Westminster and the staff consists of Mr. Peter Byrne, Indian agent, and Miss Molloy, clerk and stenographer. I paid several visits to this office during the past year and always found that Agent Byrne had his work well in hand, though the amount of correspondence dealt with is large and considerable time is taken up on regular visits to his Indians.

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The population of this agency will show a diminution of only four, being 2,401 this year as against 2,405 for last year. The number of deaths was 96 and births 92 as compared with 112 deaths and 89 births for the previous year.

The Indians obtain a livelihood by farming, fishing, hunting, hop-picking, working at canneries, saw-mills and also as farm and general labourers. The Indian women also earn considerable money by the sale of baskets.

On the whole the health of the Indians in this agency has been very good during the past year. Mild cases of small-pox broke out at Chilliwack in August and at Semiahmoo in December last, but owing to prompt action being taken by Indian Agent Byrne and the medical authorities, in both cases a strict quarantine was enforced and the disease effectively stamped out without any fatal results.

The run of salmon last year was not so large and the Indians did not make very much money, though high prices were paid for the fish caught. The Indian women working at the canneries fared the worst, as their employment was only intermittent. On the other hand a good deal of money was made by the Indians at the hop-fields, where the crop was unprecedentedly heavy and good weather prevailing during the whole of the picking season, which occupied practically the whole of the month of September.

The amount of land contained in the reserves of this agency is 35,342 acres, which allows of about 14½ acres per head. Of this land, such as is available for agriculture, the Indians make very good use. At Chilliwack, Katzie, Langley, Whonnock and on other reserves along the Lower Fraser river, the Indians have very good farms and orchards. Owing to unfavourable weather during the harvesting season a considerable portion of the hay crop was spoiled. In roots, vegetables and fruits, however, their crops were first-class. At the New Westminster Exhibition 300 entries were made by the Indians of the Lower Fraser last fall and they again carried off a large number of awards. In all 30 firsts and 22 second prizes were received, amounting to \$130 in cash. I am of the opinion that it would further advance the work of agriculture and horticulture among the Indians if the department could see its way clear to assist in defraying the expenses of conveying Indian exhibits to those fairs, which make a special feature of having a display of the product of Indian farms.

The Indians have also done a lot of good work in their orchards during the past year, as a result of the able instructions given to them by Mr. Tom Wilson, Inspector of Indian orchards. Old trees have been cut out and replaced by new ones. A great amount of pruning has also been done and spraying has been regularly attended to. At Sechelt a large number of new trees were planted last fall and are all doing well. In order that the Indians may obtain the best possible price for their fruit products, it is necessary that they should first learn how to have their fruit properly packed, and in order that this result might be achieved, it would be advisable that Indians should attend the packing schools which are periodically held throughout the province under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Generally speaking, the moral conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. Their keen desire for intoxicants has proved their undoing in a great many instances, for they will take liquor when or how they can. The advent of the gasoline launch has of late proved a means of easy supply of liquor to the Indians, and much trouble to the agent. A number of convictions have been obtained this year against white men engaged in this nefarious traffic.

During the month of September, 1912, the chiefs representing practically all the coast Indians, presented His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with an address of welcome at North Vancouver. They also built a large and magnificent arch composed entirely of Indian canoes, paddles and other Indian handiwork, in honour of his visit. His Royal Highness gave the Indians a kind reception, good advice and encouragement, which they highly appreciated, and no doubt his kind words will have a beneficial effect upon them.

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Owing to the unusual severity of the weather during the past winter, the Indians of the coast have experienced considerable hardships and it has been necessary for the agent to issue much more relief than would have been the case had weather conditions been more favourable.

Very little, if any, advance was shown last year in the matter of the Indians improving their habitations.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this agency in the months of May, 1912 and January, 1913. Mr. A. W. Neill, who for the past ten years has held the position of Indian agent at Alberni, resigned on December 31, 1912, and was succeeded by Mr. Chas. A. Cox, who for a number of years was chief provincial constable of the Alberni district.

As Mr. Cox's duties as constable brought him in close touch with the Indians, he was enabled, besides becoming acquainted with them personally, to gain a thorough knowledge of the west coast Indian language. He, therefore, should make a first-class Indian agent.

As the office work of this agency has of late been very heavy, it was found necessary to add a clerk to the staff, and Miss Grace Cox was appointed on January 1, last. This will allow of the Indian agent spending more time travelling amongst the Indians of the west coast than it had been possible to do in the past.

There appears to have been a heavy decrease in population among the west coast Indians during the past year, the number of births being only 50 as against 152 deaths, with 12 cases of migration into other agencies. The population thus falls this year to 1,805 as compared with 1,919 for the previous year.

During the summer months these Indians earn considerable money by fishing and working at the canneries at Rivers Inlet, Clayoquot, Howchucklesit and the Fraser river where they remain until the middle of August, and then proceed to the hop fields at Chilliwack, Agassiz, and in the neighbouring state of Washington.

There are 10,062 acres of land in the reserves of the West Coast agency or slightly over $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres per head of population. The land outside of the villages is covered with heavy timber, and, with the exception of at Alberni, no attempt has been made to clear it up for agricultural purposes. At the latter place, however, there is some good cleared land upon which the Indians grow wild hay and a few vegetables. The Indians of this agency could not be classified as agricultural Indians, their reserves being used only for the purpose of hunting and trapping. In the various villages a few small gardens are found in which are grown small quantities of general garden truck.

Much disappointment has been expressed by the West Coast Indians that nothing has yet been done in the matter of compensating those interested in the sealing industry, the cessation of which was enforced on account of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911. The closing down of this industry has taken from a number of the Indians a means of employment from which they had in the past derived considerable revenue, and they feel that they are entitled to the same consideration as regards compensation as are the owners of vessels or white seal hunters.

The Iwachis reserve, on the Alberni canal, six miles west of Port Alberni, containing 26 acres, was surrendered by the Tsechart tribe early in the present year. This land is to be used by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company as their deep water terminals for their Island railway. The Indians made very little use of this reserve in the past except at certain seasons of the year, when a few of them camped there for fishing purposes.

Throughout the agency the Indians have a very fair class of habitations, which are for the most part kept in a clean and comfortable condition.

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There have been several deaths by drowning among the Indians during the year, some of these being accidental, but the greater proportion can be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors. On the whole, however, their morals have been somewhat improved, and there have not been so many cases of drunkenness as were reported in former years.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHBURN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

OTTAWA, May 17, 1913.

The SECRETARY,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. Tom Wilson on the work that has been carried on by him under my direction during the year ended March 31, 1913, in caring for the Indian orchards in British Columbia under the appropriation made for this work.

As in previous years, most of our work has been carried out in the orchards of those Indians who through absence, ignorance, or inability have failed to carry out the elementary principles of orchard practice, thereby rendering their properties a serious menace to the orchards of neighbouring settlers. On the other hand, it is most gratifying to be able to record, as detailed by our officer in his report, the progress which the Indians on certain of the reserves are making in orcharding as evinced by the highly commended exhibits they have made of their fruit.

We have been able to render assistance in the way of purchasing suitable varieties of young trees to replace old trees which we had caused to be destroyed, and to plant new areas prepared for fruit-growers. The necessity of assistance in this regard is evinced by the large numbers of useless trees and wrong varieties which many of the Indians have been persuaded into purchasing by unscrupulous agents.

The educational work which Mr. Wilson is able to carry on through the medium of the Indian schools cannot be overestimated. The interest in this work and the evidences of its practical results indicate that such work forms one of the most effective means we have of attaining the objects which our work has in view.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

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VANCOUVER, B.C., March 31, 1913.

Dr. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of work carried out in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

The fruit crop was on the whole above the average, but prices ruled low for British Columbia. As we have now fruit-canning establishments in different parts of the province, the Indians and others are enabled to find a market for their fruits, even though it is not of a quality that could be packed and put on the open market. In cases of this kind apples are usually put up in sacks and sent in. About \$20 per ton is the average price obtained. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are sent in buckets provided by the canneries, and these secured good prices. In addition, many of the Indians have made themselves good apple-packers and put their fruit on the market in competition with the white settlers. One Indian of my acquaintance sold 400 boxes of apples in Merrit; next year he intends to have his name on his boxes the same as the law demands from white growers.

Some very good exhibits were sent in to the Westminster Exhibition from different parts of the Fraser valley, notably Langley, Katsee, Tsawassin and the different reserves around Chilliwack. The Indian exhibits attracted a good deal of notice at the exhibition; but, as they were cramped for space, they did not show to the best advantage. Next year we hope to have this remedied. I have a very good prospect of an exhibit being sent down from Kamloops agency. Mr. Smith, the agent, brought down some very excellent fruit and vegetables from his neighbourhood, but they were shown in the district exhibit and not under the particular class set aside for the Indians.

I am glad to say that with the exception of the district directly adjacent to the international boundary, and part of the Delta, the orchards in British Columbia suffered very little from the attacks of the tent caterpillars during the past summer. In the above named districts, however, these were again very destructive. The 'worms' were simply swarming over fences, and where doors or windows were open would enter dwellings and other buildings. A good deal of damage was done to prunes, cherries and pears by the budmoths and some of the leaf-rollers, but these were partially stopped by the timely use of arsenical sprays.

Owing to the rather damp weather that prevailed during most of the summer, we did not have very much trouble with the green aphid, but cutworms prevailed in different parts of the province from Alberni, near the west coast of the island, to Lillooet, on the Fraser, up through the dry belt and on into the Kootenay country. These did very little damage to fruit-trees, but they cut off such things as cabbages, tomatoes, onions, &c., and many of the Indians came to me for advice as to how to prevent the attacks. Some of the crops had to be planted three times.

I have again visited most of the Indian industrial and boarding schools, and instruction has been carried on as in former years, and seems to be resulting in considerable benefit. I have now got some very excellent pruners among the boys, at Sechelt, St. Mary's Mission, and Sardis, and they also know how to prepare the spraying materials and how to apply them.

As more interest is now being taken by some of the Indian agents in the welfare of ex-pupils of the different schools, and as some of them, especially in the interior of the province, have expressed the wish to make a business of agriculture and horticulture, it was recommended that I be authorized to purchase 600 trees for four ex-pupils of the Kamloops industrial school. These have been ordered; but on account of the inclement weather that has prevailed, they have not yet been sent up. The

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land, however, I have been assured by the Indian agent, has all been prepared, and will be planted out as soon as weather conditions permit. This will be an experiment which, if successful, may help in the solution of the problem of what is to become of the young Indians. A number of other trees have been bought for the Indians in different parts, as for instance 305 people in the Fraser valley, to make up for trees that I had to cut out and destroy, 300 for the Indians of the Jervis Inlet bands (these were recommended by Mr. Byrne, the Indian agent), and also 140 for the Homalco bands, which Mr. Byrne also recommended. Mr. Graham, the Lytton agent, was authorized to spend \$50 on trees for an Indian in his agency who had his orchard frozen some years ago and so lost a large part of his living, as he had been in the habit of selling from \$200 to \$300 worth of fruit from his place.

A number of trees, shrubs and small fruits were sent up to the Nass agency, some of which I saw had been planted at Metlakatla and were doing well.

The trees that were supplied to the Cultus Lake and Capilano Indians, to make up for the damage done by washing away of the banks by the rivers, were planted, and in such positions as to obviate all chance of a similar occurrence in the future.

The Chilliwack Indians have, as usual, done well during the past season. Crops were good, orchard as well as field crops, but prices have ruled low—potatoes sold there two weeks ago for \$1.25 per ton; this, of course, was at a forced sale and did not belong to an Indian. The orchards have all been fairly well cleaned up and the two spray pumps have been at work whenever the weather would permit. I arranged with Harry Stewart, the chief of the Squa band, to run the pump in his own neighbourhood.

I am gradually having the old orchards cut out and in a few years I hope to have them pretty well renewed.

The Langley people I am glad to say did not suffer so much as I expected from caterpillars, as partly from timely spraying and partly from parasitism, the pest disappeared. Their crops were good, and I think they are rather prosperous.

The Katsee and Bonsons Landing Indians are doing well and keep their places in good order. Their small fruits gave good crops last season. They have a spray pump there, which they make good use of.

The Whonock people, though a small band, are doing very well, and one or two of them have model orchards.

Matsqui, I am sorry to say, has again fallen off. They cut down a lot of their old useless trees, but most of them are still lying where they fell. There are only a few of the band left. The old chief, however, sold a good deal of fruit to the cannery last season.

The Scowlitz men are doing very well, and a good deal of land has been cleared and made ready for the plough. Since the big saw-mill closed down, they are perforce going back to the land. There are some good orchards on the reserve, but I had to have one old place entirely cut down and uprooted. They were supplied with a spray pump, which they made good use of.

The reserves in the neighbourhood of Ruby Creek have as usual been taken good care of, and very good crops resulted, but unfortunately most of the owners went off to Agassiz and Chilliwack to the hop-picking, and on their return found most of their apples had been stolen by passers-by. On the opposite side of the river at St. Elmo, the Indians had large crops of prunes; but, as the variety is poor (the French prune), they had very little sale for their produce. The apple crop was good, and, as there was a good deal of railway construction going on in that vicinity, these found a ready market.

Only one visit was paid to the Lilloet district, and the reserves were all visited between that point and Lytton. I found that on the whole progress is being made, but with very few exceptions, the varieties that have been planted are extremely poor. No pest of any kind was noted, except cutworms, among the ground crops.

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The Lytton Indians at Spadium and Nakia are now beginning to take a little more interest in their places. Some trees have been ordered to help in replacing those killed by frost some years ago. A large number of the Indians have been working on the construction of the Canadian Northern railway, so that a good deal of the farming devolves on the women folk.

The Cisco reserves have been visited, but the orchards there are small, and there is only enough raised for the use of the owners.

On the Thompson river from Gladwin up to Spatsum, there are a number of small isolated orchards, which, however, carry a very high quality of fruit. One man at Touetee sold over 300 boxes.

Several visits were paid to the Okanagan Indians. They had bumper crops at Penticton and also Osoyoos, though some of them were apt to lose heart at the small prices that prevailed. Only a few of them know as yet how to pack their fruit, as they have been able up to the present to dispose of their apples in bulk. Cherries, however, found a ready market, even when taken to town in pails or baskets. One man told me that he thought that there was more money in putting up hay, as he could sell that loose at \$25 per ton.

The Spallumcheen Indians are making good progress, and a spray pump was sent to them, which I have taught them to use. They have been victimized in the past by unscrupulous tree-peddlers; some trees came into bearing for the first time last season, which did not turn out to be the varieties represented. I have warned them against practices of that kind. The Indian (Big Louis) who owns the best orchard on the reserve has become blind, and, unless some one takes his orchard in hand, it will go to waste. The hay and other crops were good, and one of the band had been experimenting with alfalfa, which turned out a great success.

At the head of the Okanagan lakes are part of the Nkmaplix band. They have excellent hay and farming lands, and a few of them have small orchards, which carry good fruit, but they do not sell any of it.

Several visits were paid to the Indians of the Similkameen, and very good progress is being made there. They have now three sprayers, and are very anxious to become up to date. The only pest that bothers very much in that very dry country is green aphid, and that can usually be kept in control. Several of the new orchards began to come to bearing during last season, and the fruit was of high quality. These Indians have never asked for spraying material, as they seem to prefer buying it themselves when they see their white neighbours at work. They can obtain all the supplies in their own neighbourhood.

On Vancouver Island the Songhees on their new reserve near Esquimalt have put out some small new orchards averaging about an acre each. Some of them came to me for advice as to varieties and management. The land on the reserve is most of it very fine, and the places are kept very tidy.

The orchards around Duncan, Somenos, Quamichan, Comeakin, Klemklemalitz and Koksilla have had a good deal of work done on them, and some of them compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

The orchards on the Saanich reserve have as usual been well looked to. On account of the close proximity to Victoria and the fact that the electric railway is now running through that district, and the great influx of settlers that is taking place, we are forced to take more than usual care with that neighbourhood. The Indians, however, are on the whole a fairly careful people and take a good deal of interest in their farms. They had pretty good crops last year, and may be said to be prosperous.

The band at Nanaimo are doing well and look after their places. They have a spray pump, which they make good use of under the able supervision of the chief, Louis Good, who himself is a good farmer. What may be considered as their town residence, that is, the ranchee in and adjacent to the city of Nanaimo, I am sorry to

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say is very much neglected. Most of the men work out either at the coal mines or about the shipping, and the consequence is that the surroundings are left to grow up in weeds such as burdocks, thistles, &c.

By request of Mr. Tyson, inspector for the Northwest Inspectorate, I paid a visit to part of that territory last September. I was not able to visit the whole district, but saw part of the Nass agency in the neighbourhood of Metlakatla. I found the trees and shrubs which had been sent up there the previous summer had been carefully planted and cared for. There are no orchards to mention. I saw a few cherry and plum trees, which were healthy and free from pests. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, do well, though they are very late. I picked ripe raspberries when I was there.

I was able at the same time to accompany Mr. T. Deasy, the agent from the Queen Charlotte agency, when we paid a visit to both bands of Indians who are under his charge. I found them to be most progressive and very prosperous, but I do not think it would be advisable to thrust agriculture on them. They are fishermen and expert seamen, but they will take a long time to make good farmers. The land belonging to Skidegate band is nearly all very hilly and covered with heavy timber. The Masset Indians have on the whole more flat and rolling land, but a great deal of it is swampy muskeg and will require a lot of work in the way of draining and sweetening up with lime to make it produce. When this is done, however, I think these islands will grow the commoner kind of vegetables to supply the neighbouring mainland with all they require. A few of the Indians, profiting by the good example set them by their good friend, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, and their agent, Mr. Deasy, cultivate little garden patches where they grow some potatoes and other vegetables. I sent a few Japanese walnut-trees which I had raised myself up to the agency for an experiment. If they do well, I hope to have other things tried.

We have our spray pumps at the following points:

2 at Chilliwack,	2 at Saanich,
1 at Katsee,	2 at Nanaimo,
1 at Scowlitz,	1 at St. Mary's Mission,
1 at St. Elmo,	1 at Ohamiel,
1 at Spulamacheen,	1 at Sechelt,
1 at Penticton,	1 at Duncan,
1 at Spallumcheen,	1 at Larkin,
1 at Kootenay,	1 at the repair shop,
1 at Alberni,	1 at North Vancouver.

In conclusion I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for very hearty co-operation in my work. I have also experienced very timely assistance from some of the principals of the Indian schools, and sometimes from the Indians themselves; but on account of the unsettled state of their minds at present over their land affairs, we have had to combat the suspicion that exists in many of their minds regarding the means that are being taken to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

T. WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT
OF
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER



REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

OTTAWA, July 3, 1913.

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

SIR,—I beg to transmit my ninth annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the year 1912-13.

A careful review of the reports of the medical officers of the many bands throughout Canada shows the remarkable degree of immunity from diseases of the acute contagious class, and indeed of most diseases of a constitutional character.

As remarked in my report for last year: 'The general absence of wide-spread outbreaks of acute contagious diseases which has marked the health condition of the Indian bands throughout Canada during the past year, serves to emphasize the influence of the now wide-spread 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 of 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.'

Thus small-pox has appeared in a mild form in only two or three instances, one in British Columbia in the Squala band, near the United States border, another near the Big River lumber camp in Saskatchewan. Doubtless, however, owing to the existence of vaccination and prompt isolation, the outbreak was limited in each to almost first cases.

Measles was reported by medical officers from a number of districts, but was generally of a mild character. It is important to remember, however, in view of the presence of scrofula in many bands, that a disease like measles too frequently through bronchitis arouses dormant tubercular disease. Such cases occurred in outbreaks in Port Simpson and Hazelton districts in British Columbia, and among the Haidas on Vancouver Island. Outbreaks were also reported farther east in bands in Manitoba, as in those at Fisher River and Kenora.

Diphtheria was reported in only two or three instances and was quickly limited by isolation and antitoxin almost to the first cases. Cases occurred on the Six Nations reserve and amongst the Algonquins near Indian Chute in Northern Ontario.

Scarlet fever was almost wholly absent throughout the whole year. It appeared, however, at 80 Mile post in British Columbia and at Lacrosse, Sask. Chicken-pox was reported in bands near Battleford, while whooping cough broke out in several bands and as usual was marked by much accompanying broncho-pneumonia and resulted in several deaths. Erysipelas occurred in one or two instances.

Studying the monthly returns of the medical officers of different bands, one finds especially prevalent cases being treated on account of dyspepsia, rheumatism, eczema, &c., while grippe is sure to dominate reports during the winter and spring. Intestinal and skin parasites are frequently reported upon, and when physicians are located near bands where their attendance is obtainable readily, it is a common remark on reports that many treatments are asked for and given, bottles of medicine being constantly demanded. These monthly or quarterly reports usually so barren of interest of any special kind, need only be glanced over in order to make one feel that so wide-spread is tuberculosis or scrofula that its constant presence has almost ceased to excite any surprise or alarm. The medical officer who makes the annual trip to the McKenzie River

district mentions it again and again in his reports on different posts as being practically the only disease he encountered, while almost every family is seemingly affected. Thus it is found at Fort McPherson, Fort Hope, Fort Resolution and so on. Similarly reports from the west coast note its presence at Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Hazelton, &c., while interior centres like Fort George on the Upper Fraser, Kamloops in the interior, and all the lower Fraser reserves report this one disease as the chief cause of the abnormal mortality present in these bands. Similarly its presence is noted in the bands around Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, and in all the bands about Lake of the Woods and Kenora agency. Eastward we find it prevalent amongst the Indians of Treaty 9, in Northern Ontario, and likewise dominating all diseases in the bands on Lake Huron from the Garden River band at the Sault to the Christian Islands to the south.

If one were to be content with the generally satisfactory terms of the reports of the Indian agents, he would have the comfortable sensation of seeing a large population of over 100,000 aboriginal residents of Canada living on their reserves as wards of government, their wants ever receiving most paternal attention one by one passing happily away in a ripe old age to the happy hunting grounds of their forefathers westward in the land of the setting sun. I would that we could say that the main facts were in any degree in keeping with this dream of Arcadian simplicity and happiness; and, indeed, when we recognize the stolid and uncomplaining natures of these Indian people, one can readily deceive himself in the belief that it is all true. In order, however, that we may judge the situation with some degree of accuracy, we must examine the following mortality table of the bands of the several provinces during the past year:—

TABLE showing the Births and Deaths per thousand by provinces of the returns received from 333 bands for year 1912-13.

Province.	No. of Bands.	Population 1912-13.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Nova Scotia	20	2,116	85	40	78	36
New Brunswick	18	1,735	42	24	27	15
Prince Edward Island	2	292	11	37	16	54
Quebec	13	7,508	267	35	262	35
Ontario	22	16,884	440	20	355	21
(Six Nations)		4,564	116	25	59	13
Manitoba	60	9,945	370	37	305	30
Saskatchewan	42	5,761	245	42	165	28
Alberta	20	5,677	183	32	164	29
British Columbia	136	15,264	553	36	610	40

Owing to lack of the monthly statistics of 'Deaths by Causes,' I am unable to accurately fix the chief causes of the above abnormal mortality; but the facts as gathered in two or three special investigations by myself, and the general absence in monthly reports of any other adequate cause of mortality point to one persistently recurring cause—*tuberculosis*. It may be remembered that in several of my early reports, I remarked my surprise at the very general absence of constitutional venereal disease in the reports of the local medical officers. A review of this year's reports emphasizes this once more, and, as there are no social reasons why such diseases, if existing, should not be reported, it can only be said that such absence reflects much credit on both the Indians of the reserves and on the population surrounding them. Indeed only in one instance, and that in the reserves contiguous to a railway town, is the complaint made of the prevalence of such disease and points with accuracy to the means of this introduction when present. With the

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exit of the railway construction gangs, it is to be hoped that such outbreaks will be for the most part temporary.

Reverting to the facts set forth in three special investigations amongst the bands on the Georgian bay, taken together with the universally reported cases of scrofula of the neck, bones, and joints, of pulmonary tuberculosis, pleurisy and chronic bronchitis, all supplemented by figures giving the total abnormal death-rate, I am convinced that such reports represent, whether in the attitude of mind of medical officers, of Indian agents or of the officers of the department generally, the common belief which has marked that of society at large until recent years, as to the inevitable presence of disease amongst men, as to its more or less incurable character, as to the limited allotted span of human life, and as to unavoidable death as the logical termination of an organism whose work and functions as a part of organized society have been fulfilled and are ended. Such an attitude has been so natural during over one hundred years of Indian administration that we have become accustomed to its existence and acquiesced in its continuance and in practice have maintained that what has proved, whether in Europe or America, within the last few years a veritable renaissance of the social conscience in regard to physical and moral evils in civilized societies is not in practice applicable to the Indians of our reservations. In order to be fair with the situation, therefore, we must endeavour by comparison to realize the actual social quality of life in such a population. Compared with the well ordered life of an old organized town, it would utterly fail; illustrated by the civic progress of the newest town on the prairie, which imagines itself the last new centre and the inheritor of every new element tending to social and civic betterment, ordinarily such would seem ridiculous. Yet even by illustration from actual cases, we can very readily see that the actual differences are wholly of degree and not of kind; that bands of Indians may be found quite as progressive as many white communities and as moral and more so than the aggregation which goes to make up a new mining or railway town or the slum areas of many of our modern cities.

If in any particular instance of social evolution we seek to measure its quality or extent, we find at once, whether in the purely material, physical or moral sphere, that it is in proportion to the applied educated social conscience as regards the possible needs of any community that we are to judge of the actual advances made. In the particular individual case it would mean that a flat prairie town built upon the clay must be drained in order to lower ground water and make house-building possible; while in the absence of local springs water may have to be brought miles from the nearest lakes or other reservoir.

Again, if it be the case of a special outbreak of disease, social action would be immediately taken to isolate and vaccinate as against small-pox or diphtheria; while permanent or temporary hospitals would be established for the general welfare of the community. The community does these things, because it knows to-day that it is possible to prevent; that it pays materially and vitally to suppress disease, and hence it exerts itself in the several particular matters. Again in the moral sphere its clergy and the better class of the community simply dictate limited licenses or prohibition to control drinking habits and vice, and such are enforced forthwith and become effective agents of social advancement. Now, except in the most exceptional instances as that of the File Hills Colony or other cases where isolated bands have been under the special influence of some practical clergyman or superior Indian agent or even school teacher, such influences have been exerted too often to a very partial extent amongst those who have the oversight of the Indian bands, and as a result of this inertia, due to the absence of some definite personality permeating the whole life, physical, intellectual and moral of a band, we have seen with the absence of results the band blaming the agents and other officers, these again blaming the department.

Acting under instructions, I visited in May, 1911, a Chippewa band on the Christian Islands, owing to the reported great prevalence of tuberculosis. I made a careful inspection and reported results regarding twenty-four families. The report states:—

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'The actual social advancement is most accurately estimated by the total births and deaths in relation to the population of the band. Taking 270 as the population, the total births returned were three in the census of 1911, or 11.1 per thousand, while the deaths were 7 or 26 per thousand, or making an annual decrease of 15 per thousand. The deaths were due in every instance to tuberculosis and ranged from five years to sixty. The remarkable absence of a death from any other cause while showing the relative freedom from other types of disease amongst Indians, remarked upon by me again and again, seems to accentuate the really lamentable situation due to tuberculosis causing deaths in a single year at the rate of 26 per thousand. Fifteen persons are reported as at present sick from some form of tuberculosis.'

After pointing out that the three islands of this reserve include some 20,000 acres of splendid hardwood and that with some 75 allotments there were only 11,000 acres cleared and 500 roughly cultivated, the report dealing especially with suggestions for renovating the old log huts in which nearly all lived in the village at the steamer landing, points out that it is plain they cannot give close attention to the farms, these being only 25 acres to each family who are farming at all, leaving more than half the population who have done little or nothing.

The report concludes with recommendations regarding the repair to the school, the renovation of some houses and the vacating of others, suggestions regarding driven wells proved easily possible, and lays most stress upon the developing of means of getting these people back to the land and discouraging their present shiftless habits of fishing, lumbering, &c. The local agent, an experienced agriculturalist, was especially encouraged by my views regarding the best direction in which to direct their efforts towards progress. The report contains suggestions to be worked out by the local agent practically. I visited the reserve a year later, and found that of that which had been advised only a few floors badly laid with green lumber in several of the old cottages had been carried out, but the same overcrowding persisted and the same absence of any movement of the Indians to the land. It will be noted that all this is on an island whose natives have been under Christian tutelage for over two hundred and fifty years.

In 1906, after several reports, I succeeded in getting established on the Wayway-seccappo reserve, near Birtle, a tent hospital. Fortunately an unusually good nurse was secured and for two years an inestimable amount of good to the Indians of this agency was the result. Without, however, my knowledge or advice, this hospital was removed in 1910 and placed on the grounds of the Birtle boarding school, and since that time almost all the expenditure connected with it has been upon some 36 children of the school. In a special report asked for last June I found that for a total of 478 in the bands of the agency only 46 seem to have been treated in the hospital apart from the school children, of whom 119 were in the hospital during a period of 16 months. The mortality rate of the whole band shows the influence of education due to hospital teaching, as the death-rate is given as 18.8 per 1,000.

In 1909 I suggested that I should try to get the Six Nations to co-operate in erecting a tent hospital on their reserve for tuberculosis. In this I succeeded and secured a very complete hospital equipment, which has proved not only a direct benefit to a considerable number of persons during the past several years, but has been a centre of education for the whole band. The department, however, decided to close this hospital. Perhaps, however, there ought to be some consolation to me in recalling what some of its benefits have been by noting that the decrease in deaths on the reserve since 1905-6 has been as follows:—

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	Population.	Deaths per 1,000.	Births.
1906-7.....	4,286	18.2	29.2
1907-8.....	4,236	30.6	20.5
1908-9.....	4,275	11.9	26.4
1909-10.....	4,402	19.9	45.2
1910-11.....	4,466	14.8	25.3
1911-12.....	4,510	17.0	23.9
1912-13.....	4,564	12.9	25.4

The comparison of these death-rates for these several years is both interesting and instructive, illustrating the much reduced mortality of this large and progressive band, and is most creditable to the medical officer and to the nursing staff of the hospital aided by the district nurse.

I had the good fortune to spend a day in the Department of Indian Affairs in Washington last autumn and obtained much information of value both to myself and to the department. It is a source of unusual pleasure to know that there is being shown an intense energy and activity in the Medical Health Department of that service and that the methods which are being rapidly carried into effect and put into practice are in detail almost exactly what, as my past annual reports show, have been recommended by myself to be put in operation amongst the bands on the several reserves in Canada. For the information of the department I cannot do better than reproduce here the minutes made by me at that time:—

MEMORANDUM OF MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under Hon. N. Fisher, Minister of Interior, Washington.

1. There are in the United States 320,000 Indians, of whom about 100,000 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory have become enfranchised, but their lands are held under the supervision of the Department for twenty-five years from date of enfranchisement when full control will be given; there are, however, many lands released within this period to Indians under what is termed the competency board.

2. There are from 600 to 700 contract physicians located on or near the various reserves, commonly paid fees for work done, but on several of the larger reserves permanent physicians are employed; for instance, there are three on the Pine Ridge reservation for 7,000 Indians spread over an area of 70 by 100 miles. On the Rosebud river in Dakota there are two for bands spread over from 50 to 60 miles square area. The initial salary for these is \$1,600 with residence.

3. There have been increasingly employed sanitary visitors whom they call field matrons, about 60 such are employed under one general inspecting matron. They do not seem to have been organized and no general definite instructions have been issued. They are paid from \$600 to \$700 per annum.

4. During the past year a grant of \$60,000 was set apart for special medical investigations conducted by medical officers appointed under the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Russell, especially with regard to tuberculosis and trachoma. The Minister has passed on to Congress a recommendation for a grant of \$400,000 for special work during the coming year, especially with reference to tuberculosis

and Dr. Russell hopes to have fifty more all-time medical officers appointed to this work. The past year's work showed some fifty per cent of cases of trachoma existing in the Indians of the South West Plains, while many were found in Northern Indians as well.

5. The Department has at present two sanatoria, one in Idaho, and one at Phoenix, Arizona, both have specially trained medical superintendents and have proved that it is quite possible to have Indian patients come long distances for treatment. There are at present one hundred patients at Fort Lawai, Idaho, with 30 on waiting list. They have been gathered from twenty-two tribes, some as far away as Oklahoma. There are fifty patients at Phoenix, where the climate is specially favourable. Special treatment is carried out in these places, the Idaho institution having a medical officer, three nurses, a matron, a school teacher, a farmer, a laundryman, gardener, dairyman, an engineer, and office staff. Patients are treated on screened open air verandahs, sleeping there; while the children have school in the open air. Special medical treatment is given as required. The Department pays all expenses of the institution.

6. A full discussion of the needs of the work was had with Dr. Russell, who before his appointment as Chief Medical Officer, was for seven years a permanent physician living on the reserves. The recommendations which he makes for the immediate future for the work of his Bureau are:—

(a) The appointment of four supervising physicians as inspectors over different districts with one chief inspector. These officers will inspect, supervise and direct the work of the present contract physician, as well as permanent physician on the reserve. No detailed instructions have yet been issued by the Chief Medical Officer.

(b) The present contract physicians, who are mostly attendants upon the children at boarding and industrial schools, will be entailed to do more special work, while the Indians of the various reserves will be encouraged to employ the services of local practising physicians.

(c) A grant of \$100,000, for a general sanatorium in New Mexico is being asked for both for the treatment of initial and chronic cases to lessen dangers of infection on reserve.

(d) More money is to be provided for more permanent physicians and more nurses and sanitary visitors. It is hoped to have the initial salary for all permanent men at least \$1,600, with residence.

(e) It is intended to have a Central Pathological Laboratory established for investigation of disease among the Indians.

(f) There are now five dentists permanently employed going from school to school, each is paid \$1,500 and living allowance.

(g) At present there are three special eye physicians employed and two more being appointed to visit the reserves and treat trachoma and other eye diseases. A nurse attends with each and is paid from \$800 to \$1,000. These specialists are paid \$1,800 and living allowances and give special instructions to local physicians.

(h) The present work of the Department costs some \$350,000 and all the special work is paid for out of direct departmental grants, but many of the contract physicians are paid out of band funds.

In a study of the returns made at the census enumeration of the Indian population in 1911 the population was shown to be 104,956 in all the bands in Canada. The increase of births over deaths was further shown to be 354 or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1% per thousand of population, this being little more than one-fifth of the natural increase in any white community in Canada. From what has been already stated, as to the relative freedom

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of the Indian people from ordinary diseases, it is plain, inasmuch as the birth-rate in most bands is quite normal, that the very slow increase in population is directly due to the one cause, tuberculosis. Of course it is well to remember that there are in all Canada some 650 bands averaging about 150 persons and that many variations may exist in what may be called natural advantages due to climate, soil, locality, &c.; but what has long been observed is that there has also been a measure of social advancement in the band, no matter where located, which has most accurately measured the mortality rates.

To indicate, once more, however, the necessary steps which must be taken if we are to seriously lessen the high mortality rates shown in a previous table, I may summarize the measures which are urgently demanded.

Housing of Indians.—None can read the account by Catlin, of his life amongst the tribes on the Missouri during the first third of the last century, without being struck by the simplicity of the housing of the Mandans and other people, and by the absence of disease amongst them, if we are to judge of this by the absence of reference to conditions of ill health and disease. We recognize that such conditions were normal for the Indians and now know how fatal their concentration on the reserves and their residence in the huts supplied for them by government has been both in the United States and in Canada. But the house to-day has come and will remain, and our task is, how to make it habitable and health-giving. No single step in this direction is possible until the present log hut is enlarged or replaced by a house with at least a kitchen, a living-room and several bed-rooms. To allow the old shacks now existing on so many reserves to remain longer is simply to put a premium on the general increase of tuberculosis, the type of disease especially due to house congestion, overcrowding and infection. Any information in the shape of a circular or pamphlet should have diagrams of houses showing simple methods of lighting, ventilation and disposal of house wastes. Of course, to carry out all this work may imply some financial assistance, but the increasing value of many reserves makes it quite possible to raise loans for just this class of improvement.

Instructions re water supply, sewage disposal, &c.—As a part of this improvement in housing, education regarding the proper location and the construction of wells should be given, and especially illustrations showing how earth closets and septic tanks may be constructed, and how house refuse and garbage may be disposed of.

Sanitary Visiting.—Of equal importance is the adoption of some method for seeing that such improvements are initiated and completed. Nothing is so likely to give immediate benefits in this matter as the appointment of district sanitary visitors. These in a large number of small bands can, and ought to, be the female school teachers appointed definitely for this work, and supplied with instructions adequate for their guidance. To this end I here insert a copy of a circular supplied by me to the department some months ago.

Health Circular B.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, November 26, 1912.

Memorandum of Instructions for Sanitary Visiting to Teachers and District Sanitary Visitors.

The Circular of Instructions to Agents and Medical Officers herewith inclosed will serve as a guide to you in your work so far as the sanitation of the house and premises of Indian families is concerned, and you will give all the matters therein set forth your special attention.

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1. As, however, much of the ill health grows out of overcrowding in the small houses of the Indian people, you will make a close study of this matter. Wherever more than two persons occupy house space less than 10 x 10 x 10 feet for each person, the matter must be noted in your report to the Indian Agent or to the Department, as the case may be, and you will use every means to have meanwhile the mode of ventilation as shown in Health Circular A adopted.

You will further urge that more living space be built on to the house and advise against the practice of the frequent overcrowding due to visiting. In matters of this kind, however, much good judgment requires to be exercised, the plea of health always being put forward as the chief argument.

2. As the excessive infant mortality depends so frequently on artificial feeding it is essential that mothers everywhere be encouraged to nurse their children. But as nutrition is essential to health, careful inquiry must be made in all cases where artificial infant feeding is utilized. Cow's fresh milk ought to be always available, but it is essential that it be received into clean vessels, pails or cans, after being poured through the air several times into the can or pail standing in cold water. Thereafter it must be placed in a box kept on ice or in a cellar or other cool place away from flies. It is equally essential that feeding bottles be replaced by a clean tin for the milk and spoon feeding be always practised. The danger from giving crackers, bread or other starchy food until three months after birth ought especially to be impressed on mothers.

3. As personal cleanliness is very gradually learned, the mother is to be taught this especially for the sake of her child. The danger of eye-infection at birth (ophthalmia neonatorum) ought to be especially taught and a warm solution of boracic acid used for cleansing the eyes for several days after birth. This can often be urged with good effect by pointing to individual cases of blindness in the band dating from birth.

Similarly the daily bath for the baby, always in a warm room, must be insisted on, and incidentally the keeping of a supply of clean clothes for the baby will be urged.

4. As the child grows and is able to play on the floor, a special danger results from the dirt of the floor with tuberculous expectorations too often present in the small badly kept houses. The first point is to urge constantly the scrubbing and cleaning of floors; but for the baby it is essential that a clean sheet or rug be placed where it may creep about, so that it will not soil the food it may have in hand on the filthy floor. It is certain that more tubercular infection is transmitted thus than in any other way.

5. When the child is running about, the dangers are lessened in degree as he can get into the fresh air; but it is general experience that the next great danger is when contagious disease as measles or whooping cough occurs.

The mother is too often ignorant of nursing and when the first sickness is over the child is generally allowed out of bed, only to die from supervening pneumonia due to cold and exposure. Insist then on keeping these children in bed until the bronchitis and cough have passed in measles, and during the feverish stage of whooping cough. When scarlet fever or diphtheria occurs, insist on a physician's attendance at once.

As you may be at a distance from a medical officer, it is well to know that parasitic diseases as pediculi and ringworm are liable to occur on the school children. With these it is essential to get calcium sulphide ointment or if not convenient quicklime and sulphur in parts of 1 to 2 and boil them well for two hours and then work into an ointment with fresh fat, if no vaseline is present.

For cock-roaches in houses sprinkle ample borax around the cracks of the floor and see that bedsteads are carefully cleaned with coal oil if such become infected.

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6. These are hints which will prove of much value in the degree that each sanitary visitor succeeds in gaining through kindly interest, the confidence of the house-keeper. Through such visiting, too, the teacher will succeed in getting parents to see that their children attend school regularly to a degree not possible in any other way.

It is apparent, however, that the carrying out of such detailed work must be done in much the same manner and with the facilities and machinery now adopted by every modern and progressive town. This in practice will mean the appointment by the department in every province of a medical officer especially trained in public health work to supervise and instruct the part-time physicians now attending to the health of the various bands. Such medical officers would be local centres of influence both of instruction and direction, they would visit from time to time the various reserves and schools within their district and would direct all local sanitary investigations. They would initiate school inspection and instruct teachers what diseases to look for and the steps to be taken in dealing with the simpler cases, and the action to be taken in directing the attention of the local physicians early to the more serious cases.

But I need not further enlarge upon the many details which the work of improving the public health of our Indian people demands.

As the original owners of the soil of this northern continent, but now the wards of the Canadian people and dependents upon the intelligent generosity of Canadians, the Indian people have moral claims to our sympathy and assistance as no immigrant or newcomer ever has had or can have. The measure of the sense of our obligation will be the degree in which we assist in building up independent, self-reliant and self-respecting Indian communities throughout our widespread territories and ensure that they shall become worthy occupiers of what remains to them, as inheritors of the territory, the glory and traditions of the race spoken of by all early writers as Nature's noblemen, who will prove, in the world-wide competition of human forces to day, their right to what they possess from the standpoint of social efficiency, and who will fulfil the unrealized dream of those who on this continent first possessed its wide-spread and bountiful woods and prairies, by making themselves participators in the future glory of the continent where the rights of man, and the hopes of mankind are to find their highest development and most abundant fruition.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.



REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND
PRINCIPALS OF DAY, BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
&c., &c., APPENDED, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.



OTTAWA, June 1, 1913.

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, 1913.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriations has been as follows:—

Provinces.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia	19,674 47	33,876 75	135,488 25	291 85	1,282 77	
Nova Scotia	9,052 45				412 15	
New Brunswick	9,759 01				1,003 05	
Prince Edward Island	554 43				48 99	
Quebec	17,124 07				4,932 88	
Ontario	21,721 08	22,673 24	61,632 16	101 89	891 98	
Manitoba	13,144 94	51,961 60	58,513 13	902 11	3,132 77	
Saskatchewan	19,946 85	60,046 41	43,988 46	5,984 05	2,233 54	
Alberta	1,800 84	63,603 64	17,164 66	1,504 35	704 63	
North West Territory	15,937 81					
Yukon	2,138 98	9,594 89			12 40	
	130,854 93	241,756 53	316,836 66	8,784 25	14,655 16	712,887 53

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

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Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

Accounts.	Interest.		Capital.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchawana.....	784	48		
2 Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	587	88		
3 Chippewas of Nawash.....	1,496	19		
4 Chippewas of Rama.....	318	28		
5 Chippewas of Sarnia.....	1,314	78		
6 Chippewas of Saugeen.....	2,058	13		
7 Chippewas of Snake Island.....	232	45		
8 Chippewas of Thames.....	1,378	56		
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	392	63		
10 Chippewas of Fort William.....	152	89		
12 Ojibbewas of Garden River.....	715	11		
13 Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet.....	100	00		
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing.....	961	24		
17 Mississaugas of Alnwick.....	600	36		
18 Mississaugas of Credit.....	444	10		
19 Mississaugas of Rice Lake.....	156	00		
20 Mississaugas of Mud Lake.....	220	00		
21 Mississaugas of Scugog.....	36	76		
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	1,389	00		
23 Moravians of Thames.....	756	98		
28 Ojibbewas of Mississauga River.....	10	05		
30 Chippewas of Parry Sound.....	501	90		
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	81	15		
32 Chippewas of Serpent River.....	58	20		
33 Six Nations of Grand River.....	6,941	15	5,982	00
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga.....	41	45		
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River.....	33	92		
49 Chippewas of Temiscamingue.....	16	55		
50 Algonquins of River Desert.....	506	85		
82 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake.....	314	08		
246 Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah.....	495	10		
247 Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning.....	417	32	1,346	24
248 Ojibbewas of South Bay.....	388	65	685	00
249 Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek.....	102	15		
250 Ojibbewas of West Bay.....	925	96		
	24,930	30	8,013	24
Total.....			32,943	54

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 1912 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 enrolled and in residence is 93; again in the Queen Charlotte agency the former number is

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85, and the latter 119. 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 enrollment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

I have pleasure in stating that the year just closed has been a successful one, and the zeal manifested by the teachers throughout the country and the principals of residential schools and their associates continues unabated. It is apparent that the ability of the department to pay better salaries to its teachers has resulted in attracting persons more highly fitted for the work, and the usefulness of schools has been correspondingly increased.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Constant effort is being made to perfect the work of the day schools and to render them thoroughly efficient. It may be said that our day school buildings are now in an excellent state of repair, and in the last few years many new buildings have been erected to replace dilapidated structures or to give accommodation in places not previously provided with any educational facilities. This work will be continued, and the buildings will be maintained at a definite standard of excellence.

It will be gathered from previous reports that the teaching of domestic science and the cultivation of small garden plots has been promoted, and with a view to enlarging the opportunities and obtaining teachers qualified to give this instruction the department has inaugurated a scheme which it is hoped will materially assist in this special branch of the work. The department has provided six (6) scholarships at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph to be awarded to young men members of Indians reserves in the province of Ontario adapted to agriculture. The scholarships include the full cost of fees and lodgings during the two years' course for the associate diploma of that institution. In order that these benefits may be available only for persons who may make proper use of them, the department has stipulated that the applicant must have passed the entrance examination to the high schools or produce evidence of having received an equivalent education. Other requirements are, that the applicant must have spent a year at work on a farm or he will be required to work for a practical farmer from May until September previous to entering the College; and that he is so situated on the reserve that he can follow farming to advantage and intends to do so. Three applications have already been received for these scholarships.

Teachers have been encouraged by promises of increases in salaries to attend the summer course in Toronto University in domestic science, and elementary agriculture and horticulture in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Sixteen teachers have registered for the course at Guelph and three for that at Toronto.

The department has also established five scholarships for the Six Nations schools consisting of \$100 annually to enable a few of the pupils to attend high schools in the vicinity of the reserve.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The department has continued the improvements in buildings inaugurated in 1911, and the denominations which own residential schools have brought their own buildings up to the standard. Owing to the improvements in buildings which have been carried out without undue cost we now have in residence nearly 200 pupils more than we had at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11. Further work is being projected and the department has applications for new buildings in many localities, which are now under consideration.

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The necessity for providing for a number of orphan children or children who are neglected by their parents on reserves in the province of Quebec, in which province there are no residential schools, has been met by placing such children in institutions established for the white community. The association of the Indian and white children is most beneficial to the former, and the training in these institutions is admirable. We expect excellent results from the continuance of this plan. There are already fifty children so maintained and educated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	18
Number of pupils enrolled.	16
Average attendance.	9

Mr. R. A. Harris, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This school was closed from January 1 till April 11, when Miss Thibideaux took charge, but on account of poor health she had to resign by the middle of May, and the school remained closed till the end of the term. Miss May McGinty was appointed teacher and began duties on September 1, and has since proved a very capable teacher. The progress and attendance have been well up to the average. The school building is a very comfortable one, conveniently located on the reserve, and is kept in good repair.

SHELburnE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	11

Mr. Hipson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

At the present time there are 11 children of school age. They attend the public school and are treated the same as the white pupils. Those that are not too far away from the school attend fairly well and make good progress.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	15
Number of pupils enrolled.	12
Average attendance.	7

Mr. N. P. Freeman, the agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The school at Indian reserve is in a very good and satisfactory condition. Miss **Mary A. Gillis**, the present teacher, is very much interested and reports fair progress, although the attendance is somewhat irregular. The children are interested in the work. The school building, which was repaired last year, is in excellent condition and all equipped with new and comfortable seats.

The ex-pupils are making a good showing and the parents are developing some interest in educational matters.

The Gold River reserve has no school, but one or two families send their children to the public school (white), but in most cases the families are living at too great distances from the schools.

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KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	17
Number of pupils enrolled.	7
Average attendance.	3

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white schools at Berwick, Cambridge, Brooklyn Corner, Wolfville and Halfway River or Bishopville. They appear to be studious and the parents are anxious for them to attend school. Some of them are as far advanced as grade 10. I think there is a marked improvement in those who have received an education, being noticeable in their manner of living. They are more particular in their appearance and cleanliness of their homes. Their houses are kept cleaner, all refuse being carried away from them. I think that the decrease of that dread disease consumption can be attributed in a great way to the result of education.

SHUBENACADIE, HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	18
Number of children enrolled.	19
Average attendance.	8

Mr. Alonzo Wallace, the Indian agent, submits the following report on educational matters in this agency:—

Arrangements were made last March whereby the school, which has been closed since 1906, was again opened with Mr. Martin Grumley as teacher. For a time the attendance was fairly good, but before the summer was concluded, the school had again to be abandoned on account of poor attendance. There is only a small proportion of the Indians of Hants county residing on the reserve and few children have the advantage of a continuous residence near the school. However, those who have been kept at school have been taught such rudiments of education as reading in English, mathematics, grammar, history, geography, &c. They seem to soon tire of all educational work, and do not have much encouragement from their parents to persist in it. Hence to close the school seemed the only thing to do in the circumstances.

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	33
Number of pupils enrolled.	33
Average attendance.	16

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This school has for several years been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade B scholarship for the province. The average attendance during the year was 16.4. Some of the children were absent from the reserve. A few families moved to the new car works at New Glasgow to work. Sometimes the children are kept at home to work, cutting wood or fishing for smelts. There were three pupils in grade VI, and three in grade VII. The influence of the school in general has been highly beneficial. It is proposed to build a new handsome school-house, which will greatly better conditions and promote progress.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	15
Number of children enrolled.	15
Average attendance.	5

Mr. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The school-house on Millbrook reserve is a comfortable frame building, pleasantly situated on the Halifax road, and in view of the Intercolonial railway. It has been put in thorough repair, and an outside porch built on, which adds to the comfort and appearance of the building.

Miss Jessie Scott is the teacher, with several years' experience.

Inspector W. R. Campbell spoke very highly of the work being done at this school.

On account of there not being so many children of school age on the reserve at present, the attendance is not as good as formerly.

The ex-pupils, as compared with Indians that have not had the advantage of some education, are brighter, more intelligent-looking, more cleanly in their habits, take an interest in newspapers, and do not show the same tendency to lapse into the old Indian ways.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO AGENCY.

There are no Indian schools in this agency, and the Indian children attend the white schools. Mr. W. C. Chisholm, the agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

'We have no Indian schools in this agency, and the Indian children attend the white schools. The teacher informed me that, although the attendance is not up to the average, the progress of the Indian pupils is excellent. They make a comparison between the Indian children and the children of parents whose language is not English, and this comparison is very much to the advantage of the Indian children, without exception.'

It is the intention of the department to erect a modern school building on this reserve during the coming summer.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	23
Number of pupils enrolled.	17
Average attendance.	7

Rev. A. R. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

This school is in charge of Mr. James D. McNeil. He is a painstaking and experienced teacher, having taught successfully for twenty years in the public schools. Bad grading, lack of discipline, and irregular attendance which retarded the progress of the school in the past, have been largely overcome, and soon the school will accomplish marked progress. I have examined the pupils on several occasions and found them making satisfactory progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. English and nature studies receive good attention.

The school is well kept, the pupils are neat and clean and interested in their work. The total enrolment was reduced to 12 during the year owing to the removal of families from the reserve. The yearly average was 7.2. During the present year we anticipate an enrolment of 20, as there are a number of children from 6 to 7 years who will attend school during the summer.

The effect of education has a great influence upon all the Indians of the reserve. They are becoming more industrious and self-reliant. Their dwellings are well kept and clean, and many of them can read, write, and converse intelligently in English. They are sober and law-abiding.

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MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	38
Number of pupils enrolled..	38
Average attendance..	18

Rev. D. MacPherson, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

Mr. Arsene Burns remains in charge of this school. There is little, if any, improvement in the enrolment and average attendance.

The night school was open during the past winter, but the attendance was lower than the previous year.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	18
Number of pupils enrolled..	16
Average attendance..	10

Rev. D. J. McIntosh, Indian agent, who has only recently been appointed to this agency, reports as follows:—

From my observations so far, I beg leave to submit that the tone of this school is decidedly favourable to the progress of the pupils. The attendance is not as good as I would wish to see it. This defect is due at the present time to a bad cold contracted by the pupils. I find that the parents are not as interested in the education of their children as they should be, owing probably to the fact that they never received any education themselves and, therefore, cannot appreciate the benefit of it for their children. In the near future I intend calling all the Indians together in their school-room to have a talk with them on the education of their children. If I can succeed in securing a better and more regular attendance, I am confident that the school will give better results. The Indian child is by no means wanting in mental ability, but his home training and environment impedes the development of his intellectual faculties. It requires a great deal of patience and perseverance, as well as appropriate methods, on the part of the teacher to interest the Indian pupil and to bring out what is best in him.

The teacher of this school, Mrs. Annie McNeil, seems to be doing her duty well. The children are quite docile, cleanly in appearance, and, I think, are making fair progress.

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	35
Number of children enrolled..	33
Average attendance..	12

The attendance at this school is very fair. Mr. Ernest L. McNeil took charge on January 1, 1913. It is still too early to state what success Mr. McNeil may meet with, but the department is looking for very fair results.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	28
Number of pupils enrolled..	30
Average attendance..	13

Rev. D. MacPherson, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

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Mr. John R. Gillis, the teacher of this school, seems to have met with very fair success, both in respect to attendance and results attained in the class-room.

The night school continues on this reserve and the Indians show considerable interest in this feature. The attendance has been good and no doubt instructions given will be of practical benefit.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	22
Number of pupils enrolled.	30
Average attendance.	12

Dr. Sparrow, the Indian agent, reports on the Sydney school, the only one in this agency, in part, as follows:—

Miss Margaret McLellan began teaching on the first day of October, 1912. She has performed her duties as teacher in a highly satisfactory and edifying way, being possessed of excellent qualities and with a desire to impart all educational requirements expected to the best of her ability.

I have called from time to time and found only a limited few in attendance. I counted as low as seven. I found on examination that the pupils were well taught, both reading and figures were up to the average and equal to whites of the same age.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled.	36
Average attendance.	18

This school is situated on the reserve of Lennox Island, on a slight elevation about a quarter of a mile from the shores of Richmond bay, and is attended by 26 pupils.

The attendance has been fair, there having been an average of 20 pupils for the last month.

The school building is a substantial frame structure built by the government some ten years ago. It is 24 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, has eight windows, can accommodate 50 pupils easily, and is well provided with books, slates, maps and a large black-board. The children are making fair progress.

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, Jacob Sark, is now taking a course in the same institution. Some of them are married and living on the reserve. They are well conducted and industrious. Mr. Joseph Bernard, ex-chief, is one of the ex-pupils, also Mr. Samuel Bernard, merchant of this place, who is a very good sober young man.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superintendent, has submitted the following report on the schools of his superintendency:—

There are four Indian day schools in my superintendency. One at Big Cove, in the county of Kent; one at Eel Ground, in the county of Northumberland; one at Burnt Church, in the county of Northumberland, and one at Eel River, in the county of Restigouche.

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BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	67
Number of pupils enrolled	43
Average attendance	16

This school is situated on the Big Cove Indian reserve on the north side of the Richibucto river, and is nicely located. Last year the interior of the school building was repaired and a wood shed was built attached to the rear of the school, and the school building and outbuildings were all newly painted, which adds greatly to their appearance. The teacher is Miss Kathelyn E. M. Sutton. She is doing good work and seems to be taking a great interest in her school. The attendance is fair, although there is room for improvement.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	15

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition as well as the furniture of the school. This 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. This school for a short time last winter was closed on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out on the reserve. The infected houses were quarantined and the disease promptly stamped out.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	31
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	16

This school building is new, only having been built in the year 1910 and has a fine location overlooking the beautiful Miramichi river. It is up-to-date in every respect. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge of this school. 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, instruction is 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 instruction. Last year a new fence was erected around the school grounds, which adds greatly to the appearance of the premises, and a new flag staff was erected on the premises.

EEL RIVER SCHOOL, RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	17
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	17

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During the year a trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired and fitted up for that purpose. Miss Marie LeBlanc is in charge. The attendance is good and the pupils seem to be making good progress in the various subjects taught.

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 and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church reserves, whose duties 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 drawback 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 the 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 with the exception of a slight epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out on the Eel Ground reserve, but which was promptly stamped out. The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games, baseball, running and drill, &c. The sanitary arrangements for the various schools are good. Last year a new drain was made from the Burnt Church Indian school to the river.

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.

Number of children of school age..	12
Number of pupils enrolled..	18
Average attendance..	11

Mr. S. P. White, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The present teacher, Miss Virginnie Dionne, has had charge of this school since it opened two years ago. She has proved a very efficient teacher, taking a great interest in her work, keeping a very orderly school, and insisting on the scholars coming neat and clean in appearance. Miss Dionne attended the summer school of science at

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Rivière du Loup during vacation, and her pupils are receiving instruction in physical culture and domestic science. A need is felt of a more commodious school-room and a more roomy playground.

In the circumstances this little school has shown fine results, and we hope to have a new school-house built during the coming summer with large playgrounds, when even better progress may be looked for.

TOBIQUE SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age..	41
Number of pupils enrolled..	37
Average attendance..	25

This school has been open during all the teaching days of the past year. In addition to the above number of pupils attending the Indian day school, 4 children living too far away to attend, have been attending the white school at Tobique Narrows. The present teacher, Miss Ethel F. McGrand, has been in charge of this school for two years, and has proved to be very efficient. The school has made very satisfactory progress. Besides the usual studies, weekly lessons are given in physical culture and twice a week a lesson and talk is given on hygiene. Miss McGrand also, during the winter months, has a class in domestic science, one evening out of the week being devoted to this. This class is attended by several parents as well as the pupils of the day school. Sewing, knitting and other branches of work are taught and a short talk given on hygiene. The best of order is maintained, and the pupils are neat and clean in appearance, and the school-room a model of neatness. No epidemic has been in evidence, and the pupils have had less colds, owing, no doubt, to the teacher looking well after the ventilation of the school-room, which is large and commodious.

The truant officer, Mr. Chas. Bear, is regarded by the children as something of a despot, but his work has the effect of keeping up the average attendance.

A school garden worked by the pupils and parents gave good results.

I am much pleased with the progress made by the pupils of this school, which has been made possible by the good work of Miss McGrand.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

There are four schools in this division: Woodstock school, in Carleton county; Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in York county; Oromocto, in Sunbury county.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age..	22
Number of pupils enrolled..	19
Average attendance..	11

This school is presided over by Miss Genevieve Brophy, a young but faithful teacher, who is making good progress. I find that education is having its effect on the home life of this reserve, there is a marked improvement in cleanliness, and neatness of their homes, since I first visited them about a year ago.

KINGSCLEAR SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age..	17
Number of pupils enrolled..	25
Average attendance..	17

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Miss Rena A. Donahoe continues in charge of this school. Education on this reserve is not only affecting the children in the school at the present time, but it has made a lasting effect on the adult members of the reserve, they are as smart in business affairs as the average white man. The chief and a number of young men living on this reserve received their education in the Indian school, and will compare favourably with pupils of white schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	25

Miss Mary Hughs took charge of this school on August 28, 1911. This is the largest school we have in this division. Since the appointment of Mr. Solomon Brooks as truant officer the pupils have attended much more regularly and have made good progress. Miss Paul, one of the pupils of this school, after leaving school took a course in a business college and graduated with honours. As a result of education along the lines of temperance we have on this reserve a temperance society numbering about forty. Most of them are able to read and write, and do their business in a bright and intelligent manner.

OROMOCTO SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	25

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey is in charge of this school. The school on this reserve was started a little over three years ago, and none of the children had ever been to school before, and very few could speak or understand English. Since going to school it is very noticeable what a marked improvement there is in the deportment and appearance of the children, especially in the older pupils, the influence of school training and discipline has been of great benefit. Hygiene, calisthenics, plain sewing and knitting are taught in all the Indian schools, and I believe are of great benefit to the children. Some of the girls are wearing the stockings they knitted in school, and in this the parents become interested and learn from their children. I believe with capable teachers and the enforcement of the school law by agents and truant officers the Indian school can and will be made just as efficient as white schools in the same circumstances.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	119
Number of children enrolled	58
Average attendance	34

Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Bersimis Indian School.

This school, situated on the Bersimis Indian reserve, is exclusively for Indian children. The building is large and well kept up.

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Of the 106 children of school age only 33 are enrolled, and the average attendance is 17, which is certainly insufficient. Efforts will be made during the coming year to improve this state of things.

The teaching is given by the Reverend Sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of Chicoutimi: Sister St. Francois Xavier and Sister Marie du Carmel. Although only one teacher is paid, these two ladies take part equally in the charge of the two classes; French is taught, and the Indian language used as a means of giving instruction.

The use of French is spreading more and more among the Indians of this reserve, and a good half of our Indians can now make themselves understood easily in that language; most of them write their own language. But the neglect of the parents to send their children to school at the present time will probably have the effect of retarding progress.

I visited this school twice during the course of this year, and I was able to satisfy myself that the method of teaching is good and well carried out and that the nuns do their best to inculcate in their pupils the idea of the advantages of civilization.

Escoumains School.

The children of this reserve attend the school of the whites of that locality. Of the 13 children of school age on that reserve 13 are enrolled, and the average attendance, I am told, is about 10.

This proves that the Indians of that reserve appreciate the advantages of education; and the reason is contained in the fact that several Indians of that reserve have married French Canadian women. Also the Indians of that reserve are much more advanced in civilization. Some of them own property outside of the reserve, and I even know some families the youngest members of whom speak only French, not knowing one word of Indian.

In view of these results, I am convinced that the best means of civilizing the Indian is to teach him to learn exclusively to read and write one of the official languages of our country, and both when that is possible; but one ought to try to get them to give up the use of this useless jargon which is insufficient to enable them to understand all the conceptions of intelligence, and which keeps them always, outside of the reserve, in a state of absolute and uncontrollable inferiority.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	486
Number of pupils enrolled	395
Average attendance	212
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	11
Number attending Wikwemikong Industrial School	72
Number attending Shingwauk Home	2

Mr. L. Letourneau, assistant Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency that are in charge of well qualified teachers, some of whom have had years of practical and successful experience as Indian school teachers. The attendance of the children has been very good and their progress in the various branches of study has been very satisfactory. Special attention is paid to hygiene and calisthenics.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school, constructed about a year ago, is a magnificent two story brick-veneered building. It is heated by furnaces in the basement, the site is well chosen, being centrally located and easily accesible from every section of the village. This school is

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under the principalship of an Indian, Mr. Peter J. Delisle, a teacher conversant with the Iroquois, English and French languages, and who has had thirteen years' experience in the educational conduct and training of Indian children. His assistant, Mr. Peter Williams, has ten years' experience in handling the elementary grades; English is the chief language taught in the school, which is aided by the limited use of the written Iroquois, a feature found efficacious and essential in the instruction of the youth. The boys show great aptitude and evince a hearty interest in their studies.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

This school, constructed about two years ago, is of the same style as the boys' building, and is provided with all modern improvements. There are two teachers at the girls' school. The senior classes are taught by Miss Mary E. Burke, and the junior by Miss Sadie Burke, who are two qualified teachers, earnest and devoted to their work. They are having satisfactory results for their efforts and the children have great esteem for their teachers. The progress made during the year was excellent in all branches of the studies; the children are bright and intelligent, and take a lively interest in the school work. Calisthenic exercises form an important part in the school curriculum. In addition to this the children are taught to sew and do fancy work; some beautiful samples of their work were exhibited; articles of clothing, dresses and underwear made by pupils are distributed to the poor. Successful entertainments are looked forward to with great enthusiasm by both parents and children of the reserve.

Methodist Mission School.

This new frame school-house is one of the nicest and most comfortable buildings in this agency. The heating is furnished by a hot air furnace and is very satisfactory. The present teacher, Mrs. J. T. Splicer, has had several years experience in Indian schools, but owing to ill health it is expected that she will be forced to resign.

St. Isidore Road School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame building on a concrete foundation was finished and well equipped a year ago last fall for the needs of the farming community living in the western section of the reserve. This school for the past twelve months has been in charge of Miss Margaret T. Gallagher, who is a qualified and devoted teacher. In addition to the usual course of study, the girls are taught sewing, which has beneficial effects. The teacher reports that the children are regular in their attendance and very obedient and interested in their work.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in charge of Mrs. Anne Beauvais, an educated Indian conversant with the English and Iroquois languages. Mrs. Beauvais has had several years' experience in Indian schools. English is spoken in the school, but explanations are given in Indian when necessary.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number of pupils enrolled	92
Average attendance	60

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Mr. Armand Tessier, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Point Bleue School.

School-house.—This is situated in the centre of the reserve, some arpents from the church. This building, although fairly spacious, will have to be enlarged before long if the number of children attending should continue to increase. After having undergone rather considerable repairs, it is comfortable and is even warm during the greatest cold of winter. A good coat of paint on the inside would now make it all that could be desired.

Furniture.—The furniture consists of the most modern desks and seats. The pupils have nearly all the books that they need.

Teachers.—This school is in charge of two nuns of the community of Good Counsel, the Rev. Sisters Marie du St. Rosaire, principal, and St. Raphael, assistant. Both certainly deserve praise for their devotion to the education of the children of the reserve. Their persevering and constant efforts are crowned with success, which to them is a consolation for the great sacrifices that they impose on themselves.

Teaching.—The instruction is given in French, but English is also taught. The subjects are those contained in the elementary curriculum with several subjects from the curriculum of the model schools. Gymnastic exercises are not forgotten. The children also learn to read music and to sing. A choir, composed of the best singers of the school, under the direction of Sister M. du St. Rosaire, is heard every Sunday at service in the parish church. The accompanist at the organ is one of the former pupils of the school. Moral and religious instruction is given the children with the greatest care, as being the true foundation of their good conduct, present and future.

Work in class-room.—The pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties; they like study and give themselves to it heartily. There is a great rivalry among them for the first seats in the class, which contributes greatly to their progress and advancement. The prizes given by the department are a cause of emulation among the pupils, and to those who deserve them are given the best and most interesting books as prizes. The children are very obedient, docile, and try to please.

Attendance at school.—There are about 75 names of children registered at the school, and the average attendance varies from 50 to 55, which is unprecedented success. In fact hardly five years ago there were only about 20 children registered at this school, at which time one could depend on only an average attendance of from 8 to 10 pupils. The parents are learning more and more the necessity of education, and now as a rule are anxious that their children should receive a good education.

School grounds.—There is a fairly large playground, where the children play and have their games during the hours of recreation; but it is unfortunate that this ground is not fenced in.

Results of education.—Our Indians, now that there is in their families some one that can read, like to get information and to learn what is going on in the world. Newspapers and reviews are received by more than thirty families of the reserve. They keep their accounts, do their correspondence, and settle themselves their little affairs. It gives me particular pleasure to mention in the present report the fact that one of the former pupils of the Pointe Bleue school, a young half-breed, Miss Anna Robertson, has obtained with distinction her diploma as teacher. She was engaged last autumn to conduct the school in a neighbouring parish to the reserve, at St. Prime, among white people, where she receives a good salary. She gave so much satisfaction that the school commissioners of the district have re-engaged her for another year with a reasonable increase in salary. And now, thanks to the forward

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impulse given to Indian education by the able superintendent who presides at present over its destiny, we see these young Indian girls engaged in educational work, and the education of white people.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	108
Number of children enrolled.	77
Average attendance.	63

Oka Village School.

This school is attended by about 25 children who are all Iroquois. Instruction is given in English by Mrs. Smith, who is an excellent teacher. Hygiene is strictly observed, and the children in general are making better progress than usual. A number of them do not take advantage of the teaching given them, which is due to the carelessness of their parents.

Oka Country School.

There is an attendance at this school of about 17 children of both sexes, who are also Iroquois. The school is well kept, but hygiene and cleanliness is not so well observed here. They have not made much progress on account of the irregular attendance of the children. Rev. Thomas Whitebeans taught in this school for about three months and then resigned owing to illness. After being closed for two months, Miss Mildred L. Lunan then took charge. Teaching is done in English.

The above enrolment only takes into account the attendance at the two Indian schools, but in addition to these there are 3 attending Ste. Philomene school, 5 at the Congregation de Notre Dame, 12 at the Christian Brothers, 3 at the Sisters of Charity St. Benoit, 2 at the 'Cedars,' and 1 at McDonald College, St. Anns, 1 at Feller Institute, 1 at 'Ecole due Plateau,' Montreal, 1 at the Sisters of Charity, Montreal, 1 at the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, 1 at the Christian Brothers at Montreal and 4 at Mission, Grand Ligne, Ste. Marie.

Reports from the principals of these institutions have been received, and they all speak very favourably of the progress made by these Indians.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	102
Number of pupils enrolled.	73
Average attendance.	54

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reporting on the school in this agency states that, as the children who attend the classes leave at the age of 13 or 14, the teachers cannot therefore hope to see much progress in their pupils. Those in the higher classes are taught grammar and are given some idea of syntax. They are also instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, especially of Canada. Book-keeping is also taken up. The teaching of the Roman Catholic religion and of sacred history holds first place. They like the English language and learn it easily. The pupils of the other divisions use the same books, but are proportionately less advanced. Each day they are given instruction in etiquette, drawing and hygiene, and in addition all the girls are taught different kinds of needle-work. The conduct of the pupils is good. Attendance is fairly regular, except in the case of four or five pupils whose parents do not hesitate to make them lose part of their class time and even whole days for useless reasons.

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The teaching sisters take only the holidays authorized by the regulations of the department, that granted by the inspector, and the religious festivals of the diocese of Quebec that fall on school days.

The emulation of the children to gain places, leaves much to be desired in the case of a good many.

Monthly reports are sent to the parents to inform them of the conduct, application, rank in class, and the number of marks earned by their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled.	48
Average attendance.	16

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Maniwaki School.

The school-house was built about twelve 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 blackboards, globes and maps, and is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey.

There was a slight falling off in the average attendance from that of last year owing to three of the most regular attendants moving from the vicinity of the school to reside with their grandfather at Congo and now attending the Congo school, and a few of the larger girls have been employed in the mica factory at Maniwaki, one of whom has returned to school again.

The ex-pupils of this school are all doing well and compare favourably with the white people of the vicinity. There are a number of the girls who work in Ottawa city and also three boys belonging to the band attend school there. The mid-day meal, distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts are very much appreciated by the children, and induce them to attend more regularly.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was built about eight years ago, and is situated about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. It is well equipped with blackboards, maps and all necessary school appliances, and is at present in charge of Miss Helen Jane White.

The attendance, which was fairly good, might have been better were it not for the parents taking their children with them to the hunt. The serving of a mid-day meal, as also the distribution of clothing which the children make themselves, and the Christmas tree excite a lively interest among the pupils, and encourage them to attend more regularly.

The ex-pupils of this school are not very numerous, as the school is not long in operation. Two pupils who made good progress while at school and have a fair education are Agnes and Anna Tenesco. Agnes, the older girl, is at present a domestic servant in the employ of a white family in a neighbouring village.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	29
Number of pupils enrolled.	32
Average attendance.	13

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

The Indian agent, Rev. 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 outlook towards the Chaleur bay, and at the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia river. The site is healthful and the grounds for recreation very suitable.

This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years, but until two or three years ago, the education of the little children as well as other Indian pupils was nil or almost nil. Few children attended that school, an average of 6 or 7, out of 28 or 30 of school age. Within the last three years, the teacher, Miss Josephine Audet, has, by her efforts and energy, attracted all the little children, and at present 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, and does not content herself with the class hours only, but keeps the most advanced ones for some time beyond the regular class hours. All the children attending school are now able to speak English. Under these conditions and with the assistance of the department, it is to be hoped, that in the future sufficient restraint, with good results, will be maintained.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	63
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	62

The Indian agent, Mr. Jos. Cote, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy.

St. Joseph's Academy is in charge of four Grey Nuns of the Cross who have professional diplomas, with several years' experience in Indian and white schools.

A fine two-story brick building was erected three years ago, which contains three beautiful well lighted, well equipped class-rooms, with wardrobes in each; and assembly hall overhead and a splendid system of ventilation throughout the building. This year the government built an extension between the old and the new building, a really cosy little room, which serves as an office for the principal. The old frame building was bricked last fall, and will probably be completed this spring.

Although in the province of Quebec the teachers follow most of the Ontario programme of studies, both English and French are taught.

The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa grants a diploma to the pupils who have completed the course of the institution and have passed successful examinations in the French and English languages, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, mathematics, typewriting and stenography. The number of pupils of school age on this reserve is 61.

The Abenakis youth has a remarkable talent for the fine arts, music, drawing, painting, &c. The girls learn housekeeping, sewing, mending and knitting. The former pupils are remarkable for their neatness, good behaviour and cultivated manners.

Pierreville Protestant School.

The Protestant school of the Abenakis of Pierreville is very well conducted. The number of pupils attending this school during the year was 14, which is very good, but with the fine weather some of these children seem to wish to absent themselves from the classes.

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The teaching is given in English and French, and for the little ones who do not speak either English or French, the teacher speaks to them in Abenakis, in order that they may understand well.

When I visited this school, I got the pupils to count, read and write, and I was satisfied with their progress.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	45

Mr. J. A. Pitre, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school on this reserve is taught by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who take much pains in the advancement of their pupils.

The programme consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Christian doctrine and drawing, which is their most favourite subject.

The industries taught are knitting, sewing and cooking. I am pleased to say that they are doing remarkably well. In summer they also do some gardening, in which they take great interest.

The class-room and surroundings are kept clean, and sanitary precautions are well taken. The children are allowed ample time for outdoor recreation.

The health of the children has been fairly good, except two or three months last fall, when they had a bad attack of whooping cough. It has been a drawback for them at school.

I am glad to say that several of our ex-pupils are taking advantage of their education. Two young girls are at Carleton Convent studying for their diploma, and a good many of them are able to keep their own accounts, &c. We have remarked a considerable change for the better in their manners, in a word, there is more civilization in the young folk.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	308
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	186
Average attendance	103
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	10

The report from the Indian agent, Francis E. Taillon, is as follows:—

In making my second annual school report, I must first of all say that the department deserves the greatest credit for the excellent manner in which it treats the Indians and does its utmost to educate and make them suitable and worthy citizens of this glorious country.

Owing to the increasing population it is practically decided to build another school on the eastern section of the reserve.

There are at present four schools in operation, and each one is making very good progress.

The average school attendance is very good, in fact it should be considered excellent, when one realizes that the Indians are usually absent with their families several months during the school year.

Compulsory education is meeting with good success, and we are not experiencing so much difficulty in having children attend school.

Since forwarding last report a truant officer has been appointed for Cornwall Island, and I am sure that it will increase the attendance.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

Sewing and calisthenics are taught the pupils during the school year, and some of the girls can sew very nicely.

It has been a pleasure to have the earnest co-operation of the teachers in the agency, and I have always been delighted during my monthly visits to invariably note a marked improvement in the school work.

If the children can be kept in school until they are fifteen years of age, they will receive a fair education which will aid them greatly in after-life.

Chenail School.

This school is again in charge of Mrs. Sarah Back, and she is meeting with much deserved credit and success, as she has been untiring in her efforts to advance her pupils.

Prizes are distributed at the end of the school year to those who have done the best work during the term, and quite naturally there is keen competition.

As formerly the pupils are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months.

Cornwall Island.

Miss Kate Roundpoint, an educated Indian, is still performing her duties as teacher, with much success. She is a hard worker, and desires that her pupils should benefit by a good school education.

The pupils are conveyed to and from school during the winter.

Prizes are distributed at Christmas and are appreciated by the pupils.

St. Regis Island.

Miss Minnie White, who is again teaching this school, is succeeding nicely, and is respected by her pupils. Very little difficulty is experienced here, as the parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Prizes are distributed here at the end of school term.

St. Regis Village.

Miss E. E. Gallagher, who has, as in the past, proved herself a successful and untiring worker, is meeting with success, which must be gratifying to her.

Prizes are distributed in order of merit, and the competition is at the present very keen.

The average school attendance here is the best on the reserve.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	56
Number of pupils enrolled.	64
Average attendance.	29

Mr. J. A. Renaud, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming School.

The school on the Timiskaming Indian reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Temiskaming, and about half a mile from Quinze river.

This school has been built four years, and is a very comfortable one.

There is plenty of room for fifty pupils; the yard is fenced in with a good wire fence.

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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 knowledge this school affords.

Summer School.

During the past year a summer school was conducted for the months of June, July and August at Longue Pointe by Miss Angele Wabie; the enrolment was 25 and the average attendance 12.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	18
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	8
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

The pupils under the instruction of Mr. F. J. Joblin continue to make good progress, and the building and premises are in a satisfactory condition.

The agent, Mr. Walton Lean, 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 with the exception of a very few. I would not say that they are making a reputation along educational lines, as most of them have settled at or near home following the occupation of farming and as labourers.

‘Speaking of the general effect of education on the reserve life it might further be added that the members of the band are able to enter intelligently into the social and intellectual life of the community, in this way being able to deal satisfactorily with the public.’

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	69
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	38
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	1

Mr. A. J. Duncan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work of this agency as follows:—

There are three schools on this reserve so located that all children of school age can attend them unless the roads are too bad, which unfortunately happens, especially during the winter months. There is a marked difference between the advancement of those who live near the school and of those who are more remote.

No. 1 School, Cape Croker.

This school is under the charge of Miss M. Moffitt, who devotes practically all her time to the advancement and improvement of the people. She is greatly assisted by the resident priest, Rev. J. Cadot, S.J., who neglects no occasion to impress upon the people the necessity of securing for their children a good education, consequently the attendance at this school is not only satisfactory, but as a rule the boys and girls remain to complete the course and quite a number have passed the entrance with credit to themselves and their nation.

Besides the regular studies of the public schools, instruction is given in vocational branches, agriculture, manual training and domestic science.

The school garden has been in operation for a few years. Each year shows improvement. The children take a great interest in the work and are developing a taste for agriculture. Last year a potato and corn club was organized for the boys and girls from the ages of ten to twenty. Each member personally planted and cultivated the prescribed area in corn or potatoes and a young girl of sixteen who won the prize in the potato competition raised eighty-four citrons and twelve fine squash as a supplement to her work.

Owing to the limited amount of space in the present school the progress in manual training has not been as great as it will be when the new school is completed. Nevertheless, besides the mail boxes, tool chests, and bird houses the pupils have made a book-case and chair, which testify creditably to their progress in this branch.

All the girls from the smallest to the largest have cut and sewed some garments. The youngest pupils made underwear and aprons; the older, shirt-waists, dresses, caps and mittens; instruction is also given in cooking and the children take pleasure in showing their knowledge by preparing the same dishes in their homes.

The work commenced in the school is continued with the young women and men. The latter have a club and dramatic circle, which occasionally gives an interesting entertainment. Several evenings of the week are devoted to music, the refining effect of which is quite apparent. The reserve possesses two brass bands and a small orchestra.

No. 2 School (Sidney Bay).

This school is situated at Sidney Bay and is in charge of Miss I. McIvor, who has been the teacher of this school for a number of years and devotes practically all her time to the advancement of her school. The school-house was erected two years ago.

Besides the regular studies of the public schools instruction is given in agriculture and sewing.

The school garden has been in operation for a year and was a success for the first year. This year the area will be larger.

All the girls have cut and sewed some garments. As the teacher has considerable distance to walk to her boarding house, domestic science is not taught in this school.

No. 3 School (Port Elgin).

This school is situated at Port Elgin and is under charge of Mr. Thos. Jones. There is no instruction given in this school other than the public school training. The attendance is satisfactory.

Taken as a whole the Indians of Cape Croker compare favourably with any of their white neighbours. Almost every family subscribes for a paper or magazine, especially one relating to agriculture.

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They manifest a great improvement in their farms and the beautifying of their homes. Many are putting up better houses, which show a cultivated taste in the plan and decoration.

Another effect of education is apparent in the care they take of their teeth and the good use they make of the dentist.

The greatest drawback to the advancement of the reserve is the fact that a number of the young men who have been benefited by education, instead of developing their home resources, are more attracted by the ready money they receive in the mills, docks, and boats than by the slow income of the farm. Surrounded by opportunities to spend, the money is gone as soon as earned.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled	128
Average attendance	52
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial school	34
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial school	5

Mr. Sutherland, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are five schools in this agency, two on the Oneida of the Thames reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

No. 2, Oneida School.

This school is a frame building conveniently situated and in good repair. Levi Williams, the teacher, is a native of this reserve and is doing good work. One pupil is expecting to try her high school entrance at mid-summer. A grant of \$9 was awarded to the pupils by the department for prizes, which were distributed by him for regularity, punctuality and good behaviour. There are about 33 pupils who attend this school.

No. 3, Oneida School.

This building was erected two years ago. It has a basement, furnace and teacher's 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 for the past two and a half years and has done excellent work. They had a vegetable garden in the grounds last summer. There are about 26 pupils attending this school.

River Settlement School.

The River Settlement school is very pleasantly situated on the high banks of the river Thames. It is a frame building in good repair. Miss Vining, a qualified teacher, is doing good work. Sewing is taught the girls and they are making satisfactory progress.

Back Settlement School.

This school is also a frame building of fair size. The teacher is Mr. Lyman Fisher, a Chippewa Indian, who has been quite successful. There are about 28 children who attend this school and all take an interest in their work.

Bear Creek School.

This school, a frame building 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. Miss McDougall, who has taught this school for the past four years, is again in charge and is doing her best to advance her pupils and is meeting with much success. During the past two summers the teacher and pupils have made a garden in the school grounds and have grown a variety of vegetables and flowers. The attendance here is small, there being only about 20 children of school age on the reserve.

General Remarks.

The schools on the reserve are well kept, being clean and neat. The parents of the Indian children are taking more interest in having their children attend the schools, as they realize the benefits to be received.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Chapleau boarding school is situated half a mile from the town limits, on lot 2, section 6, township of Chapleau, containing 165 acres. There are 15 acres under cultivation and some 10 more might be cleared for the farm, the remainder is rocky with low marshy land here and there, some portions of which would make fair pasture.

The main building contains the dormitories for the boys and girls and bedrooms for the staff upstairs, while on the ground floor are the kitchen, dining-room, wash-room and office. A summer kitchen was added this year and the interior put in good repair at a cost of \$605. There is a second building about 100 yards distant from the main structure which is used as a class and recreation room. Fully 50 children can be accommodated here. There are also a large wood-shed, chicken-house and boat-house.

A path was cut out through the bush connecting the school with the public road leading across the new bridge into the town. A small bridge, large enough to bear a team of horses with a wagon, was built over a creek on this path. Unfortunately it does not seem to have been made long enough nor raised sufficiently to guard against the spring freshets, as the bridge was floating and moved out of position a few weeks ago. A small expenditure would remedy this defect.

Accommodation.—It appears that a mistake was made in the measurements of the dormitories last year. Instead of thirteen, there is accommodation for eighteen in the three dormitories. As I reported last year, the quarters available for the staff are poor and they are longing for better.

Heating and lighting.—Ordinary wood stoves and oil lamps are used. Lanterns are found a great convenience and only these are allowed to be carried about. The supply of wood from the school lot is rapidly diminishing, as there were only bunches of trees here and there to start with.

Recreation.—Besides the drill exercises the boys and girls are encouraged to engage in the usual sports, they do not seem to be slow in taking advantage of their opportunities in this direction.

Farm and garden.—Very little was done in this line last summer, as on account of the impassable condition of the road, no team could be taken over. It was an exceptional season. This was what led to the idea of cutting out the road through the bush on a ridge and building the bridge. The garden, however, was sown as usual and produced a fair result.

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Industries.—The needs of the school in the way of wood and water provide opportunities of work for the boys. They are also taught how to work on the farm and garden and assist generally in keeping the premises tidy and in repair. The girls are instructed in all branches of domestic science.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	62
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	13

Mr. C. J. Picotte, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The present teacher is Mr. James Oliver, B.A., who is a man of very good ability and patience. He takes great trouble in adopting all kinds of methods to develop the intelligence of the children under his care and I think he succeeds fairly well, considering the attendance of some of the children. Those near the school are pretty regular in fine weather, but none too good in bad weather, the fault of which is with the parents.

There are some very good scholars on the reserve and the younger element seem to make good use of what they learn at school in their manners and morals. If the progress of education is a little slow, still it is very noticeable.

Last summer there were some prizes given, which seems to have created more ambition than usual and the teacher will give some prizes at Christmas, which I think is a very good idea.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	174
Number of pupils enrolled	27
Average attendance	13
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school . .	53

Mr. J. P. Wright, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Day Schools.

The school at Manitou Rapids is the only day school at present in this agency. The school-house is an old log building, of very little value. There are 19 children of school age belonging to this reserve, and during the past quarter there were 16 children on the roll; 12 boys and 4 girls, and were classified as follows:—

Standard I	14
“ II	1
“ III	1

The attendance during the year was 7, and the progress unsatisfactory, owing to the irregular attendance; it seems impossible to get a regular attendance at the day schools here, owing chiefly to the nomadic habits of these people.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the Couchiching reserve No. 16A on Rainy lake.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.; an Oblate brother and five sisters.

There have been 9 girls and 11 boys admitted and 1 boy and 5 girls discharged, during the year. Of those discharged two girls have been married, and are living on the reserve, and are doing well. I have kept an eye on the ex-pupils of this agency and I consider the effect of education on the reserve life very good, as they are more intelligent, live better, dress better and are cleaner and healthier.

At present there are 53 pupils attending this school, but they have not all been admitted. Those that have been admitted are 24 boys and 24 girls, they are all in good health and are making good progress in their studies; there have been two deaths at this school during the year.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	16
"	II	7
"	III	14
"	IV	11

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	13

The agent, Mr. J. R. Bouchier, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Georgina Island School.

The Georgina Island school-house is a frame structure on a cement foundation, 24 x 28 about 10½ feet between floor and ceiling and has a seating capacity for all the pupils. It is furnished with new seats and desks. The building is in good repair and comfortable.

Mr. George Cork, the teacher, has a first-class provincial certificate and appears to take great interest in his work, but feels rather discouraged at the slow progress made by many of the pupils owing in a great measure, he thinks, to hearing only the Indian language spoken in their homes, and it does appear strange that, although these people speak and even write very fair English, and are continually in contact with English-speaking people, they still cling to the use of the Indian language in their homes. I find in a few instances where the English language is a little used in the family, these pupils make the best progress in the school.

On my visit to the school on the 24th instant I found 22 pupils in attendance: 14 boys and 8 girls; the number of school age in the band being 27.

As to the effect of education on the ex-pupils, I have very little to say, a few are industrious and lead good clean lives, but many are without any ambition to better themselves and just live from day to day.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average of attendance	18

Mr. Patrick Rankins, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

This school is in charge of Miss Leona M. Schruder, who has taught for five years and has given good satisfaction. The pupils take an interest in their work. Callisthenics and hygiene are taught, also sewing, singing, recitation and marches, and the pupils are making good progress.

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The ex-pupils work out in the lumber camps during the winter, and drive on the river in the spring. They are very industrious.

A new frame school building has been erected on the reserve this spring. It has a large basement and is heated by a furnace. Cooking is taught to the pupils, and the management of this school is first-class in every respect. It is kept clean and in proper order. It is also well ventilated.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	104
Number of pupils enrolled	67
Average attendance	27
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school.	6

A number of the children of this agency attend public schools. Mr. Baxter, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

West Bay.

This school is a fine wooden building with large playgrounds and a very pretty little park and a large garden in which gardening is carried on very successfully by the pupils under the direction of the teacher, who understands the work, having taken a course in the Guelph Agricultural College.

Miss Clotilde Laferrier is in charge of this school, and is doing fine work with the children.

In addition to the usual course of study, cooking and sewing lessons are given once a week and the children take a very great interest in these lessons.

One of the ex-pupils is postmaster and storekeeper on the reserve and is a very good business man.

SHESHGAWANING.

This school is one of the finest school buildings on the Manitoulin Island, being a solid cement building, heated with hot-air furnace, and well lighted and ventilated.

Miss Adèle Duhamel is in charge of the school and is doing very good work.

The average attendance is very good. In addition to the usual course of study, cooking and sewing lessons are given once a week and the children take a great interest in these lessons, as they are anxious to be able to do things the same as other people.

One of Miss Duhamel's ex-pupils is now postmaster on the reserve and is getting along very well with his work.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Children of school age	558
Pupils enrolled at day schools	24
Average attendance	7
Enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	42
Enrolled at Kenora boarding school	47
Enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	19
Enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school	1

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on an arm of the Lake of the Woods known as Shoal lake, on the western side, adjacent to the Indian reserves Nos. 39 and 40, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted by the Presbyterian Church.

This school claims to have about 210 acres of land. A large portion of this is very rocky and unfit for cultivation, while the low spots furnish excellent soil for gardening purposes.

During the past season, a large addition has been built to this school, which adds not only very materially to the appearance of the building, but also to the comfort of the staff and pupils.

On my recent visit to the school, I found much requiring complimentary remarks, both to principal and staff. They, however, are much overworked in all departments of the school.

Heating and fuel.—Heat is supplied by a Gurney furnace, 6 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches diameter and 6 feet high, in which wood is used as fuel. This supplies hot water for all dormitories, laundry, shower-baths and wash-basins.

Water supply.—Water is taken from the east shore of the lake, and is of excellent quality. This is operated by a 6-horse power gasoline motor engine and an air tank 15 feet long by 4 feet in diameter, which sends the water with great force through the mains of the building even to the top flats, and the whole is in first-class order.

Fire protection.—There are six hose reels, two on each flat, one in the boys' and one in the girls'. On each flat, fire-axes are kept near the doors. A steel triangle is hung up to give the alarm when required. Dry-dust extinguishers are posted in every flat, and the children are taught how to make use of them when required. Owing to the erection of the new school-room the fire-escapes formerly in use were taken down, and in the meantime they are without fire-escapes.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least 75 pupils. There are 7 staff bed-rooms including the nurses' room, all well furnished and in proper order. All rooms have very good ventilation. The whole building is lighted with coal oil lamps, which I do not consider safe, especially in the hands of children.

Religion.—Religious instruction is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Prayers are conducted every morning and evening, and on Sunday there is a church service in the morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon and song service in the evening.

Industries taught.—The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, dress-making, mending and knitting. The boys are taught farming, gardening, and the care of stock, and working on the steamer, during the summer.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of 1 horse and 1 pony, 1 yoke of oxen; 8 young stock, 1 bull, 6 cows, 2 pigs, 40 fowl, 1 deer. All these are well housed and fed and cared for.

Amusements.—The pupils play at football, hockey, skating, baseball, calisthenics, checkers and crokinole, and general outdoor sports.

<i>Class room.</i> —Standard	I.	71	Standard	IV.	13
	“	II.	“	V.	3
	“	III.	“	VI.	2

I was particularly pleased with the manner in which the pupils read and pronounce their words. In spelling and writing, the progress is excellent. The children appear to understand what they are reading perfectly, and are anxious to know more. In fact the improvement made is very marked in all branches.

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The school-room is a model one in every respect, ventilation is perfect. The ceiling is high with large windows which give good light, and all is in perfect order.

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted by the Rev. Father G. Leonard, as principal, assisted by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

The building is frame, brick veneered on stone foundation. The size of the building is:—outside length, 112 ft., width, 38 ft., and three-stories high, with a lean-to kitchen and cook-room, 12 x 70 ft. and 12 ft. high brick veneered.

<i>Pupils on roll.</i> —Boys, 25.		Girls, 22.		
Standard	I	9	3	Total 12
Standard	II	2	1	“ 3
Standard	III	12	6	“ 18
Standard	IV	1	8	“ 9
Standard	V	1	4	“ 5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		25	22	“ 47

The progress made is first-class in all branches, particularly in writing, reading and spelling, and the knowledge of what they are reading about.

Outside buildings.—These consist of 1 large stable, engine-house, pump-house, two boat-houses, two hen-houses, wood shed, outside closet, not now in use, priest's house, and shed, carpenter shop and laundry, gasoline boat, also two large canoes.

This school is fitted up with all the latest and best modern conveniences, bath and closets in all dormitories, as well as wash basins, hot and cold water, and lighted by electricity. The heating is done by a large wood furnace in the basement, placed on cement floors. There are three fire-escapes on the outside of the school. Fire hose is placed in all corridors, as well as dust fire-extinguishers. Axes and other fire appliances are ready for use at a moment's notice. Fire drill is also practised regularly.

Water supply.—This is taken from the Lake of the Woods, pipes having been laid out about 500 feet to where the water is pure and good, and is pumped up to the buildings with a gasoline engine and compressed air tanks, which send it with great force through all the buildings. The gasoline engine is also fitted up with a circular saw to cut the wood for all the school.

Ventilation.—I found on my visit that ventilation is perfect in all rooms, dormitories, halls and class-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, cook-room and basement, and throughout the whole building.

Amusements.—These consist of hockey, skating, football, tobogganing; lacrosse and baseball in summer. Checkers, dominoes and other house games, calisthenics and dumbbells are practised regularly.

Industries taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, dressmaking and general housework, and the boys farming, gardening and care of stock.

Health of pupils.—This has been very good, during the year. The children are bright, happy and contented, are well and neatly clothed, and well boarded, as the food supplied is of the best, and in abundance.

Land owned by the school.—There is said to be 40 acres, only a small portion of this is fit for cultivation, as it is very rocky and rough.

Live stock.—This consists of 2 horses, 2 cows, 175 fowl.

Ex-Pupils.—Some of them are doing very well, while others are not getting on as

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well as they should do, but on the whole they are making an effort to make themselves homes and give evidence of what they have been taught while at the school

Assabaska Day School.

This school was closed on June 12, 1912. The teacher, after nearly four years' labour in doing her best to make the school a success, and finding she could not do so, got discouraged, and resigned, and it is still closed. Day schools in this district have been a failure, and I fear will always be such.

Islington Day School.

This school was opened by Mr. G. C. Smith, in June, and closed again, owing to lack of attendance. The teacher was not satisfied to keep it open any longer, finding he could not make a success of the work.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	435
Number of pupils enrolled.	134
Average attendance.	71
Number of children at Shingwaulk Home.	10
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial school	59

Mr. Wm. McLeod, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—
There are seven day schools in this agency, as follows:—

Wikwemikong boys', Mr. Chas. J. Kelly, teacher.
Wikwemikong girls', Miss Mary E. Cushing.
Wilwemikongsing, Miss Emily Frawley.
South Bay, Miss Elizabeth A. Lensch.
Whitefish Lake, Miss Mary M. Plean.
Sucker Creek, Mr. F. Lyle Sims.
Sheguiandah, Mr. T. V. LeStrange.

These schools are in charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for some years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England, the other five schools are Roman Catholic.

At South Bay and Wikwemikongsing the teachers take care of several children during the week, whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At Whitefish Lake, South Bay, and Wikwemikongsing the teachers give the girl pupils instruction in cooking, sewing, and knitting, and some of them are capable of making their own garments, the department supplying the materials in addition. The Whitefish Lake school, which was without a teacher last year, has been opened since commencement of September quarter. It was the intention of the band to have a new school erected on the reserve, but changes were made and the old school was repaired. The teacher, Miss Plean, is doing good work there and has a fair attendance of pupils, although isolated to a certain extent. It is situated on the reserve four miles south of Naughton, on the Sudbury and Soo line of the C. P. R.

A number of the Indian parents are greatly pleased with the interest taken by the department in their children's future in regard to education.

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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 a few years ago not many of the children on some of the reserves could understand the English language, while to-day mostly all the children attending the day schools speak it quite readily. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added this year, and hygienic instructions are being introduced.

Besides the day schools referred to in this agency, there is also the Wikwemikong boys' and girls' industrial schools at Wikwemikong. The different departments of these institutions are managed by the most competent persons obtainable. They are making every effort to improve and strengthen the condition and character of their pupils.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	57
Average attendance	34
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5
Number of children attending the Mount Elgin Institute	4

The following is the report of the Indian agent, Mr. Edwin Beattie, on the school in this agency:—

This school is of brick and modern in every particular. It has desks to accommodate 60 pupils and a furnace in a cement basement. It is well lighted and the ventilation is good. The school is situated in the centre of the reserve and most of the parents take an interest in the education of their children. Some are unable to send them regularly on account of being absent from the reserve engaged in various employments, making it difficult to attain a high average attendance. Mr. A. Beith Gardiner, who is in charge, is a very painstaking, conscientious teacher. Under his instruction the children are maintaining steady progress in all the branches taught them. They all have a good knowledge of English, learning new words quickly. The second and third classes would compare very favourably with any other schools. The children are drilled daily in calisthenics. On the last day of the fall term a concert was held and the pupils rendered 50 selections creditably before their parents and a number of white visitors.

The effect of education on the reserve is noticeable, principally that it always fashions a number of leading men who are intelligent and capable to do business in public matters creditably.

The ex-pupils are mostly engaged as mechanics and their services seem to be always in demand, showing that their education has been of permanent value to them.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There is but one school building on this reserve, brick veneered, well equipped with modern seats, slate blackboards, and every thing necessary for school work.

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The building is situated near the centre of the reserve, on 15 acres of land, reserved for school and public purposes. I have visited the school several times during the year and always found it clean, orderly, and well kept. The subjects taught are those taken up generally by the public schools of Ontario. Hygiene and calisthenics are taught regularly with good results.

Since the summer holidays this school has been taught by Harry N. Jennings, a faithful and energetic teacher who is doing everything in his power to advance the pupils.

We look for a much higher average attendance this year, parents have been notified that the school regulations will be enforced against all those neglecting to send their children to school, without a reasonable excuse.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Number of children of school age	264
Number of pupils enrolled	130
Average attendance	49
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	15
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	4

Mr. Joseph R. Stainton, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

There are four day schools, the Western, Central, Mission and Eastern brick conveniently located, thereby affording ample accommodation for all children on this reservation.

Western School.

This school is located about two miles east of the village of Shannonville, having one acre of playground well fenced, nicely covered with sod, on an elevated piece of ground, having a good view of the bay of Quinte and being adjacent to a good public road. It is successfully taught by Miss Ethel M. Picard.

This school is in good repair and supplied with all necessary equipment as required by the Provincial School Act. The present teacher has only taught three quarters, and I certainly was surprised on my last visit to find the pupils making such rapid advancement.

Central School.

This school is located about two miles east of the Western school and two miles south of it on an elevated piece of ground, containing one acre of playground, fenced and covered with sod, having a good view of the bay and close to the public road. It affords ample accommodation for the children living in the southern part of the reservation. Miss Florence E. Fletcher is the teacher, 26 scholars are on the roll. This school is in fine condition, having had a new oak floor laid and oiled, desks nearly new, equipped with all material required by the Provincial School Act. The teacher appears to be energetic and thorough in her work, but the pupils are somewhat behind in their work, owing, possibly, to this school having been closed for six months, on account of not being able to secure a teacher. However, the pupils are now making rapid progress and on my last visit a noticeable improvement was observed.

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Mission School.

The Mission school is located about three miles north of the Central school on a hill in a grove and can be seen from nearly every part of the reserve, and is an ideal location for a school. The ground, being shaded by trees and covered with good sod, could not well be surpassed for a playground. Alexander Leween, a member of this band, has taught this school for four or five years with fair success. There are 20 pupils on the roll.

The school is in good condition, having hardwood floors and is well lighted. The desks are in good condition and it is well supplied with maps and other requirements. The teacher appears to be energetic, thorough and painstaking with the pupils, who seem to be making fair progress.

Eastern School.

This school is located about two miles from the town of Deseronto, on the eastern part of the reservation, having a playground of one acre covered with sod. It is fenced and close to the main travelled road. Irwin Brant, the teacher, is a member of this band and has taught about one year. There are 29 pupils on the roll.

During the summer holidays considerable repairs were made to this school. The walls have been tuckpointed and the foundation repaired. A new oak floor was laid and oiled, also oak floors in the ante-rooms. A large cement approach was made and new stops were put on the windows and the blackboards were painted, all of which places this school in fine condition and very comfortable. It is well lighted and supplied with maps and all other requirements.

General Remarks.

These schools compare very favourably with the rural schools in the surrounding townships. I am pleased to state that the results of education on the members of this band have been manifested in various ways. Two, who are medical men, have made a great success. Another young man is in his third year at a medical college and I am informed he is a bright student, having passed his examinations very creditably. Some of them, who are school teachers, are teaching in cities of the United States, others who are bookkeepers, mechanics of different kinds, railroad engineers and various other occupations requiring education, prove conclusively that the Indian can be educated to fill any position equally with that of the white man. This in my opinion shows that the department has made no mistake in its untiring zeal manifested in the education of the Indian, thus placing him on the same level as the white man.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age	143
Number of pupils at day schools	107
Average attendance at day schools	47
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	2
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin industrial school	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alexander Logan, reports on this superintendency as follows:—

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I find that the great trouble is to get the children to attend regularly. That seems to be the complaint of the teachers, and I think the only thing to do is to have a good truant officer, which seems hard to get among the Indians. I have a good one at Shawanaga and at Henvey Inlet. The one at Parry Island is very lax in his duty. The children are anxious enough to attend, but the parents will keep them at home on the slightest excuse, which is very annoying to the teacher. It is quite a common thing to see a child 9 years old acting as interpreter for his parents.

We have two schools on Parry Island, one at Gibson, one at Shawanaga, and one at Henvey Inlet.

The Maganatawan reserve is near Byng Inlet and the children go to that school, some two miles distant.

The South French River reserve is on the Pickerel river, and there they have no school. They are ten miles from Henvey Inlet. There are some 16 to 20 children and they would like to have a school there. They are very anxious that the proposed mill site on the Pickerel river should be put through by the department so that there may be a chance of a school being built in the vicinity.

No. 1, Ryerson School, Parry Island Reserve.

This school is on the upper end of the island, about two miles from Parry Sound, a very nice location for a school. The teacher is Mrs. Mary Yarwood, who is fully qualified and experienced, and takes great interest in the pupils. Her main complaint is their irregular attendance. There are two pupils attending the Parry Sound public school; they are progressing favourably; in writing they are hard to beat.

No. 2, Skene School, Parry Island.

This school is situated in the lower end of the settled part of the island, about 9 miles from Parry Sound, rather a nice place in summer, but a bleak, lonely spot in winter. Miss Decaire, an Indian girl from Watha reserve, is the teacher since September last. She is very anxious to teach the few scholars who attend regularly. The school has been painted and new modern seats have been put in. The teacher lives in a neat little cottage about 100 yards from the school, built and furnished by the department.

No. 3, Shawanaga School.

This school is 23 miles west from Parry Sound and about 1 mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station at Shawanaga. The teacher is Miss Tutt, who only took charge on January 6 last. She is an experienced teacher and we hope to have good results in the future. The truant officer is doing his best to make the parents keep their children at school.

No. 4, Henvey Inlet School.

This school is in charge of an Indian named Jos. Partridge, who lives near the school with his wife in a neat little cottage built and furnished by the department. The school is a fine building and fitted with new and up-to-date seats. The school has all been newly painted. The teacher is very industrious. This school has never been favoured with a visit from any school inspector. The Parry Sound inspector says that it is out of his jurisdiction.

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No. 5, Gibson or Watha School.

This school is situated on Gibson reserve, 9 miles from Bala on the Canadian Pacific railway. Miss Edna Atkinson, the teacher, took charge in mid-summer. She is a good experienced teacher and worker. It is a very comfortable school and well built. There are quite a number of the pupils well advanced and some are attending the public school at Bala and are well up to the average white pupil.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	351
Number of pupils enrolled	94
Average attendance	44
Number in attendance at Fort William Orphanage	13
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	8

Mr. R. McKnight, the Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

There is one Indian boarding school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at the city of Fort William and two day schools on the reserve, one at Mountain Village and one at Mission Bay. The work at the boarding school is carried on very successfully and has a very beneficial effect on the Indian pupils attending this institution. One of these pupils recently took the highest honours in the examinations for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at Fort William.

The work of the day schools is quite successful and has a marked influence on the children, most of whom are very bright pupils. The effect of these schools on the reserve life of the pupils and of the parents is distinctly beneficial.

Red Rock Reserve.

There is a day school established at Lake Helen Mission where the attendance is very good at all times and the children make good progress in their studies. The educational work at this school is beneficial, not only to the pupils, but also to their parents, as it tends to elevate the standard of their intelligence generally.

Lake Nipigon—Jackfish Island Reserve.

At this reserve there is a day school, which is fairly well attended at certain periods of the year only, as most of these Indians migrate during the fall and winter seasons on their regular hunting trips, taking the members of their families with them. However, during the spring, summer and early fall seasons there is a good attendance of children at this school.

Their progress is very fair when allowance is made for their short period of attendance in each year, and the effect of education on the pupils and their parents is a strong factor in promoting their general welfare. None of these Indians learn trades, beyond that common amongst most Indians living on reserves, where they build their own houses, canoes, &c. They are too far removed from civilization and the opportunities to take up any other means of living than generally obtains amongst tribes so far removed from the influence of white men.

Pays Plat Reserve.

There is no school at present, nor has there been one for years at this reserve. The band is small in numbers and the children do not total more than ten of school age.

Pic River Reserve.

There is a day school at this reserve, which is well attended during spring and summer and the early fall months, but only a small number attend during the winter months, as the children are nearly all taken away by their parents on their winter hunting expeditions. This school is making fair progress and is having a wholesome effect for good on the children and their parents, as in other cases mentioned, the education of the younger Indians seems to have an elevating influence on the older members of the band.

Long Lake Reserve.

There is no school established at this reserve, and it is doubtful if the attendance would warrant the opening of a school, as these Indians are away from their reserve for at least nine or ten months in the year and take their families with them.

In conclusion, I beg to state that only a few of the Indians within this agency have learned trades. Some of the young men have taken up certain lines of trade or work as labourers in cases where they live close to towns or cities, but generally speaking they follow their usual occupations as trappers, hunters, guides and bushmen. In some cases the girls take up places as domestic servants, but as a rule they follow the usual customs of reserve life.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	70
Number of pupils enrolled.	70
Average attendance.	28

Miss Eva McBain is in charge of this school and continues to meet with splendid success considering the disadvantages under which she has to work in the way of rather poor accommodation and irregularity of attendance. The department proposes to erect during the coming summer a modern two-roomed school-house with teacher's residence combined. This will provide ample accommodation for all the children of school age on the reserve and provision is also being made to give practical instruction in gardening, as proper land has been secured for the purpose. Mr. Myers, the Indian agent, in reporting on this school states that there are a number of very bright boys and girls in attendance, and the truant officer, who was lately appointed, has been a great help in maintaining a more regular attendance.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	57
Number of pupils enrolled.	51
Average attendance.	24

Mr. William McFarlane, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Mississaugas of Rice Lake.

The school on this reserve is very prettily situated, being built very close to the shore of Rice lake, which makes it very bright for both teacher and pupils. This school was built only a very few years ago. The white people of S.S. No. 11, Otonabee, bought the lot on which the school is built from the Rice Lake band with the promise

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that the Indian children should always have the privilege of attending the school with the white children. This has been a great advantage to the Indians, as there is always a first-class teacher engaged for the school. I think that there is a decided improvement each year, as some of them will now be as well educated as the white children.

Mississaugas of Mud Lake.

Here, they have a very nice comfortable school-room, but for a good many years they might almost as well have had no teacher at all. This reserve is not as well located as Rice lake, it being an island they are left almost to themselves, not having as many opportunities to mingle with the whites, which makes it more difficult to secure a teacher to come here, at least one who would be any benefit to them. However, at New Year we secured a new teacher, and trust there will be a decided improvement in the education of the children by the end of the year.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	89
Number of pupils enrolled.	72
Average attendance.	35
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	19
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	21

Mr. R. C. Palmer, the Indian agent, submits the following report on the schools in this agency:—

There are three schools connected with the band, one at St. Clair, one at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point. The St. Clair school is the largest, having 35 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 20. Kettle Point has 17 on the roll with a better average attendance of 12. Stony Point has 10 on the roll with an average attendance of 6.

The department is fortunate in having three most worthy teachers. Too much cannot be said of the painstaking and successful methods of Miss Matthews, who has taught St. Clair school for about twelve years. Mrs. Angus George, at Kettle Point, has taught there several years, with splendid results and great satisfaction to the section. Miss Agnes Weaver is on her second year at Stony Point. She has no professional training, but is very much enamoured with her work, and is much beloved and respected by the parents and pupils, and is doubtless doing a good work, and having an excellent influence on the reserve.

The teachers do not confine themselves to books, but teach the girls sewing, and the boys are occupied, while the girls sew, in moulding with plasticine. Small flower gardens are cultivated and the children doing the work are taught the art, as well as of some of the natures and habits of plants. There are 89 pupils of school age belonging to the reserves, but 21 are attending Mt. Elgin Institute, which would indicate that four are absent in other places.

With reference to the general effects of education upon the Indians, as with the whites, these are varied. Quite a few are making good. Some have become teachers, some stenographers, &c., and are earning fair salaries. Some turn their less education to good use in keeping accounts of their annual proceedings, quantities of grains and vegetables raised, together with stock and proceeds of sales, &c. There are quite a few who speak excellent English and are able to enter intelligently into the current topics of the day. On the whole I think the results of education are most encouraging, and the more the Indians are taught to see and appreciate the advantages of a fair education, the more will the greater benefits be manifest.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	75
Number of pupils enrolled..	93
Average attendance..	66
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute..	9

Mr. Thomas A. Stout, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

French Day School.

This school is some seven miles back on the reserve. It is a good substantial brick building with spacious playgrounds. The teacher, T. J. Wallace, who has had charge of the school for a number of years, shows by his teaching that he thoroughly understands the peculiarities in the nature of Indian children and handles them so as to get the best results.

Scotch Settlement School.

Mrs. Robb, the teacher in this school, is doing good work and is very thorough in anything she undertakes. Besides the regular studies, sewing is being taught and some very creditable work is turned out.

Saugeen Village School.

Although all three schools are good brick buildings, this school far outclasses the others and is a building that would do credit to any city. Miss Ruxton, the teacher, has been very successful with the Indian children, both in maintaining the best of order and in the progress of her pupils.

General Remarks.

Speaking generally of education on this reserve, the Indians, both old and young, seem to appreciate more than ever the value of an education and, although it sometimes is hard to get the children to attend regularly, this difficulty is gradually disappearing. Considering the difficulties that all Indian children have to contend with, I am highly pleased to note the progress that is being made. Everything in the line of equipment that would have a tendency to promote the cause of education is being supplied. Those best educated reap beneficial results of their education in that they are chosen, for not only offices on the reserve, but positions of trust among the white people.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	192
Number of pupils enrolled..	134
Average attendance..	54
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home..	3
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage..	1
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School	13

Mr. A. D. McNabb, the Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

Garden River, Church of England.

This school is in charge of Mr. Lucien F. Hardyman, a very painstaking teacher, and the pupils in his school are making very fair headway. I find Mr. Hardyman of great assistance to me in visiting the sick and reporting to me their condition.

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Garden River, Roman Catholic.

This school is in charge of the Misses Isabella and Ida Reid. I find that these teachers take great interest in their work and the pupils are very intelligent-looking children. They are well trained and showing good progress in their studies. The attendance is not very good during the winter months, but nearly all attend during the summer.

Goulais Bay.

This school has been closed from the summer holidays till January 13, for want of a teacher. At the beginning of the year the services of Miss Annie Kehoe were secured, and from her previous record as a teacher some good results are looked for. I have not had the pleasure of visiting the school since she took charge.

MICHIPICOTEN.

This school has been closed since October. I have not visited it either, but I am informed that the former teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is on her way back from Winnipeg to take charge of the school.

BATCHAWANA.

This is a new school, opened on October 2, 1912, and was in charge of Miss Pilon, from Sudbury, up to October 22, when she left. It was closed then till November 18, when we were so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Margaret Mallon, who holds a high-grade certificate and who was highly recommended to us as a capable teacher. She also is in charge as field matron in Batchawana. We have no school-house of our own in this place, but we have leased the Roman Catholic church from the Rev. Father Richards at a rental of \$30 per annum. From reports received, Miss Mallon is doing good work both in school and as visiting matron. I have not had the pleasure of visiting this school since it was started.

This is the first time that any of these children have had an opportunity of attending school and I am told that they are very regular, although the school is situated at the extreme end of the settlement, and some of the children have to walk nearly two miles to school.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	5

Mr. A. W. Williams, Indian agent, writes of this school as follows:—

The school attended by the Indian children on this reserve is situated near the centre of the reserve. The whites purchased a school site from the Indians and erected a comfortable school-house. It is a union school of white and Indian children.

The trustees have had a great deal of trouble in securing a good teacher, and every time there is a change made we have trouble in getting the Indian children to attend. They appear to be bashful or afraid of strangers.

Mr. Urquhart has charge of this school and satisfactory progress is being made.

There are eleven children on this reserve of school age, but only five of them attend regularly. The parents are not very ambitious to have their children attend school, where they can procure a modern education.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.....	806
Number of pupils enrolled.....	542
Average attendance.....	219
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.....	90

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, has submitted a report on the Six Nations reserve which is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. Of these, three frame buildings were erected during the past year at a cost of about \$1,900 each. The old building at No. 3 is moved to Sour Springs, and was opened as No. 8 school after Easter. 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, the Methodist and the Anglican Missions, five Indians appointed 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. Necessary repairs were subsequently made.

Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed 7 are Indians and 5 whites. The difficulty of securing qualified teachers is still great. There have been four changes in the staff during the year, mainly caused by the want of suitable boarding houses for teachers. Our teachers joined the Brant County teachers in a convention last fall in Brantford. Mr. T. W. Standing resigned his position of inspector owing to his other inspectoral duties requiring all his time. Mr. John Clark, teacher of No. 2 school, Ohsweken, has been appointed, in addition to his duties as teacher, as it has not been possible to secure a regular county inspector. He has made regular visits to all the schools.

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. Carelessness of some parents, and poverty of others, are some 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 4 are attending Caledonia High School, 1 Hamilton Collegiate Institute, 4 Brantford Collegiate Institute, 1 Brantford Conservatory of Music, 1 is in his final year at McMaster University (he graduated as B.A. this week), 1 at McGill Medical College, 4 are in hospitals training as nurses, 7 are teachers on the reserve, 1 is clerk in the Indian office, Brantford, 4 are graduate nurses, 2 practise medicine in the States, and 1 is assistant medical officer on the reserve.

General.—The Council has as usual been keenly alive to the benefits of education. It has offered 5 scholarships of \$100 each to teachers to assist them in qualifying at the Normal schools. A night school has been in operation at Ohsweken during the winter months under Mr. John Clark.

The scholarships offered by the department of \$100 each to assist 5 students at High schools have been taken up, and the students are doing well.

Speaking generally, I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing good work, but owing to the several changes of teachers, progress has been checked in some schools.

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STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils enrolled	131
Average attendance	84

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has submitted a report on the educational work in this agency, which is as follows:—

Nipissing School.

This school is situated on the Nipissing reserve at Beauceage bay; the site being ideal for school purposes. The building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, besides providing comfortable living quarters for the teacher.

There are large grounds in connection with the school, which are well kept.

Miss Tackney, the teacher at this school, takes an active interest in the routine of work in connection. The department has made considerable necessary improvements to the building besides fencing the grounds.

The attendance at this school has not been as good as in former years. This is owing to a number of the Indians, together with their families, removing from the vicinity of the school. This is more noticeable during the winter months when they remove from the reserve to follow hunting. The children in attendance are progressing in their studies, and appear to show a very active interest to learn.

In addition to the general routine of work, the children are taught sewing and gardening, and in addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics have been added and hygienic instruction.

The building is kept clean and in good condition.

Garden Village.

The school building at this place is of good size for the number of pupils in attendance, with suitable grounds adjoining, furnishing ample accommodation.

A noticeable feature of this school is the steady 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 work.

The parents residing in the vicinity of the school take great interest in the education of their children, which assists greatly in having a good attendance. The building is warm and comfortable and kept clean together with the school grounds. In addition to the general routine of studies, calisthenics has been added as well as hygienic instruction. The girls are taught sewing and knitting.

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 till the following spring.

Miss Mary Honan, who has a second-class certificate, has been in charge of the school during the past summer and takes a very active interest in the work, especially, the regular attendance at school. The general routine of study is followed. The children in attendance 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.

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The attendance is good and the children are making excellent progress in their studies.

The children in attendance at the schools in this agency are making good progress in their studies.

The general effect of education is, without doubt, good; not only to the pupils themselves but also on the reserves. The older people are in favour of educating their children. They realize the advantages to be derived. The most noticeable feature is that the children can all understand the English language; this progress has been made only by attendance at the Indian schools. The children are, as a rule, 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, education has proven beneficial to them in a marked degree. This is noticeable in their manner of living, care of their dwellings, and a desire to improve their surroundings. Boys who previously attended school appear to do better at their different vocations, and from a financial source the Indians are beginning to realize that as their vocations of hunting and fishing are becoming depleted they will have to seek other sources of employment and in which an education will be beneficial to them.

While there are always a few exceptions, there is not any doubt that the Indian schools have proved very beneficial to the children attending them and also to the Indians on the reserves.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	89
Number of pupils enrolled	106
Average attendance	49
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial School	13

Mr. Samuel Hagan, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Lorhena Shaddeau, a young lady of good attainments, and well qualified for the work in hand.

The school-house is a commodious building, with modern desks and has been repaired during the past summer, by putting in a good hardwood floor, and there is a well of pure water with a modern pump quite close to the school.

There are ten children on the reserve, and they all attend. They are taught the usual studies, and also knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture, agriculture and botany.

Mississauga Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Lillian McGoey, who has proven herself very energetic.

The attendance has increased greatly; there are twenty-five children on the reserve and all attend regularly and are doing well.

They are taught the usual studies, and also knitting, sewing, cooking and horticulture.

The school-house is very comfortable, with two rooms on the ground floor for the use of the teacher.

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Serpent River Indian School.

This school is taught by Mrs. J. H. MacKay. She is an old servant of the department, having taught Indian schools for a great many years.

There are 28 children on the reserve, and 27 of them are attending school regularly.

The school grounds were fenced lately, and we were ordered to put a new roof on the school-house, but it was impossible to obtain shingles when we wanted them, and now the weather is unsuitable.

The pupils are doing fairly well, and of late the attendance has been good.

Spanish River Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Margaret Cadotte. It is situate on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in good repair, with rooms on the ground floor for the teacher.

The attendance at this school has been small owing to the fact that some of the children lived too far from the school. The department has made provision for housing and feeding those children who, on account of the distance, could not attend school regularly. Twelve children live on the north side of the reserve, and all are enrolled in the register.

This school has been vacant for some time and the children had forgotten what they had learned, but at present they are getting along very well.

Sagamook Indian School.

The teacher in this school is Miss Rose Fagan, and the school is situated on the south side of Spanish River reserve. This is the finest school building in my agency. We have our school grounds fenced and otherwise improved.

There are 27 children on the reserve and 18 attending.

They are taught the usual studies, and knitting, sewing, cooking and horticulture. The others are living too far from the school to attend.

There are about 28,000 acres of land on this reserve, and the people are settled in different parts.

Speaking generally of educational matters in this agency, the parents seem to take more interest in the education of their children than heretofore, and not only are the children benefited, but also the parents.

We have an excellent staff of teachers who are doing their best to have the children succeed, and the visits they make to the Indian houses are worthy of mention. When the teacher goes to an Indian house and the old people are not able to speak English, the children act as interpreters, which pleases them very much.

Most of the children in this agency can speak and understand the English language, and this has a tendency to improve the personal appearance, conversation and general surroundings. The houses are cleaner, the sanitary conditions are better looked after, and the Indians are better dressed and fed. I cannot see much difference among the boys, but there is a marked difference among the girls. They strive to be neat and tidy, and they make excellent domestics.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	108
Number of pupils enrolled.	82
Average attendance.	38
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	6
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	14

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Mr. J. B. McDougall, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two day schools on the reserve and both are well attended. The No. 1 school on the west side of the reserve, near the St. Clair river, is taught by Miss E. Bissel, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The No. 2 school on the southern portion of the reserve, is taught by Josephine Sampson, an Indian of this reserve. 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 than the ex-pupils of the industrial schools. When they arrive home from the industrial schools, having no means, they generally associate with a class that works away from a reserve. They make good wages, but live up to them. The ex-pupils of the reserve schools, having always had a home influence, are more apt to work at home and save their wages. Twelve pupils of this reserve attend the industrial school at Mount Pleasant, Mich., 14 at the Shingwauk Home and 6 at Mount Elgin Institute. Education has a tendency to improve their morals and make them law-abiding citizens.

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. 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.

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 received financial aid from the department.

The Chapleau boarding school is reported on fully by Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, under Chapleau agency.

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MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	13
Average attendance	7
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	59
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	2
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 has about 10 acres rented for gardening purposes. The church authorities have purchased a quarter-section of land, two miles from the school, which is being broken up and cropped each year, by the school pupils. The school building is now undergoing improvements, which when completed will bring it up to the terms of agreement between the church and the department. This school will be rated in class A and entitled to draw the per capita grant of \$125 per annum for each pupil entered in the school on the authority of the department.

The pupils who attend this school are drafted from the following reserves, Waywayseecappo's 31, Keeseekoowenin's 13, Rolling River 4, Birdtail Sioux 5, Valley River 5, Sturgeon Lake 1; total 59.

Miss E. R. McCurdy, who holds a first-class certificate, is the teacher, and so far, the progress made, especially with the younger girls, has been satisfactory. Very little progress is noticed amongst the boys, but it is to be hoped, when the improvements to the building are completed and a new, efficient staff appointed, who will take the proper interest in their duties, that the work in the school will be done to the satisfaction of the department.

The cottage hospital in connection with the boarding school in charge of Dr. R. Wheeler and Nurse Highet, does excellent work. The elder girl pupils also receive training, taking turns as assistants to Nurse Highet.

The routine of school duties 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, laundry and kitchen, and the older boys farming, care of stock, &c., and the younger boys doing the necessary chores needed about the school building and hospital.

There are ten graduates this year, 4 boys and 6 girls, who leave the school on January 1, 1913.

The graduates of 1911 are all doing very well. Three of the girls have married, viz., Bella Badger, 0162; Evelyn Cardinal, 0164; Sarah Buffalo, 0131. These three have married good young men, the husbands of the two former are graduates of Indian schools, and the latter never attended any school. From reports received from the principal of the Birtle boarding school, these young women are putting the education received at school to good practical use. All have good homes and keep them in excellent order; have their regular days for cleaning house and doing their weekly washing.

Julia Swain, 0144; Clara Boyer, 0150; Marie Mentuck, 0115, have been employed as domestics, and in most cases have given good service to their employers. Jean Norquay, 0161, lives with her guardian, Chief George Bone, of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, one of the best homes on the reserve. She assists in the housework, sewing, and the kitchen. She is a very competent housekeeper. She is also organist for the new Indian church, Presbyterian, and performs her duties creditably. Maggie Calvin, 0160, lives with Mr. Thomas Stevenson, missionary, on the Pasqua's reserve, and has an excellent home, and is making good use of the practical education received while attending school.

George Blackface, No. 111, has not settled down to farm work on his reserve; he prefers to move about amongst his friends, and although a fairly good worker, under stress, he manages to earn sufficient to keep himself well clothed.

The graduates reported on in my last report are keeping up their good record. Frank and Willie Seaton had 50 acres of oats in crop, and threshed 1,340 bushels. They also broke 35 acres, new land. Their wives are good housekeepers and keep their homes clean.

Jos. H. Mecas had 12 acres of oats in crop, and had only 270 bushels threshed. He has not done as well as I expected the past season, but he was handicapped by being laid up with typhoid fever most of the summer, and was not strong enough to attend to his farm work.

Jared Bunn has still roving notions and spent most of the summer across the line, near the Sisseton agency, South Dakota.

Evan Bird had 12 acres of oats in crop, which threshed out 626 bushels. He has done very well considering that he had the misfortune to lose his team of horses, but getting assistance from his friends on the reserve, he was able to put in the above acreage.

McKay and Alex. Flett have done remarkably well. They had 30 acres of oats in crop, which threshed out 1,433 bushels. They broke 6 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 20 acres. Besides doing this work, they made considerable money working out during the threshing season. They live with their mother and sisters, and keep the home well provided for with all the necessary provisions, clothing, &c., required for the family.

Okanase Day School.

The Okanase day school has been closed since October 31, 1912. The teacher, Miss Murray, resigned, and so far the church authorities did not supply the vacancy. There are 30 children, including two non-treaty children of school age in the Keeseekoowenin's band; 10 are enrolled in the Birtle boarding school, and 13 on the day school register.

The progress made during the time this school was open was not satisfactory. The teacher had no certificate, and the pupils attended very irregularly. These pupils can be drafted to the Birtle boarding school, on the completion of the improvements to that building. The Christmas tree entertainment was held in the church on the reserve; the programme of selections, &c., was given by the pupils of this school, and each number was rendered as well as the average public country school entertainments.

With the exception of a number on the Rolling River reserve, the Indians on all the reserves in this agency are in favour of having their children educated; in fact a great number object to their children having to do too much chore work at school, to the neglect of a higher English education. This is very encouraging, and as soon as the improvements are completed to the Birtle boarding school, and an efficient staff engaged, there should be very little difficulty in getting the requisite number of children, 75, for the institution.

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Both these schools are Presbyterian, and missionaries are located: on the Way-seecappo's, Rev. R. Bailey; Keeseekoowenin's, Rev. Jas. A. Donaghy; Rolling River, Rev. A. Matthews. Rev. W. W. McLaren, principal of the Birtle boarding school, looks after the Bird Tail Sioux reserve. These missionaries keep in touch with all the graduates, when they return to their reserves, and give them advice and supervision when needed. Religious services are also held and Sunday school every Sunday.

There is no doubt that the education of the Indian children is for the good of the race, and the example of the ex-pupils has a beneficial effect on the people of the reserves. Some, of course, are not going ahead as we should like, but these are the exceptions which go to prove the rule. On the whole I think we should be gratified with the progress made and take fresh heart for the future, at the same time remember all the years behind them, and not look for results too soon.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	346
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	151
Average attendance.	64
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander Boarding School.	59
Number of children enrolled at Kenora Boarding School.	5
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School.	26
Number of children enrolled at Brandon Industrial School.	6

Mr. F. W. R. Coleleugh, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six day schools and one boarding school in this agency, situated as follows:—Hole River, Fort Alexander, Black River, Brokenhead, North St. Peters and South St. Peters. The boarding school is on the Fort Alexander reserve. At treaty-time I did not have an opportunity of visiting these schools, as they were all closed.

The school at Hole River is in charge of the Rev. Geo. Smith, a Church of England minister, who appears to be doing very good work, considering the class of children he has to work with.

The Black River school was in charge of George Slater up to July 31, but it was then closed on account of the resignation of the teacher. It was again re-opened on January 27, and Jeremiah Henderson, an Indian of the Fort Alexander band, is the teacher at present.

The Upper Fort Alexander is in charge of the Rev. Chas. H. Fryer, a Church of England minister, who is a very efficient teacher and is doing splendid work with the pupils in his charge.

The Brokenhead school has been closed since May last, owing to the resignation of Miss Bella Monkman, the teacher. Miss Ida N. Favel was appointed to the position of teacher and commenced her duties on November 22. She is doing very good work and has a fairly good attendance.

North St. Peters school is in charge of Peter Harper, an Indian of the St. Peters band, who is doing good work. I visited the school on February 21, and found 11 scholars in attendance.

South St. Peters school was in charge of Miss Margaret Isbister up to February 28, but has been closed since, owing to the resignation of the teacher. I visited this school on February 21 and found only 4 children in attendance, one treaty child and three non-treaty children. The attendance at this school has been falling off of late, owing to the erection of a municipal school in the same locality.

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I visited the Roman Catholic boarding school at Fort Alexander last June, at the time of the annuity payments. The work done there is of a very high order. The children seem to be very pleased with their surroundings. Nothing too good can be said about the Rev. Father Brassard, the principal, and his efficient staff of teachers.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	1,582
Number of pupils enrolled..	200
Average attendance..	73

There are within the limits of the Fisher River agency, as at present constituted, day schools in operation on the following reserves:—Fisher River, Peguis (two, North and South), Berens River, Poplar River, and Grand Rapids. During the past summer a school was conducted for a little over two months on the Bloodvein reserve, by Mr. Joseph Everett. There are no residential schools within the limits of the agency.

Fisher River School.

Good work continues to be done at the Fisher River school by Miss E. N. Jotcham, who succeeded Miss Nash after the summer holidays. The attendance, while not so high as last year, has still been very fair.

Peguis Schools.

The attendance at these schools has not been so satisfactory as it should, owing chiefly to the location of the Indians. Very good work has been done at the south school by Mr. Henry J. Francis, who was the first teacher after the school was opened, but the results at the other school have not been so favourable. The question of consolidating these schools has been brought to the attention of the department and will be given consideration.

Berens River School.

Mr. Joseph Jones, a probationer for the Methodist ministry, took charge of this school on November 12, 1912, and reports received since that date show that very good work is being performed. The attendance, however, has been very small.

Poplar River School.

It is regretted that very little improvement in attendance at this school can yet be reported. A new teacher, Miss Eveline Stedman, was appointed and took charge in the latter part of November and it is hoped that better results will now be obtained.

Grand Rapids School.

The work at this school is receiving fair attention at the hands of the teacher, Mr. Morris. The average attendance is satisfactory, taking into consideration all the conditions. The building is not in good repair, but it will be attended to during the coming season.

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GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	94
Number attending Brandon Industrial School	2
Number attending Elkhorn Industrial School	16
Number attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School	6

Mr. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on the schools in the agency as follows:—
There are no schools on either the Oak Lake or the Oak River reserves.

Quite a number of the children of the Oak River reserve attend Elkhorn industrial school, 6 attend Qu'Appelle Roman Catholic school, and several attend the Brandon boarding school.

The school-house is standing here idle, it has not been opened for school work this last six years.

The general effect of education on the reserve life is beneficial. The ex-pupils live more like white people and follow their ways and customs. They are, most of them, doing well. They farm better than the other Indians, although they have the same tendency to roam and waste their money; their houses are better built, furnished, and kept clean and tidy; their yards are cleared and free from rubbish; stock kept in good condition and their stables ventilated. This is a long step forward.

They are very particular about their personal appearance, neat and clean and wear good clothes.

The chief's house is a good frame building and furnished with tables, chairs, sewing-machine, organ, pictures on the walls, rugs on the floors, and all the family eat at the table with the exception of the old grandmother, who still clings to the old way of living, in spite of all that her grand-daughter-in-law can do. The old Indians make fun of the younger ones if they adopt the white people's customs and mode of dress, especially the squaws, but the old people cannot last for ever, and the prospects for the future generation are brighter.

The Indians need to be taught better business methods and the more education they receive the better they will be able to cope with their white neighbours and transact their business to their own advantage, and the more education they receive the better they can do this, and the less likely are they to fall back on the old pagan customs, such as dog worship, &c. There are some of the old pagans whom nothing will ever change and when they are gone the younger generation will have a better chance and their educational advantages will show up. One Indian says that when his daughter comes home from school he is going to get her to teach him English. She has forgotten nearly all the Sioux language.

The Indians on the Oak Lake reserve are not as far advanced as these Indians, there is more of the pagan element there. Some of the children attend the boarding schools and are doing well. I am doing my best to encourage the Indians to send their children to school, as they secure advantages there that they would not get at home and be warmly housed, clad and fed, as well as taught. At present the mission house is closed on this reserve, but we hope to have another missionary here soon. Religious instruction is of great importance in the education of the Indians. Several of the Christian Indians have been to see me. They think that an improved day school on this reserve would be a great benefit and the younger children could attend and get the early education that they miss so much in their business life. There are nearly 60 children on this reserve who could attend day school, though their parents think they are too young to attend boarding school; they could finish off at the other schools.

I received a letter from Mr. S. J. Jackson stating that Archbishop Matheson had a teacher in view for this reserve, and asked me if I could provide accommodation for

her. I answered 'yes.' I have only been in this work five months and since then have been so busy with other Indian affairs that I have not been able to give as much attention to this matter as I should like to have done.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	1,051
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	170
Average attendance	71
Number enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School	6
Number enrolled at Brandon Industrial School	64
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander Industrial School	2
Number enrolled at Norway House Boarding School	51

Mr. J. G. Stewart, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Norway House Boarding School.

This school is situated at Rossville Mission and the staff is composed of the Rev. J. A. Lousley, principal; Mr. Curley, assistant principal, Miss Armstrong, matron; Miss Deane, sewing teacher; Mr. Chapman, school teacher, and Mr. Wildgoose, outside superintendent.

Miss De Wolff, teacher of the day school, also has a number of the boarding school children in her school, who are in Standard I, and as they finish that standard they are passed on to the class-room taught by Mr. Chapman, of the boarding school.

A few words in regard to the building used as the boarding part of the school. This building was erected some 9 or 10 years ago and I fancy that it was not very well put together, as now it is very cold during the night after the fires are allowed to go down. The cold is very much felt in the teachers' rooms, while the dormitories for the boys and girls are a little more comfortable.

The matron, Miss Armstrong, is a very competent official and thoroughly understands her duties and gives her whole attention to the care of the children and the institution.

Miss Deane in her department as sewing teacher is also well qualified for her duties in needlework and the girls are learning a great and useful accomplishment under her careful training.

Mr. Chapman, teacher of the class-room, is a thoroughly qualified teacher and in the short time he has been here, since August 1, 1912, the scholars are improving wonderfully, so much so, that at the Xmas tree festival held for the benefit of the children of the reserve, I was greatly astonished at the recitations and vocal music that these Indian boys and girls recited and sung.

For quarters ending September and December, 1912, there has been in all 42 pupils enrolled, though of these only 39 have been officially admitted. Until Christmas 20 of these scholars have attended Miss DeWolff's day school, being in Standard I; three of these children have since been returned to Mr. Chapman's class-room.

The health of the children under Mr. Chapman's supervision has been generally good, with the exception of one girl who is suffering from tubercular trouble.

The attendance of the children in residence has been very good, barring the desertions that took place last summer during the holidays.

The children of this class-room are well advanced, a few being in Standard II and some in Standards III and IV, while a few of the larger girls are in Standard V. The methods of teaching are followed out as near to the instructions of the department as possible, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, composition, Canadian history, hygiene and calisthenics being taught.

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The pupils are greatly taken up with the study of hygiene and like it very much. Calisthenics is taught occasionally when there is an opportunity, other studies taking up so much of the teacher's time.

The general health of the children in the boarding school has been very fair, only a few cases of common colds and itch, which are nearly all cured. One girl has tubercular trouble; this is the only case in the school.

The duties of the children in the boarding school are as follows:—The larger girls attend the class-room for half a day, and the other half day is taken up with learning domestic duties, such as sewing, laundry work, cooking, baking, and scrubbing. A few are learning fancy sewing in silk, &c. The smaller girls attend the class-room all day.

Mr. Wildgoose superintends the work outside, and is a very capable official.

Rossville Day School.

Miss DeWolff, the day school teacher, another hard-working official, has also her scholars well in hand, and at this same Xmas tree festival mentioned before, her girls performed the Soldiers' Drill set to music in a very creditable manner, and her small pupils gave an exhibition of kindergarten exercises which was very good for Indian girl scholars as young as they are. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Chapman and Miss DeWolff for the painstaking and excellent manner in which they have taught their scholars.

In the September report pupils who were in Standard I have been advanced to Standard II, in quarter ending December 31, 1912. The attendance has greatly increased in this day school and the children have taken a great deal more interest in their school duties, so that progress is much more favourable.

Some kindergarten work which was kindly sent out for the boarding school children was turned over to this day school, and Miss DeWolff says it is of the greatest value to the children, when they get wearied with their lessons, they turn to the kindergarten exercises, which seem to liven them up and thus prove a great help to the children in their other studies.

The studies adopted for the children of this day school are as follows: reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and drawing. Orally they learn geography and English; they are also taught singing and Bible lessons. Following the instructions of the department calisthenics are taught and the children are greatly improved thereby.

Miss DeWolff as a teacher is well qualified for her position. She takes the greatest care with the children in teaching them, and this seems to be of material advantage to the pupils learning under her, as they strive to please her by being apt in their studies.

R. C. Mission Boarding School and Day School.

This is a semi-boarding school at present, situated on the Jack river, four miles from the agency, and its accommodation is very limited. There are at present only 5 Indian children as boarders and 28 who attend day school irregularly. There are also a small number of half-breed children who are motherless, and who are provided with board and education through the kindness of the principal, the Rev. Father Lecoq. This school, if bigger, would have a much larger attendance.

The staff is composed of the Rev. Father Lecoq, principal, and Sister Marguerite Marie, teacher, and other nuns who look after the comfort and welfare of the children.

The health of the children has been very good, no sickness to speak of.

The methods of teaching are as laid down by the department and consist of reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, and calisthenics.

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Two of the pupils are in Grade I, one in Grade II, one in Grade III, and one in Grade IV (this applies only to the boarders), while the day school children, with the exception of one, are in the first grade.

The attendance is small, but the pupils are very attentive to their studies, and show good progress in their several studies, calisthenics receiving great attention and being well conducted.

Anglican Day School.

This school is five miles from the agency, on the Jack river, and is conducted by Mrs. Marshall, one of the best qualified teachers in this district.

The methods of teaching are followed as laid down by the department.

The attendance here is very irregular, owing to the great distance some of the children have to walk. This school is only kept open from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock, to enable the children to get home before the evening sets in, as they have in some cases 4 miles of a tramp to get home.

At present school is taught in the minister's house, but as soon as his new residence is built, the house now used as a home and school combined will be turned into a school altogether. I cannot report much progress in the school owing to the irregular attendance.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	201
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	137
Average attendance.	60
Number enrolled at Battleford Industrial School.	2

Mr. W. R. Taylor, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Chemawawin Day School.

This school has been closed since November 30, 1912, the teacher, Rev. S. C. Deacon, having left for England, where he is passing the winter. In his absence no one has been found to fill his place as teacher. During my visit to this reserve I could not inspect this school further than examine the register and school material. The register shows a fair attendance.

Moose Lake Day School.

Mr. C. T. Mitchell, teacher, was on duty at my visit to this reserve. He is energetic and very enthusiastic over his work, taking a great interest in his pupils. Register showed a good attendance, at that time, the people being all at home during the severe winter weather. I found 10 children present out of 17 on the roll, the others being kept at home by slight ailments. Pupils made a fair showing in reading, and very good in other branches.

There are one or two ex-pupils from the Elkhorn industrial school here. I would particularly mention one Zacchaeus Tobacco. He has a responsible position with the Hudson's Bay Company, being temporarily in charge during the absence of the manager. His house, being the best on the reserve, is a frame building, which is kept very neat and tidy inside. After an absence of four years from these parts, I notice great improvements on this reserve, both in the manner and living of the Indians, as well as in their homes, which I would attribute to the good effects of education.

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The Pas Day School.

This school has been closed for more than a year now. There is no appropriate building for school purposes since the Indians sold the town site of Le Pas. Arrangements were made with the consent of the department with the town school board for Indian children to attend the primary school in town. Some of the children are attending, but the results are not satisfactory. In this band are several ex-pupils from various boarding and industrial schools, some of whom are doing well, holding positions as clerks in stores, one as interpreter to our doctor in this agency. Some others have gone back to their former mode of living, but I am pleased to notice that the training these pupils get tends to uplift them, and make them desirous of copying the white man's way of living.

Shoal Lake Day School.

Louis Young, teacher, is an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school. He has his school well in command, and is bringing his pupils along splendidly. All children of school age attend, there being 19 in number, 15 in Standard I, and 4 in Standard II. The pupils, as is usual in an Indian day school, are backward in reading, but well advanced in other branches. These children were neat and clean in appearance, school clean and material well taken care of. These Indians seem to take an interest in the education of their children, and see that they attend school.

Red Earth Day School.

Mr. John G. Kennedy, who has been teaching this school for several years, has a great influence with both parents and pupils. During my examination of this school, there was an epidemic of influenza amongst the children. While it was not of a serious form, it kept the children away from school. Only 4 boys were present. These made a fair showing in the various branches; but here also is noticeable the backwardness of reading and spelling. Progress is also noticeable amongst this people.

Cumberland Day School.

This school is far from encouraging. Mr. John Adams Keddie, a man of excellent qualities, finds much difficulty in securing an attendance. During my visit, the weather was very cold, which no doubt prevented the children from attending. As only one little girl was present, I did no more than look over the school material and register. The register shows a fair attendance in summer-time, but very poor in winter.

Big Eddy.

In addition to the schools mentioned above by the agent, there is a day school at Big Eddy.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an Indian and a graduate of the Normal school at Saskatoon, took charge of this school during the December quarter, 1912, and already an improvement is noticeable. As Mr. Chamberlain showed himself to be a worthy student, the department expects that he will succeed in interesting the pupils and raising the standard of this school.

General.

As a people the Indians seem to be improving in this agency. The improvements are more noticeable at certain points. After an absence of four years from these parts, I must say changes are apparent to me, and I am happy to say, changes for the better. Indians have gone into business for themselves, on various reserves, and are running their own business successfully, the accounting part of the business being conducted by younger members of the family, who have got their education, either at some boarding or industrial or local day school. The majority of ex-pupils hold positions of trust in stores and are doing well.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	412
Number of pupils enrolled in day school	252
Average attendance of day schools	133
Number enrolled in Portage la Prairie Boarding school	35
Number enrolled in Sandy Bay Boarding School	45
Number enrolled in Pine Creek Boarding School	80

Mr. R. Logan, the Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in these agencies:—

In these agencies there are three boarding schools, Portage la Prairie, Sandy Bay, and Pine Creek, and twelve day schools.

Portage la Prairie Agency.

In this agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the city of Portage la Prairie. There are 35 pupils in attendance. There are also three day schools, one at Roseau Rapids, Roseau River and Swan Lake reserve, the school at Roseau River having been opened since last report.

Roseau Rapids Day School.

The Roseau Rapids day school (Roman Catholic) is in charge of Miss Godon; there were present at the time of my visit 11 pupils, 5 girls and 6 boys. The pupils speak out distinctly, which is not the case in the majority of Indian schools. The pupils were in grades I, II and III. Miss Godon is well liked by the children, as she has a good way of handling them, and is making fair progress. Their writing and drawing were good. The sewing in the school has been quite a success, ever since it was started, and Miss Godon is a good seamstress. She also had a good garden, both in flowers and vegetables, selling enough of potatoes to purchase prizes for the children. The greatest drawback is irregular attendance.

Roseau River Day School.

Roseau River day school (Roman Catholic) was opened in April last after the treaty payments were made, under the charge of Mrs. E. Kipling, a graduate of the late St. Boniface boarding school, but she is not making the success I thought she would. The pupils in the school are all in grade I. This woman takes treaty and is a member of Brokenhead band, but has been at Roseau River for some time.

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Swan Lake Day School.

Swan Lake day school (Presbyterian) is in charge of Miss J. Bruce, who has had years of experience teaching in provincial schools, and is the only teacher in the district who has a certificate for teaching outside of the boarding schools. She is very much interested in her work. The school is kept very neat and tidy, and everything in good order. The children receive a mid-day meal, which is looked after by a sister of Miss Bruce, and the children assist, which I consider is a good training for them.

There were present at the time of my visit 17 pupils, 8 girls and 9 boys, all in grades I, II, and III and appear to be making fair progress.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are two boarding schools in this agency, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and nine day schools.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted by Mr. Martel, who has been many years in the work, and makes little or no progress in the school work, but is very useful on the reserve, his age is over sixty. At the time of my visit there were 5 children present, 4 boys and 1 girl in grades I and II. The children were very backward and it was impossible to hear what they said. The school was in good order, nicely whitewashed both inside and out.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted by Miss Nora Shannon, who has been in the school four years, and does not appear to make much headway with the children. It is impossible to hear what the children say. She has plenty of force, but does not appear to have the proper training for a school teacher. At the time of our visit there were 10 pupils present, 3 boys and 7 girls, all in first two grades, and I can not say there was any improvement from last time, and may say the trouble is irregular attendance.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Rupert Bruce, a young man about 25, who has been teaching in the school three years. He has had no training as a teacher, but is liked by the children.

There are a number of outsiders who attend the school, as there is no other in this district, but I consider the outsiders are no detriment to the treaty children, but some of the parents consider they are.

At the time of our visit there were 6 treaty children present, 4 boys and 2 girls, all being in first two grades, but Mr. Bruce stated the worst trouble was irregular attendance.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Colin Sanderson, who has been ten years in the work, and four or five years in the present work, but has had no education to fit him for a school teacher.

At the time of our visit there were 20 pupils present, 13 girls and 7 boys in grades I, II, and III. Some in grade III have got as far as division in arithmetic, which is ahead of any other day school in this agency. Some of the pupils recite very well, but there does not seem to be much discipline in the school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Peter Anderson, who has no qualifications, and should never have engaged himself as a school teacher.

At the time of our visit there were 9 pupils, 6 girls and 3 boys, and making no progress whatever.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

Lake St. Martin day school is conducted by Mr. John Favel, who has been twenty-seven years in the work and appears very anxious to do his work and is making some progress.

At the time of our visit there were 27 pupils, 15 girls and 12 boys, who were classed in the first three grades. At this school the children attend more regularly than at any other day school in this agency.

Waterhen River Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher of this school, Miss Adams, at the time of our visit was absent from the reserve, and has since resigned, and married, and I trust, she may make a better success at housework than at teaching school.

Pine Creek Day School.

This school is conducted in one of the class-rooms of the Pine Creek boarding school, by one of the staff of the boarding school.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by the Rev. T. H. Dobbs, who has been nineteen years in the Indian work. He is very tactful, and considered the best teacher in this agency. At the time of our visit there were 22 pupils present, 9 girls and 13 boys, who were classed in the first three grades.

THE EX-GRADUATES.

I am sorry to say, I have only one in my agencies who is trying to make a start in farming, his name being Fred. Peters, son of No. 68, Swan Lake band. His first crop was in 1912, and he threshed 340 bushels of wheat and 574 bushels of oats, and is at the present time working in a printing office in Portage la Prairie. He married a graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, Nellie Daniels by name.

Mary Cameron, graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, married Tom Myran, a member of Long Plains band, and Flora McKinney, a graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, married Archie Myran, also a member of Long Plains band who works out among the farmers.

There is no farming done in Manitowapah agency, and the ex-pupils work out for a living.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	25
Average attendance.	14
Number attending QuAppelle Industrial School.	3

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The Indian agent, Mr. Thos. E. Donnelly, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is located near the agency buildings, which is about eight miles south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the same distance from the town of Sintaluta. It is a beautiful frame building with a cement basement, large enough to accommodate about 40 pupils, built purposely to be used as a common day school; conducted under and by the regulations as arranged by the Department of Indian Affairs. Near the school is a neat, comfortable residence for the teacher to reside in, part of which was built last summer.

The site on which the buildings are situated is a beautiful piece of open prairie, surrounded mostly by heavy poplar timber. This piece of land is large enough for a good large playground, with ample room for garden and flower plots.

During the season a large quantity of vegetables and flowers were grown; supervised by the teacher and myself. Individual plots were marked out—each boy and girl having one to look after. The vegetables grown on these plots were given to them to be used by themselves and families. I am pleased to say it had good results, owing to the great amount of strife caused by competition. In the larger portion of the garden there were a large quantity of vegetables grown to be used in providing towards substantial warm mid-day meals for the children attending. The meals are highly appreciated and beneficial, as some of the pupils walk three or four miles to school each day. The warm meals seem to put new life and vim in them.

The gardening has other advantages: it teaches them the fundamental principles and theories on farming, which I believe is one of the most beneficial occupations to adopt on this reserve and others situated as this.

The majority of children attending school are bright and intelligent, fairly well clothed and are kept in a clean condition. Others are somewhat indifferent, caused mostly by having too much idleness at their homes before they commence attending school. This, I believe, will improve according as the children grow older and be more in communion with others. A marked improvement is noticeable during the year in this respect and also in the different branches of study. Some of the pupils, who two years ago could not speak a word of English, can now converse intelligently in school and during intermission. Sewing, knitting, mending, fancy-work and cooking are taught by the teacher, Miss Lawrence. She uses a great deal of patience and perseverance in all her work connected with the school. This is an important factor in an Indian day school.

Ex-pupils.

On this reserve there are a number of graduates from different industrial schools. The progress of these pupils vary according to their different attitudes and associations. The majority of them have chosen farming for their occupation and are making fair success considering the many drawbacks with which they have to contend, like many other young men starting in life. Although great care has been taken by the late agent in advising and supplying oxen, implements and other necessaries to enable them to make a good commencement, I am sorry to say odd ones are indifferent and will not be advised or persuaded, while others will work hard and do well for a year or two, then relax for a few years. This makes it discouraging for the persons who are advising them from day to day. Others again are making a continuous success by increasing their acreage for crop, erecting better buildings, increasing their live stock and are seeking a more comfortable livelihood. A few of these have built

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good frame houses to take the place of their log ones. They are equal to many of the white settlers' homes. Their business methods are up-to-date and are admired by all the business people with whom they trade, owing to the promptness in which they are trying to meet their obligations, while others are indifferent and do not make any effort in this respect.

If all were constant enough, considering the many opportunities which are given to them, it would not be many years before they would be prosperous and wealthy.

There are a few girl graduates of industrial schools here and some who came from other reserves—marrying some of the young men. All female graduates have a good training in domestic work. They make good housekeepers. Their homes and surroundings are above the average Indian home. Their children are clothed neater and are kept cleaner than by the older people. Their religious training and morals are excellent.

General Effect of Education.

The general effect of education is without doubt for good, as it instils higher ideals with the Indians as a whole. The older people see the necessity for this and are anxious to keep their children attending school, knowing as they do now that it is necessary to have an education to be progressive and to transact their business in common with their white brother. Many of the ex-pupils have different trades, which enables them to build their own buildings and do a lot of handiwork around their homes. Several of them take weekly papers and periodicals. It is quite noticeable the amount of correspondence which they participate in with the outside world.

General Remarks.

The system of education now inaugurated by the department on this reserve seems to appeal most favourably to our Indians, owing, I presume, to the fact that the children are living at home under the care and observation of their parents during the nights and week ends. They, too, assist in some of the work around their homes, which gives them comfort and happiness.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	168
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	46
Average attendance	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford Industrial School . .	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School . .	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's Boarding School	24
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School . .	2

The Indian agent, J. A. Rowland, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

This school was only operated for 53 days, during the first quarter of the fiscal year: the attendance then was extremely small. I understand that it is the intention of the department to erect, during the coming summer, an improved day school midway between the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves; I consider that this is a move in the right direction, as there are a large number of children available on both reserves.

There was no school on Thunderchild, Stony, or Sweet Grass reserves.

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Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the management of the Church of England. The teacher has taken a real live interest in the work of the school, and the lives of the Indians. I am glad to say that the children of this school are making satisfactory progress. The attendance for the year has averaged 13.75.

A good meal is given every day to the scholars who attend this school.

Poundmaker Day School.

The school-house is in a very dilapidated state and is not a fit place in which to hold school, as it is not safe, healthy or repairable. The school was conducted for three-quarters of the year only. The average attendance was 6.35. The progress shown by these pupils is very fair and I have good reason to hope that the present teacher will continue to improve, as she gains further experience. A good noon meal is given to these scholars every day.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school has been in operation all the year; but the attendance and progress have been very meagre, chiefly owing to sickness, the Indians being absent hunting, and lack of interest shown by the teacher. I trust, however, that a great improvement will be made during the coming year, as a new teacher has been appointed, and I think that he will do his work more efficiently and conscientiously.

Moosomin Day School.

This school, which at present is conducted in a building owned by the Roman Catholic Church authorities, was only opened last fall. The average attendance is 12.31.

I am unable to report as to the progress made by these children, as on the four occasions on which I visited this school, it was closed, and there were no children present. A mid-day meal is given to these children.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas and is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve, from which it derives its name. The building is of modern construction, and well equipped, in every manner, for the accommodation of forty pupils.

The average attendance during the year was 22.

The school is taught, and managed, by the Sisters of the Assumption; they have a complete and efficient staff, who are much interested in their work, which is done in a very thorough manner. In addition to the regular course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught. The boys also learn how to care for stock, milking, farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, milking, breadmaking, buttermaking, sewing, knitting, also the cutting out and making of their own garments. This training has a very beneficial effect on their after life on the reserves.

EX-PUPILS.

Red Pheasant Reserve.—There are eleven young men and fourteen young women, who are graduates of industrial and boarding schools, on this reserve. The young women are nearly all married; and they certainly make good use of the knowledge

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gained at school, as they keep their houses in a very neat and comfortable state. The young men are doing fairly well; and if they would only exert themselves, and be more provident with their earnings, they would soon become well off. One of the young men belonging to this band is teaching school in the north. Three others are good carpenters, and two more of them are working for a neighbouring rancher.

Stony Reserve.—Two male and four female, ex-pupils, are located on this reserve. They are doing somewhat better than formerly, but they do not seem to take much interest in farming, preferring to make their living by the sale of hay and firewood.

Sweet Grass Reserve.—There are four young men and three young women here. One of the men is doing exceptionally well, and the girls are excellent housekeepers. The other young men are indifferent about their future prospects, and are improving very slowly.

Poundmaker Reserve.—There are six male and four female ex-pupils on this reserve; they were all educated in the boarding schools.

These young men are getting to be quite practical in their farming methods, and are making satisfactory progress. The young women too are doing well, as they are fairly good cooks and housekeepers; and always keep themselves neat and clean.

Littlepine Reserve.—Four male and three female ex-pupils are located on this reserve. They are all making satisfactory advancement, and fully justify the time spent in their education.

Thunderchild Reserve.—There are eight male and six female ex-pupils here. I have no doubt that these young folks do try, and desire, to improve their position; but they are terribly handicapped by the old pagan Indians, who are afraid that enlightened civilization will do away with their old superstitious customs. I think that if a good day school were placed on this reserve it would be a great moral aid to these ex-pupils.

Moosomin Reserve.—The number here are the same as last year, viz., six males and nine females. I am pleased to say that these young people are really progressive. They are good workers, and are directing their energies in the right way to provide for their future needs as well as for the present.

General Remarks.

There are now only two ex-pupils who are really absent from the agency; one of these is teaching a school of white children in one of the settlements; the other is assistant teacher in an Indian boarding school.

One ex-pupil was convicted of inebriety. This is the only case during the past two years, which, considering the temptations to which they are exposed, is a pretty good showing.

I regret to say that there were six deaths of ex-pupils during the past year; three young men and the same number of young women. They were all attributable to tuberculosis.

I think that the outlook for the future of the rising generation of Indians is most encouraging and is ample justification for the expenditure and thoughtful care bestowed by the department upon the education and upbringing of these children.

The future success of the Indians all hinges upon their present education; and in order to attain this desired end, much perseverance, considerable outlay and unselfish devotion will be necessary for the next few years. But as the older Indians die off, their counteracting evil effect will disappear, also the work and expense be much decreased. Then, as all the Indians are not fitted for, or inclined to become, farmers, and with the school curriculum changed for a few years so as to include technical education, the Indians should soon become good citizens, and entirely self-supporting.

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CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	489
Number of pupils enrolled.	174
Average attendance.	73
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School.	2
Number enrolled at Battleford Industrial School.	1
Number enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School.	43
Number enrolled at File Hills Boarding School.	4
Number enrolled at Lac la Ronge Boarding School.	49

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

This school is controlled by the Church of England. It is splendidly located, being situated on the banks of the above mentioned lake.

The teacher, Mr. Wm. Godfrey, secured his appointment through excellent recommendations and I am pleased to note takes an exceptional interest in the work of advancing the education of the various children under his control. The number of children on the register is 34, the average attendance during the past year was 14.55, a marked difference from that of previous years.

Valuable assistance is accorded to Mr. Godfrey through the department's action in securing the services of his wife, who acts in the capacity of field matron. In this respect the success of the increased attendance is in part due to her efforts. Her duties, which have a considerable variation, are mainly directed towards the female pupils. These she teaches cooking and sewing, in fact all round general housework, not forgetting to lay stress on the fact that cleanliness is next to Godliness. She attends to the sick when necessary and manages in no small degree to hold that respect and attention which, previously, was often an exception.

Mistawasis Day School.

This school is situated just one and a half miles southeast of the agency headquarters. Being somewhat off the main road, one is apt to overlook the fact of its existence, if on investigation only. Still it is well worth paying a visit to see, not only to view the splendid teacher's residence, completed last year at a considerable cost to the department, but one gets a splendid insight into the possibilities of education that the Indians on this reserve have at their disposal.

This school is conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. W. Bryden being both missionary and teacher. Holding a first-class certificate and being a graduate of Dalhousie University, he, very naturally, has no difficulty in dealing with those with whom he comes in contact. The number of pupils on the register is 27, the average attendance during the past year 13.89, a trifle less than that of the previous year.

Here again the teacher has the co-operation of his wife; her duties being similar to those of Mrs. Godfrey, of Sturgeon Lake. Her efforts are highly appreciated, easily told by the expressions of love which often fall from the lips of children under her care.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

This school, for which the Anglican Church is responsible, is under the tuition of Mr. H. Hutchinson, conducted to better advantage than all the others I have to do with.

The average attendance for the past year is 15.95, with a total of 45 pupils on the register.

Mr. Hutchinson, and his wife, who acts as field matron, are both capable of handling the situation to the best possible advantage; and it is my sincere belief that under their guidance the school will eventually show a surprising headway.

Kenemotayoos (Big River) Day School.

This school, being conducted for the benefit of a more or less uncivilized band of Indians, shows only a very small attendance for the year, the average throughout being less than 5.

Mr. Ahenakew, a well educated Indian, has control, and though apt to get a little discouraged at times, is shouldering the responsibility of a frightfully up-hill undertaking in a very creditable degree.

Those children, however, that do take the opportunity presented them, appear to be exceptionally quick at picking up the first principles of education. It is also pleasing to note that through them the parents averse to schooling, are beginning to realize that the key to the whole Indian problem is, and always will be 'education.' This is obvious by the fact that 9 was the average attendance for the December quarter.

Montreal Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. The resident missionary, Mr. John R. Settee, an educated Indian, also acts in capacity of teacher.

Very fair results are obtained, the average attendance for the year is about 13, the number of pupils enrolled, 25. Owing to various families migrating during the hunting and fishing seasons, the attendance naturally fluctuates. If on the other hand, these conditions did not exist, I believe the attendance would average higher than any other school in this agency.

I was particularly struck, when on last year's treaty payment, at the brightness and apparent intelligence of the children which I happened to see, many endeavouring to converse with the party, during my short stay. Good use is made of the clothing given out at different times, the children appearing tidier and cleaner than is usually the custom.

Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School.

Miss Bella Walker had charge of the school during the early part of the year, resigning in favour of the missionary, Mr. Jonathon Beverley. The results are not very satisfactory, the attendance for the year being only 3.13, while only 5 names appear on the school register.

Mr. Beverley, although apparently willing to carry out departmental or other official instructions, does not seem to have the tact, foresight and perseverance, absolutely necessary to carry on the educational work of the Indian Department, with any degree of success.

General Remarks.

Referring to the advancement of ex-pupils of this agency, it is gratifying to record that the majority of those who have received financial assistance from the department, have made the very best use of their opportunities; while three or four of those residing on the Ahtahkakoop's (Sand Lake) reserve have made extraordinary progress; in fact their advancement compares more than favourably with the average white settler residing in the vicinity of the reserve.

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A few, however, on the Mistawasis reserve, are practically the reverse; being inclined to be both lackadaisical and indifferent. Nevertheless this is not surprising, in view of the fact that this band as a whole is deteriorating, caused through having received misplaced generous treatment.

The general effect of education on the Indian life is very noticeable. Take for instance the marked difference between a boy or girl who have been sent to school and one who has been kept at home. The former seems to have altogether a clearer perception of the meaning of life, while the latter clings to the traditions of his forefathers and fails to rise above them.

The school is, or should be, the first organization on the reserve, the basis on which religion herself must build all refinement of thought or action; for the church can do but little if those whom she instructs cannot understand her teachings. While it is true enough that education is not, by any means, always a moral factor, yet it is none the less an established fact that ignorance, immorality and superstition go hand in hand. Cultivate the intellect and you then open the door by which religion introduces a loftier standard of morality and fires the death blow to superstition.

The Indian has capabilities and great possibilities before him; but uneducated, the first must need lie dormant, while the second are not realized. 'Hands' they may have, 'whom the rod of Empire might have swayed'; but untrained they fail to execute the work they might otherwise have accomplished. The welfare of the Indian race depends upon its cultivators. Educate it and the red man of old will ultimately disappear and a new creation will take its proper place in the world's industries.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number of children enrolled at Cowessess Boarding School . .	42
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake Boarding School .	48
Number of children enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School . .	17

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

General Remarks on Education.

During the year under consideration the educational welfare of the children in this agency has been under the same care as for many years past, namely,—the schools conducted by the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, each of these religious bodies having a boarding school conveniently situated to the reserves. Besides the pupils attending these schools, there are a number of children from this agency attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school at Lebret.

With regard to the attitude of the Indians toward education comparatively little difficulty is found, although where the management of the school is inclined to be lax and discipline easy-going the attendance at such a school becomes very irregular and unsatisfactory, as very many of the Indians even after they have voluntarily enrolled their child in a school will get the child away and keep it away with them for the most unnecessary reasons. In such cases the school management must go and get the pupil back or have it brought back, otherwise the pupil will be very little in attendance, and it is often found to be the case when the pupil has reached the age to be discharged the boy or girl is but very poorly equipped either in a knowledge of the English language or of an education sufficient to be of much practical value. This condition can only be attributed to defective school management and discipline, as at some of the Indian schools known to me there is not found to be any trouble, in getting a very satisfactory average attendance.

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Health of pupils during the year has been satisfactory, with the exception of an epidemic of measles at both schools early last spring, and one death at Cowessess school from pulmonary trouble, the children have generally enjoyed good health. The subject of hygiene has been taught and calisthenic exercises are gone through regularly.

Round Lake Boarding School (Presbyterian).

It is to be regretted that the management of this school has not been at all satisfactory, owing in part, at least, to conditions for which the principal could not be fairly held responsible. For the most part the attendance of pupils has been very irregular, in consequence of which the progress made by many of the children has been slow indeed. At present the position of principal is vacant, with the Rev. H. McKay, D.D., acting until an appointment is made. The new school building for which plans were prepared early in the year did not get further than to have large quantities of lumber placed upon the ground. It is expected that construction of the building will proceed in the spring.

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

During the year the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., who held the position of principal of this school for 12 years with much success, has removed to another field of work, being succeeded by Rev. J. B. Beyz, O.M.I., who is assisted by the Rev. Mr. Larievère, O.M.I. Six sisters of the order of St. Joseph have charge of the domestic management of the school, and needless to say thrift and cleanliness is to be found everywhere. Here the school is a well appointed and modern building, but too small for the work. Plans have been prepared and preparations are being made to erect another building which will about double the accommodation. The erection of stables for the accommodation of the stock is also contemplated. When these improvements have been provided, the premises will afford equipment ample for an increased number of pupils. At this school the attendance of pupils is quite regular, seldom any being absent without special permission.

Ex-pupils.

There was grown, by ex-pupils living on the reserves and working for themselves as a result of last season's farming operations, about 10,000 bushels of grain, most of which was wheat of good quality. New land broken, 84 acres, and other land ploughed ready for spring, 97 acres. This is not nearly what these young men are capable of doing and should do, but until many of them learn to take better care of their horses and oxen, and to prize them more highly than they now do, I fear that the department's staff on the agency will be kept at their wits ends to know how to keep up their working equipment in order that this much may be maintained.

Special assistance to purchase a horse in two cases was given, the cost to be refunded in three payments.

One of our ex-pupils, Norbert Aisaican, preferring outside employment worked steadily all summer on a road gang, getting \$2.50 per day. His employer reports that he could not want a better man. This young man paid for the building of a very comfortable log and lumber house for his aged parents. This conduct makes a bright spot in an otherwise not too favourable report. Another of the ex-pupils, Norbert Delorme, built and paid for a good log and frame house during the past summer. In both cases the lumber was bought through the credit given by the agent and afterwards promptly paid.

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General Remarks.

During the spring and summer very many of the ex-pupils received the assistance of the agency to provide seed-grain and to procure for them such things as were actually required to do their work. In these cases repayment is expected from proceeds of the crop and it is pleasing to note that most of this assistance was promptly met by the young men.

While it has been my unpleasant duty to preside at the hearing of 8 prosecutions against ex-pupils where convictions were found for contravention of the Indian Act in respect of intoxicants and apparently in spite of all that is being done to check this traffic, it is on the increase. Still taking all things into account the morals and conduct of the young men on the reserves during the year could not be regarded as bad, although constant vigilance against intoxicants must be kept up, otherwise the results of this traffic would soon become alarming.

The ex-pupils brass band has been maintained. During the cadet camp held at Grenfell a band made up of boys from Qu'Appelle school, Qu'Appelle agency, and this agency went into camp with the cadets and acquitted themselves most creditably.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	213
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	74
Average attendance	47
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School . .	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford Industrial School . .	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School . .	46

Mr. Paul C. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated near the town of Duck Lake, and about three miles from the agency buildings. The principal of the school is Rev. Father H. Delmas. The classes are taught by the sisters. Indian children from all points of Saskatchewan attend this school, and there is no difficulty in getting them to do so.

The boys are taught all general branches of farming and stock-raising. The girls are taught all kinds of sewing, patching, &c. The progress of the ex-pupils is marked and their person and manners are easily distinguished from others who have never been to school. The majority are turning out to be workers, though some seem to go wild for a while when given their liberty and discharged from the school, but after a time settle down to work. The benefit of education has a good effect on the reserve.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. R. F. Macdougall, and his wife acts as matron. The pupils attending this school all belong to the reserve. In winter the department engages a team and sleigh to convey them to and from school. By doing this the attendance is good. A warm meal at noon is also given the children, this is prepared by Mrs. Macdougall. The children here are bright and have confidence in themselves. They are not bashful when spoken to by a stranger. On the whole this school is good, and will no doubt be a great benefit to the reserve in time. A new school has been built this summer. All the work, from the digging of the basement to the last stroke of paint put on, was done by the Indians, under the supervision of an ex-pupil, and the building can be compared with any other of its kind anywhere.

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James Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Hawley, who also acts as matron. The pupils attending the school belong to the reserve. During the winter the department engages a team to convey the children to and from the school. By doing this the attendance is good. A warm meal at noon is also given. The pupils are doing fairly well, but show a lack of confidence in themselves. They are bashful and backward in their answers and do not pronounce their words plainly. However, on the whole, the school is fair and will no doubt be of much benefit to the reserve in time. Some ex-pupils living on the reserve are doing nicely, and on all the reserves the progress of the educational work is having marked and good effects.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	13
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School . .	2

Mr. Thomas Cory, the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Since sending you my last report a new teacher has taken charge of this school and although the attendance has not been so large, good work has been done in the class-room. There has been quite a bit of sickness among the school children during the year and three of them died from tuberculosis.

The girls are taught housework in the kitchen in connection with the school and some of them are quite expert in cooking, washing and mending. I find that the good influence of the school on the home life of the Indians is being shown more and more from year to year.

There is a good vegetable garden in connection with this school, in which an ample supply of different kinds of vegetables are grown for the children's mid-day meal. A good substantial warm meal is served to them every day.

The ex-pupils of this school who received assistance from the department two years ago are doing well and are going to make good.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	253
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School	13
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. Joseph's Industrial School .	1

Mr. W. Sibbald, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools connected with this agency; the larger one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the smaller under those of the Church of England.

Of our christianized Indians the greater number belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic boarding school, conducted by the Rev. Father Cunningham, situated at Onion Lake, is attended by children from the home and out-lying reserves. It is remarkable that during the past year the Chipewyan band at Cold Lake, 60 miles distant, have sent a number of their children to this school;

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especially so as heretofore the parents have been averse to parting with their children. The manner in which this school is conducted is very creditable to the principal and reverend sisters in charge, and the progress made in the different branches of education is most satisfactory.

During the past year four boys and three girls have been discharged; the four boys are working with their parents or guardians, and, as they show an aptitude for farming, the department will be asked to render them assistance. Two of the girls are living with their people, and the third is married to a young man on Long Lake reserve. The vacancies caused by the discharges at this institution are readily filled.

With regard to the Church of England boarding school, of which the Rev. J. R. Matheson is principal, not very much progress has been made during the past year; chiefly owing to the bad health of the principal, and the consequent want of proper direction.

The number of pupils on the roll during the year has been small, being at present only 10, but with extra help already received, and more expected to arrive soon, as well as other improved conditions, much improvement is looked for.

The discharges have been granted of two girls who have returned to their parents at the Saddle Lake agency.

PELLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	142
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	11
Average attendance	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekouse Boarding School . .	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand Boarding School . . .	46
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School..	3
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	17

Mr. Blewett, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is situated south of the reserve, about 10 miles from the Agency buildings. It is supplied with pupils from the Cote and Keeseekouse reserves, chiefly, there being also a few from the Key reserve. The staff consists of Rev. W. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron; Miss Windel, seamstress; Miss McLaren, teacher; and Mr. Cole, farmer. The school is a practical one all through and good work is done in all branches. The farm here is well managed and is a source of considerable income and supply for the school, as well as being a means of giving the boys the practical training which they need, before going home to their own farms. The girls are carefully instructed in house-keeping, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking and washing and all necessary duties of the household, which will enable them to become practical house wives. The classroom work in the school is good and is kept up to the standard of the most modern schools, all branches of education being well taught. The school is under the Presbyterian Church.

St. Philips Boarding School.

This school is adjacent to the Keeseekouse reserve and about six miles from the agency buildings. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The pupils are mostly from the Keeseekouse reserve, a few coming from each of the other reserves in the agency.

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The staff consists of Rev. Father Ruelle, principal; Father Bruette, assistant and instructor; Sister St. Philip, teacher, and three Sisters for the housework.

There has been a very marked change in the general working of this school, the farm has been increased considerably, the fences renewed and increased, the yards adjacent to the buildings cleaned up and enlarged, making the whole place have a much nicer and better appearance. Stables are well kept and live stock well cared for. The housework also has been much improved in all branches, the smallness of the building being the only handicap. Class-room work in the school has been improved by Sister St. Philip, the children appear to grasp the meaning of all that is said and answer in clear, unhesitating voices.

I regret to say that Rev. Father Ruelle has been forced to leave this week for Winnipeg on account of ill health, and I sincerely hope he may soon return, as he is one of the best disciplinarians I have met in the work. He deserves great credit for the transformation made in this school.

Valley River Day School.

This school is centrally located in the Valley River reserve, about one mile from Strel station on the Canadian Northern Railway's main line. Annie Clair Rattlesnake, is still teaching here and is maintaining her previous record of success. The pupils are all from the Valley River reserve, and attend very regularly. The class work is good, the pupils speak out clearly and seem to understand all that is said to them. The teacher is an adept at keeping the children clean and tidy as well as keeping the school in perfect order and cleanliness. The Indians of the band supply wood for the school and have banked it up for winter. They seem to take great interest in this school and try to make it a success.

This school is non-denominational.

Key Reserve Day School.

During the past year a day school has been built and opened on the Key reserve. It is centrally located and was built by the Indians themselves, the department furnishing the lumber and necessary material. The school is under the direction of the Church of England, which sent Mr. Markham to teach.

The pupils attend very regularly and the parents take great interest in the school, some even wanting to get their children out of the boarding school to send them to the day school. Good progress is being made and we look for a first-class school to be made on this reserve. Mr. Markham, the teacher, is very enthusiastic about the work and visits the parents often, thereby gaining their confidence as well as getting regular attendance from the children. There is every prospect of a first class school being kept up here.

TOUGHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	163
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	24
Average attendance	14
Number of children attending Muscowequan's Boarding School	43
Number of children attending Gordon's Boarding School	32
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School . .	11

Mr. Murison, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

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Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated near the northern boundary line of the Muscowequan reserve about three miles from the vilage of Lestock on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The land upon which the school is situated is the property of the Order of Oblate Fathers and consists of the whole of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian.

The school building has ample accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 10.

It is heated with a steam-heating plant and lighted with acetylene gas.

Fire-protection is provided for by two large tanks situated at the top of the main building, which are kept full of water and from which the water is piped throughout the building, hose and reel connections being attached at convenient points.

The drainage and sanitary provision are excellent. Bath-rooms for the boys and girls are provided with both shower and ordinary baths. Sanitary flushing closets are also located in the dormitories and throughout the building.

The Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., is in charge as principal and he is assisted by an Oblate father, a lay brother and four sisters, one of whom, Sister Gilbert, is the teacher.

The programme of studies laid down by the department is closely followed and fair progress has been noted throughout the year. Instruction is also given in physical drill and the principles of hygiene.

There is a well kept farm and garden in connection with this school. Their grain crop yielded 425 bushels of wheat, 535 bushels of barley and 4,000 bushels of oats. The garden furnished an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the use of the school throughout the year.

The stock consists of 8 horses, 60 cattle, 5 breeding pigs and 80 poultry.

The boys do a great deal of the work on the farm and in the garden. They also do the milking and look after the stock under capable supervision.

They are thus equipped with a knowledge of these industries, which should be a valuable asset to them when they take up farming on the reserve for themselves.

The girls are given a thorough training in the duties pertaining to housekeeping such as baking, buttermaking, laundry work, knitting, mending and the making of clothing.

The ex-pupils adopt farming as a means of livelihood when they leave the school. A large frame barn was erected during the year at a cost of \$5,000.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the George Gordon's reserve. There are 33 pupils enrolled. These have been obtained from the Gordon's, Poorman's, and Day-Star's reserves. There has been a complete change of staff during the past year. Mr. W. A. Monck resigned on July 1, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Atwater, whose daughters act as matron and assistant matron respectively.

Mr. Atwater has had many years experience as a teacher in public schools as well as some previous experience in the Indian work and during the six months which he has been in charge of this school he has proved to be a capable manager.

The routine work has been systematized and decided progress has been noted in many directions. In addition to the usual class-room studies, instruction is given in physical drill and the principles of hygiene.

The boys are given instruction in gardening and the care of stock, and Mr. Atwater means to have a farm in connection at an early date.

The girls are taught general housework, baking, mending and knitting. The beneficial result of this training is in evidence in the houses of the ex-pupils.

Day-Star Day School.

This school is situated in a central position on the Day-Star reserve on an open piece of land which is entirely surrounded by poplar bush.

The teacher's dwelling is a very comfortable frame cottage. The school is held in a separate frame building.

A good well conveniently located furnishes the water-supply.

The parents of the children attending this school are all pure Indians. Eleven pupils are enrolled, 6 girls and 5 boys, and the average attendance for the year has been 10.

Progress has been noted in reading, writing and arithmetic. The pupils also receive instruction in sewing, knitting, mending and gardening. The garden is divided into plots, each of which is placed in charge of a pupil whose duty is to keep it free from weeds and a prize is given at the end of the season for the best kept plot.

The produce of the garden is used during the winter months when a warm mid-day meal is served to the children.

Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, has taught this school continuously for sixteen years and she states that the Indians are very kind to her. They keep her well supplied with wood and visit her regularly.

The ex-pupils, I am told, often visit the school and ask to be given charge of the class-room.

The good feeling existing on this reserve is conducive to making the school a success.

The ex-pupils take up farming as an occupation. Religious instruction is given by the local clergyman, who visits the school frequently.

General Remarks.

The Fishing Lake day school has been closed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a competent teacher and the irregularity of the attendance due to the nomadic habits of a portion of the band.

There are now a considerable number of ex-pupils who have homes of their own on all the reserves. In a great many instances these homes would be considered creditable if owned by a young white man starting life as a farmer under similar circumstances. They are comfortably furnished and are kept clean and tidy. There are, of course, exceptions, but in my opinion the effect of education is making its mark on the reserve life. This is especially noticeable in the adoption of the white man's mode of dress by the older Indians who have hitherto clung tenaciously to their old manner of dress, and also to the increased comfort in their homes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the past two years have been practically failures in this agency from a farming standpoint, the progress made towards civilization has been encouraging.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	109
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot R. C. boarding school . .	43
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school . .	4

Mr. Gooderham, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

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Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

Since my report of last year, the new school building has been opened, and is a splendid building situated one mile south of Gleichen station, and being on slightly rising ground, the school is in prominent view of the passengers in the railway trains passing east and west on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The main school building is 73 ft. x 54 ft., of 2 stories high with full basement, and two wings one story high, each 33 ft. x 26 ft., with full basements.

There is also a class-room building, hospital building, stables and shed.

The grounds and farming land occupy a quarter section, northeast quarter, section 1, township 22, range 23, west of the 4th meridian.

The principal and staff devote their whole attention to their pupils, of whom there are 29 in residence, 13 boys and 16 girls.

The school having only been opened last June, it has, one might say, only got fairly started into working order. Some of the pupils are former pupils of the old boarding school, and the remainder are new pupils to this or any school.

Every attention is being given to getting new pupils in order that the school may be filled to its capacity, although it is somewhat difficult to persuade some of the Indians to send their children, but with time this may be overcome.

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated about 2 miles south of Cluny, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

A plot of land on the reserve, about 40 acres, comprises the grounds of the school, on which is the main school building, 3 stories high 36' x 36' with two wings 2 stories high, each 36' x 32'. There are also hospital, stables, sheds, ice-house and root-house.

There is also a church and a priest's house adjacent.

There are 44 pupils in residence, 28 boys and 16 girls. The older boys do farm and gardening work, and the girls are taught cooking, housework and sewing, besides the regular school work.

The school has about 25 acres in cultivation and their garden provides sufficient vegetables for their requirements.

The Sisters in charge and the resident priest give every attention to the care and welfare of the pupils.

General.—With regard to the ex-pupils, there are two or three of them who are excellent carpenters and who can earn good wages when they work in the adjacent towns. Others are engaged on the reserve at the various occupations of mining, hauling coal and gravel to town, working for farmers in the surrounding country, putting up hay and harvesting, at which they can earn good wages, as at those times in this district hands are scarce.

A number of them possess cattle and horses, from which they derive a considerable revenue. Some of them are also engaged at times as scouts and interpreters by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, with whom they work until they get tired of working at a regular occupation, when they leave that work to return to the reserve.

It is seemingly a trait of the Indian character that they, after a few weeks or months, get tired of any work of a regular kind, indeed I should say that it would be impossible to find among these western Indians any one who would stay at any regular work for a lengthened period.

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This coming year, however, having started farming operations, I am in hopes that we may be able to get a lot of them settled down to regular work as agriculturists, having built houses, broken land and fenced off farms for them.

In addition seed will be provided for them and with a good crop to encourage them, I hope we shall be able to make good farmers out of some of them, but naturally there will be some failures among them.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood C. E. Boarding School . .	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood R. C. Boarding School . .	42
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School . .	6

There are no day schools in this agency and Mr. Hyde, the agent, reports on the boarding schools as follows:—

St. Paul's Church of England Boarding School.

Staff.—This school is situated just across Belly River, west of the Blood agency. They have a staff of six with an average attendance of 40 pupils and accommodation for 50. The teacher, Miss Gardiner, is a University graduate from Ireland, and has had marked success in bringing her pupils on in all the branches in which she instructs them. At the present time the staff of officials is efficient.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise girls' and boys' homes, church, school, hospital, the residences of the principal and staff, stables and gymnasium, which is now being equipped. The boys' dormitory, which was completed this year, is a roomy, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated building.

Education.—The boys of the school are taught farming and how to make themselves generally useful. This year they raised all the vegetables required for their own use, also quite an amount of green feed, for the milk cows, of which they have seven and from which they make all the butter required, and five horses which do the work on the farm. The girls are taught fancy-work, dressmaking and house-keeping, and at all times present a neat and tidy appearance.

Religion.—Their religious training is well looked after and while they are being well trained both morally and intellectually, amusements are not overlooked and everything in that way possible is provided.

Training.—This year the cadet corps from this school was complimented by the inspector at the annual drill at Calgary. This corps also formed a guard of honour for His Royal Highness the Governor General when on his visit to Macleod in October, on which occasion His Royal Highness presented them with the King's Colours; this corps being the first Indian corps to obtain that honour. The school life and training they receive certainly puts them out of touch to a great extent with the old life, which is evidenced in the way they make their houses more comfortable and homelike. This year there was plenty of work everywhere and the ex-pupils earned considerable money from outside farmers, which enabled them to gratify to some extent the taste acquired at school. But to get the full benefit of their school training, more adequate provision should be made for the ex-pupils on their leaving school, so as not to expose them to any chance of relapsing into their old ways, as up to the time of leaving school they have all their thinking done for them. Self-reliance and the idea of business and self-sup-

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port are not engendered, which leaves them practically helpless to start to earn their own living, outside of knowing something of farming and some of them a little carpentering. If a boy shows an inclination for carpentering, blacksmithing or some trade, and could be encouraged and helped along in the school in a practical way and the department could see its way to employ a competent artisan and open up a blacksmith's shop on the reserve and continue the education of any boy who shows an aptitude for a trade, it would help to keep such boys from drifting back into idleness and spasmodic attempts at work. I recognize that the want of funds retards the providing of useful employment for boys as soon as they are discharged, but, if the Indians would only surrender a part of the reserve, it would be easy to evolve a scheme that would put the boys in the way of earning their own living from the start.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent.

Blood R. C. Boarding School.

Staff.—The Roman Catholic school on the Blood reserve situated near Stand-Off is also a boarding school presided over by the Rev. Father Ruaux, O.M.I., and he has a competent and painstaking staff of eight sisters under him. They have a commodious, well ventilated, well arranged building for a boarding school, which is always kept clean and tidy.

Accommodation.—They have 40 pupils, with accommodation for 50.

Education.—They are well and faithfully taught in all the studies prescribed by the department. The scholars are very proficient in writing, composition, drawing, moulding in clay and fancy-work. They took quite a number of prizes for such work at Macleod in the exhibition there this fall. At this school they only have a small garden. Beyond this and doing chores, they have no opportunities for teaching the boys how to work. They are encouraged and assisted to participate in all kinds of sports and amusements. At this school they also have a brass band, which has reached a high state of excellency under the leadership of Mr. J. Webb, issuer on the reserve.

Religion.—Religious instruction takes a prominent place in the education of this school.

Health.—All the scholars in this school have been exceptionally healthy during the year.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert Boarding School . .	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins Boarding School . .	7
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Boarding School . .	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer Industrial School	23
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School . .	4

Mr. George H. Race, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is but one school, the St. Albert boarding, under the jurisdiction of this agency, which is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Grey Nuns are in charge.

This school, though classed as a boarding school, has in conjunction with it, a farm on which the boy pupils have the advantage of working and so obtaining a knowledge of farming and stock-raising which places them ahead of their less fortunate brothers whose parents, either prefer a straight boarding school, or worse, prevent the boys from going to school at all.

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The girls at this school besides being taught the usual subjects in class have instruction in sewing and music, but observation proves that insufficient attention is given to the culinary art. This is a matter which might be advantageously bettered, as herein lies to a great extent the welfare of the future home of the beginner. For many reasons, first of all the health of the family which may be much impaired by badly prepared food, the waste which is the result of carelessness or bad management and the discontent of all who do not have regularly and well prepared meals.

The boys may be good workers and capable of making money, but if the girls whom they marry are not instructed in good home management, the earnings of the husband are as nothing.

Taking it all however, as a whole the ex-pupils of industrial schools, both girls and boys, are making a marked effect in the improvement of reserve life conditions; there being a general uplifting, and greater efforts for better results are made by the older Indians and more ambition is displayed in all their undertakings to keep them on a par with the younger men; facts which spell out the great word Progress.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	183
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	27
Average attendance	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's Boarding School	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer Industrial School . .	14
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert Boarding School. . .	3

Mr. George G. Mann, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, and about a mile from Hobbema siding. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is managed by the Rev. Father Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal, assisted by the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption.

The interior of the school building has been remodelled and greatly improved during the year. A steam-heating plant has been installed, and this with the water-works and sewerage system now makes the institution quite up-to-date.

The total number of pupils enrolled is 50, 24 boys and 26 girls. There are two separate class-rooms, the senior and junior divisions under different teachers. The reverend sisters are competent, systematic and interested in their work. The pupils are doing particularly well in drawing, geography, arithmetic and writing. In addition to the ordinary course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught, also domestic work, sewing, knitting and gardening. The musical entertainments given by the pupils in this school are well worth mentioning. This institution is well managed and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated.

The knowledge the ex-pupils have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and also has materially benefited the other Indians on the reserve.

Samson's Day School.

This school is centrally located, and prettily situated on the bank of Battle river. The school building is in good condition, as well as the equipment.

Mrs. Waters, who conducted this school successfully, resigned in March, 1912, and Miss Aylwin was appointed as her successor.

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Miss Aylwin is an enthusiastic worker, and in addition to the teaching of various subjects of study, gives regular instruction in the art of sewing and knitting. During the year a large number of articles of clothing were made in the school and distributed to the pupils.

There are 22 children at present on the register, 11 boys and 11 girls, with an average attendance of 12.

The work in the class-room with the children who attend regularly is interesting, and with such pupils satisfactory.

The children fully appreciate the substantial mid-day meal prepared for them on school days.

The system of transport for the pupils, which was introduced by the department a few years ago, is being continued here.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan C. E. Boarding School ..	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan R.C. Boarding School ..	25
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School ..	7

Mr. Yeomans, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Roman Catholic boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is under the care of the reverend principal, who is ably assisted by several Sisters of Charity. Systematic management is apparent in every department of this school, and though the buildings are old and becoming more difficult to maintain each year, present a clean and tidy appearance.

There are enrolled boys 14, girls 12—26 pupils, the former take care of the stock, work in the garden, and at other chores as required. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c.

The Church of England boarding school is under the care of Mr. C. E. Fisher, as principal, assisted by a male supervisor, girls' matron and seamstress, cook and boys' matron. Frequent changes are made in the personnel of this staff, making it difficult for the principal to maintain efficient and systematic management.

There are enrolled boys 16, girls 6—22 pupils, the boys under the supervision of the supervisor or principal look after the stock, gardens, assist in bread-making, milking, &c. Sufficient vegetables to more than supply the need of the school are grown. Dairying was successfully carried on during the summer months. The stock consists of one team of general purpose horses, 8 cows, pigs, and poultry. Unfortunately little fodder is provided with which to feed the stock during the winter months, consequently the milch cows and frequently the horses have to forage during the cold and stormy weather.

During the holiday season the senior pupils of both boarding schools were allotted plots of ploughed land and supplied seed, and, with the assistance of friends or relatives, cultivated and seeded to fall wheat their respective plots. By this means it is hoped that the gap between the school and the pupil's first return from his farm work will be lessened to some extent.

The advantages of the education acquired by the ex-pupil is apparent in his increased desire for improvement in his surroundings, home, clothing and manner of living, and though they may in many instances spend their earnings too lavishly on trivial articles and extravagant living, this failing usually corrects itself with experience.

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Being accustomed to discipline and restriction, he more readily adapts himself to the routine of farm work, and the operation of machinery. His desire to have his children also educated is quite noticeable. The greater percentage of the younger pupils at both schools are children of ex-pupils.

Comparatively speaking, the progress of the ex-pupil is more satisfactory than that of the uneducated Indians.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	151
Number of pupils enrolled at the Red Deer Industrial School . .	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's Boarding School . .	44

Mr. Charles Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

BLUE QUILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the west portion of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 44, 24 boys, 20 girls.

Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils during the year, and the attendance was good. Good order and discipline is maintained. The pupils at all times are clean and well dressed. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms and other apartments of the school are well equipped, ventilated and are kept clean and tidy. The precautions to guard against fire are satisfactory.

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of Saddle Lake reserve. It has been closed for some time now on account of non-attendance. It was under the management of the Methodist Church.

Good Fish Day School.

This school is situated at the south end of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church. It has been closed since last summer on account of the death of the teacher, Mrs. Alldritt, but is about to be opened again under the Rev. Mr. Dineen, Methodist missionary.

Whitefish Day School.

This school is situated at the north end of Whitefish Lake reserve. It was also under the management of the Methodist Church, but has been closed since June, 1910, when the teacher resigned, and as the attendance had been very irregular the department decided not to reopen the school for some time.

There is no doubt that education has a marked effect on the Indians. Any one in close touch with them can tell that those who have attended the schools are much more energetic and have more ambition to get along than those who have had no education.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee Boarding School	17

The Indian agent, Mr. T. J. Fleetham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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There are in this agency 42 children of school age, of these 17 are in attendance at the Sarcee boarding school, while 3 attend the public school at High River for the greater part of the year. Of the remaining 22 some are no doubt tubercular and the rest have excuses of all kinds, 3 being reputed Roman Catholics do not wish to send their children to a Protestant school.

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.

Recreation grounds, pasture and garden, include in all about ten acres.

The school staff consists of principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, assistant principal, Mr. R. Tims, teacher, Miss Tims; matron, Mrs. Dean.

The pupils are made to speak English much more than formerly, but of course, whenever they get a chance they converse in their own language. However, I think, progress is very fair considering the difficulties that have to be contended with. There is no doubt when the new buildings are erected that nearly all the children of school age will be persuaded to attend.

Ex-pupils.—Altogether there are 25 graduates on the reserve from different schools, 14 boys, and 11 girls. As to the progress of these ex-pupils it is disappointing in a way, with, however a few exceptions the young men on leaving school have nothing to start with, their parents have nothing, consequently they obtain a little work now and again amongst settlers or in Calgary, get mixed up with bad company, whites and half-breeds, obtain drink, and generally fall into a lazy habit.

The girl graduates who have married these have little opportunity or means to show the result of their training in home-making, and every temptation to degenerate into dirty, slipshod, careless womanhood.

There is not the least doubt in my mind that, if these graduates can procure in any possible way the means (by agreeing to sell a portion of their land) a good outfit to farm and other industries, they would in time show the benefits of their school training. Hitherto they have not had the chance or means, nor could they receive much assistance from either parents or friends, who seem to have all they can do to make a living for themselves.

The department offered a little assistance in one or two cases, which they did not seem to appreciate, but they may later on by using their own funds.

Since Mr. Fleetham wrote this report the department has let the contract for a modern school building which is now well under way.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School	48
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Church of England Boarding School	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Church of England Boarding School	11
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiscaw Roman Catholic Boarding School	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiscaw Church of England Boarding School	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion Boarding School.	20

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution Boarding School	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River Boarding School ..	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Providence Mission	64

The large district under the heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Lesser Slave Lake agency is under the charge of Dr. W. B. L. Donald and Mr. A. J. Bell, and the educational matters under this wide area are dealt with in reports from these two agents 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, Mr. A. J. Bell and Inspector Conroy are given below.

REPORT OF DR. DONALD.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school, the largest in this agency, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The buildings are in the village of Grouard situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake.

There are four buildings used for school purposes, a frame building, 72 x 28 feet, contains three girls' dormitories, 25½ x 20 x 9 feet, 31½ x 27 x 9½ and 28 x 13 x 9½ feet. There is also a recreation-room, 31½ x 27 x 9½ feet, a kitchen and chapel. All these rooms are well ventilated and lighted.

The boys' building, 61 x 25 feet, heated by stoves, contains a class-room, 24½ x 15½ x 8½ feet, a recreation-room, 24 x 30 x 8½ feet, and a dining-room on the lower floor. The second floor is a dormitory, 61½ x 24½ x 9½ feet. This dormitory is airy and has ventilators in the ceiling.

A third building contains two dormitories, 27 x 16½ x 10½ feet.

The fourth building, a two-story frame, contains two class-rooms, one on each floor. These class-rooms are each 30½ x 16½ x 10½ feet.

There is a hospital in connection with this mission where pupils are cared for in case of illness.

The river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake, together with wells, furnishes the water-supply.

This mission is surrounded by a farm and garden where the children are instructed.

During school hours the pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. Satisfactory progress is being made.

St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England and is situated on the north side of Buffalo lake.

It receives an annual grant of \$500 for tuition of Indian children.

The pupils, under the management of Mr. Kent, the teacher, are making excellent progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography.

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The girls also receive instruction in sewing and housework from the matron.

The boys work in the garden during the season and are instructed in the care of stock.

The school-room is well lighted and ventilated and is 34 x 21 x 11½ feet.

The girls' dormitory, 21½ x 23 x 9½ feet, is on the second story.

The health of the children during the past year has been good.

The buildings are lighted by coal oil lamps and are heated by wood stoves.

All water used is obtained from the Hart river.

St. Francis Xavier Mission School, Sturgeon Lake.

The school is situated on an elevation overlooking Sturgeon lake. It is surrounded by a farm with 30 acres under cultivation.

The buildings used for school purposes are a three-story log structure, 27 x 40 feet, containing girls' dormitory, dining and recreation rooms. This building has an annex, two stories high, 27 x 30 feet, with a kitchen on the ground floor and boys' dormitory above. Class-rooms and recreation-room occupy the whole of a two-story building, 25 x 30 feet.

Sturgeon lake furnishes the water for all purposes. The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The girls are also instructed in housekeeping and the boys work in the garden.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake.

This school, situated on the shore of Whitefish lake, is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Mr. C. D. White, the teacher, instructs the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography.

The health of these children has been excellent during the past year.

The school building is of log, 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet, and is two stories high. There are also storehouses and a carpenter's workshop in a separate building.

Buckets and barrels filled with water are kept for fire-protection.

Wood stoves are used for heating and cooking purposes.

Whitefish lake furnishes the water-supply.

St. Martin's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school, under the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission, is situated on a point running out into the east Wabiskaw lake.

The building, three stories high, is 42 x 32 feet with a wing 24 x 20 feet.

The class-rooms and boys' dormitories are in the wing. The girls' dormitories, sewing, dining and recreation rooms are in the main building.

Wabiskaw lake furnishes the water-supply.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and vocal music. The girls are also taught housework. The boys are taught the care of stock and to work in the garden.

St. Henri Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the banks of the Peace river in the settlement of Fort Vermilion.

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Reverend Father Le Treste is principal of the school. The building is a frame structure, 80 x 35 feet, well lighted and ventilated. It contains class-rooms, dormitories, dining and recreation rooms.

The drainage is excellent. The water-supply is obtained from the Peace river. A farm of 60 acres surrounds the school, where the boys receive practical instruction.

The children receive instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

These children have made excellent progress during the past year, especially in their command of English.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school, under the management of the Church of England, is situated near the south end of the west Wabiskaw lake, on a tract of land containing about forty acres.

The main school building is a 1½ story structure, 24 x 33 feet with a wing 22 x 16 feet.

The class-room is in a separate building.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., by Mr. White.

The boys are taught to garden and look after stock. The girls are taught sewing and housekeeping.

The buildings are lighted by coal oil lamps and are heated by wood stoves.

Wabiskaw lake furnishes water for all purposes.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

I beg to submit my report on the boarding schools I visited during 1912, 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, sheeted 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.

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There are four dormitories, two for boys and two for girls. These give accommodation, according to departmental regulation, for 51 pupils. The class-rooms are two in number. 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 class-rooms.

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.

Fort Resolution.

At Resolution, the Roman Catholic Mission erected a new school building, which has only been occupied a year; an addition being 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.

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 blackboards, 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 and one for the girls. They were not used this year, as there was not a single case of illness.

Two cellars 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 storehouses, one barn, two closets, a large house for the priests, and one now used as a storehouse, formerly the old school.

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 storehouses.

The grounds around the 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 this 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 total accommodation is for 51.

Regular fire and military drill vary a curriculum which strictly follows along the lines set down by the department. The boys help in the garden, 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 the fire-protection, as stated before, there are outside stairways from the two 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 lighting and ventilation are extremely good. The ground floor of the original building consists of a large class-room 2 x 17.7 x 8.5, a bed-room, study and rather dark stairs leading to the upper flat.

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 the bishop 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 pupilage as soon as the wing is in operation. The present average attendance is 32, but the building will accommodate only 24 according to departmental regulations.

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.

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Five stoves are used for heating during the winter. Oil lamps for the staff and candles for the pupils supply the light.

The water 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 regulation 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 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.

There are nine or ten acres of land under cultivation as garden. This year the crop of potatoes amounted to over 1,000 bushels.

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 x 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 is 15,375 feet, accommodation only 61.

A small dormitory is kept ready for cases of sickness.

The foundation of the main building is 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 staircases outside in case of fire. In almost all the missions economy of space has been determined in 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 of water 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 on 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 impracticable in the district. General use of ordinary tools, however, is essential, and is dealt with in every boarding school.

The garden, for so northerly a district, is exceptionally fine. Experiments are being carried on with different seeds and flowers. This 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.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

Mr. A. J. Bell, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

The Fort Smith Agency embraces the shores of the two great lakes, Slave and Athabaska, and the territory lying between them.

At Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, there is an Indian boarding school, under the management of the Grey Nuns, the buildings are large and commodious, with a fine situation overlooking Lake Athabaska.

There are, upon an average, 70 boarders at this school, the children being for the most part of the Cree and Chipewyan tribes.

The writing of these and in fact all the Indian children in this agency, is wonderfully good, they have as a rule an excellent ear for music, and their singing is a pleasure to listen to. Most of the boys learn carpentry and gardening, the girls needlework and laundry and general housework. I had one of the girls from this school for a short time as servant, and found her clean and a good needlewoman. At Chipewyan, there has been a small day school under the supervision of the Anglican Mission; the Indians do not take kindly to day schools as they cannot remain long in one neighbourhood, it being necessary for them to constantly move their camps, for hunting, fishing and trapping. Boarding schools are the only plan for this district.

There are not any schools yet established at Smith or Fort Smith, but I am informed that the Roman Catholic mission will probably open a school during the next two years.

At Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake, there is an excellent school conducted by the Grey Nuns and under the supervision of His Lordship Bishop Breynart. This school has an average of 75 boarders. The buildings are very fine and are being added to, there is an excellent garden and more ground is being cleared for a home farm, five cows are kept for the use of the children. Here I was again impressed by the cleverness of the children at writing, I saw some letters written by children who had been in the school only three years which would compare favourably with that of any child in the Fourth Reader of our national schools.

The needlework done by the girls is excellent, and as they do all their own housework and laundry, they receive a thorough grounding in the duties of a domestic servant.

At Hay River, upon Great Slave lake, there is a boarding school under the management of the Anglican Mission, with the Rev. A. J. Vale as principal. There are twenty-five Indian children boarders here. There is a good home farm in which the boys do some work, and cows are kept.

The children are from widely scattered tribes of the north, some coming all the way from the Arctic. They appear to be bright and healthy, and are well cared for and taught.

I was at Hay River when one of the boys left for his home after several years' residence at this school, I talked with him and was struck by his intelligence and good manners, he was at once hired by the Hudson's Bay Company as a deck-hand

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upon the SS. *Mackenzie River*, and accompanied us upon our trip to Smith. I asked the captain how he found him as a worker, he said 'first class' but the rest will soon spoil him.

There is no doubt at all that boys coming from these schools do not have to go back to the camp life of their fathers. There is work for all, at the Hudson's Bay posts, the missions and the traders, also the government agencies. This is a most difficult country to get even the simplest manual labour done in. The Indian, who is a trapper and hunter, does not work at ordinary labour, as he can make more money in a way that he prefers by the latter than the former way.

To-day I cannot get a man to cut wood, that is an Indian. If boys are sent to boarding schools at an early age, and kept for eight or ten years, and taught the elements of carpentry and farming, also to read and write, they can obtain employment. If they do not learn to trap and hunt at an early age, they are unlikely ever to become proficient at that mode of making a living, hence they will naturally seek the white man's way of life.

The girls who learn housework at these schools can easily get employment at the posts, and are generally married in a short time to some of the employees.

The general health of the children at the three boarding schools in this district is good. No epidemics have been reported. The department has furnished a liberal supply of drugs to the management of these institutions.

OUTSIDE TREATY.

Fort Simpson School.

The day school at Fort Simpson was closed from June 30, 1911, to August, 1912, but was then re-opened and one return of attendance has since been received.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	379
Number of pupils enrolled	231
Average attendance	87
Number enrolled at Port Simpson	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza	7
Number enrolled at Williams Lake	54

Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in the agency:—

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is centrally located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher, Mr. Louis Edgar, is taking considerable interest in his work. Through his efforts the school has been brought into good working order. The school has been supplied with the necessary class-room material.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is also fairly centrally situated in the village. The teacher is Rev. R. Tomlinson. Good progress is being made, and the school is managed with an in-

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tent to contribute to the future welfare of the people, and bettering the conditions of the community on practical lines.

Kitwanga School.

This school, situated in the village, is making steady progress. The teacher, Miss Florence B. Kemp, who is very capable and well adapted for the work, has the faculty of making herself agreeable and is much liked by her pupils. The attendance is usually large and regular, and the results derived are satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Mr. Duncan Rankin. He is doing his best to further the progress of this school, and has been largely successful therein by being a patient and continuous worker.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the very centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Susan Edgar. Here the progress made is good, but would prove more beneficial were the attendance of children of school age to include those yet remaining behind in the old village. However, during the last quarter, another large family has joined the settlement, with more eventually to follow.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work is stimulated by active and interesting teaching. The results are most satisfactory. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and other useful domestic applications. The attendance is usually large. The exercise of good manners and deportment, too, is largely here in evidence.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is placed in the centre of the Sikedach reserve. The teacher, Miss Agnes Law, is a faithful and energetic worker, and successful in having her school in good working order. All of the children of school age in the village are managed to be kept on the roll. The attendance is large and steady, and punctual as well; and the results encouraging.

Kispiax School.

Concerning this school the department erected and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and perfect in all its appointments.

It is placed on an eminence of ground most ideal for the purpose, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. The teacher is Rev. R. W. Lee, who is alive to the necessity of having a large attendance, adequate to the size of the village, and keeps and maintains this school successful in operation.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly situated in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. The teacher is Joshua J. Harvey, an

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exceptionally good and intelligent native missionary. The school building is centrally located in the new village, which some years ago was laid off into building lots. Good progress is being made. The teacher is worthily assisted by his wife. The girls are being taught the advantages of the necessary domestic acquirements required in so large a village and for a locality so remote.

Rocher Déboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, about 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton. The teacher is Rev. Father A. Godfrey, O.M.I. I am told that of late his services are too frequently required in the Bulkley valley, but that a teacher will come to specially attend to the school work. For the reason stated, during the last quarter of the past calendar year, the school was closed. It had been doing well, and, no doubt, will continue to do so, upon the work being resumed.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	144
Average attendance	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Home	1

Mr. Iver Fougner, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The population of the Bella Coola agency is about 1,500; of these 1,200 or 80 per cent live within a mile's distance from a day school, which may be called within easy reach. If the children of the remaining 20 per cent are to attend school, they must leave home to do so.

The day schools are six in number, namely at: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitimat, Hartley Bay and Kitkatla. At Kitimat is a boarding school for girls; smaller boys are also kept here. This school has a capacity of 30 pupils.

The school houses and furniture compare favourably with those of rural schools for white children; the Indian schools are not so well equipped with material to aid the teacher.

The average attainment of the pupils is not as high as that of white children of the same age. The main reasons for this are, besides racial inferiority, the irregular attendance caused by the necessity of the people to leave their villages at certain seasons to earn a living, and their indifference to book learning. The fact that English is not spoken in the homes of the children, places the Indian school at a great disadvantage.

The teachers are labouring faithfully under discouraging circumstances at a comparatively low rate of wages.

Bella Coola Day School.

This is taught by Miss Adeline Gibson, a young daughter of the missionary. Though inexperienced, she has the enthusiasm of youth and likes the work. The attendance has not been what it ought to have been. The school is new and well lighted and is pleasantly situated.

Bella Bella Day School.

This school is ably taught by Miss Tranter, a lady with long experience as teacher of Indian children. Here is the most populous village in the agency. The average

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attendance has been low, the inhabitants being away from home a great part of the year.

China Hat Day School.

The missionary, Mr. Read, with the assistance of his wife teaches this school. China Hat is a small village, and the school-house is owned by the Methodist Church.

Kitimat Day School.

Rev. Mr. Swann, who is also the missionary, teaches this school. Mr. Swann is an elderly clergyman, just arrived from Ontario. He is a great worker and enthusiastic. Most of the children of the day school are members of the boarding school. The enrollment is over 60, and the attendance has been very good. These children are further advanced than others in the agency.

Kitimat Boarding School.

This institution is under the able superintendence of Miss Ida M. Clake; the children are well looked after.

The buildings are nearly new and have a high location with a beautiful view of the bay. The dormitory was enlarged during the year so the capacity is now beyond 30.

Hartley Bay Day School.

This school has not been open during the year. The teacher and missionary, Mr. Kelly, has been away; since his home-coming he has been busy building a parsonage.

Kitkatla Day School.

The school at the isolated village of Kitkatla has been taught by Miss M. Gurd, daughter of the missionary, and by Miss Katharine Gore, a young American lady.

Here is a new school-house, large and pleasant; the furniture is also new. This school is under the supervision of the Anglican Church; all the other schools in the agency are on Methodist mission stations.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	305
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	76
Average attendance	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Kuper Island Industrial School	57
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Industrial School . .	10

Mr. W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

In this agency there is one industrial school situated on Kuper island, distant from Chemainus on Vancouver island, five miles. Rev. P. Claessen, the principal

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resigned on the 1st April, 1912, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Urlings, who is now in charge with the following staff: Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher of the boys; Brother J. Lecrom, trade instructor; Brother A. Monette, farm instructor; Sister M. Rogation, superior; Sister M. Albert, assistant; Sister M. Moise, seamstress and teacher; Sister M. Stanislas, cook.

The conduct of some of the pupils at this school during the year has not been satisfactory and on account of their conduct a number of them were expelled from the school. Satisfactory progress was made by the other pupils in the various branches of their studies. In regard to the ex-pupils the conduct of some of them has been very satisfactory, then on the other hand the education obtained by some is not used to any advantage, they simply follow the Indian mode of life and might be termed misfits on the reserve.

Songhees Day School.

A contract has been let for a new day school with modern conveniences to be built on the Songhees new reserve and will be ready for occupation in the near future.

Saanich and Tsartlip Day Schools.

There are two day schools supplied for the Saanich Indians, one is situated on the Tsawout or East reserve, and the other near the Tsartlip reserve on the west side of the peninsula. Mr. A. Chisholm, the teacher of the Tsawout school, resigned at the end of the last September quarter when the department decided to allow the school to remain closed for a time. The Tsartlip day school was open during each quarter, but very poorly attended. But little interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children, this and owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory teachers with the salary offered makes it almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory attendance.

Quamichan Day Schools.

At Cowichan there were three day schools, the Quamichan (Roman Catholic) was closed at the end of the last June quarter, the missionary being unable to secure a suitable teacher.

The Methodist body closed their school at the Quamichan village at the end of the June quarter on account of lack of attendance, most of the parents belonging to the Roman Catholic religion, and their school is situated at the Clemclemaluts village, distant about two miles.

Koksilah Day School.

The Koksilah (Methodist) was open during each quarter, with a very good attendance when the parents are at home, and satisfactory progress was made by the pupils.

Nanaimo Day School.

At Nanaimo the day school was open each quarter, and the pupils made satisfactory progress. Mr. W. J. Knott was granted leave of absence on account of ill health by the Methodist Missionary Society and this was approved by the department. Miss M. Rogers took charge of the school on the 1st of October, since then the attendance has been much better, as Mr. Knott frequently visits all the parents and takes the children to the school.

General Remarks.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell, Dominion constable, has devoted a considerable part of his time in getting the parents to send their children to school when he is on official duty on any reserve in the vicinity of a day school.

On every occasion, when possible, when I am in the vicinity of any of the Indian schools, I always spend the school hours at the school or with the parents to impress upon them the importance of education for their children.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	294
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops Industrial School . .	66

There are no Indian day schools in this agency, but the agent, Mr. John F. Smith, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is the only Indian educational institution in the agency, its scope is extensive, extending into both the Okanagan and Lytton agencies. The buildings are erected at the base of Mount St. Paul, about three miles from the city of Kamloops on the north bank of the south branch of the Thompson river, and consist of a series of buildings each of which is devoted to its particular branch. The main buildings, three in number, were erected 23 years ago, and which for convenience of reference may be designated as No. 1, 2 and 3. In No. 1 we have the principal's quarters, visitors' reception-room, boys' dining-room, kitchen and bakery on the ground floor. On the second floor, is the chapel, girls' dormitory, lavatory, toilet and sick room. No. 2 is the sisters' and girls' quarters, and in which are their recreation, dining and work rooms, in addition to which is a neat little class-room for the girls erected immediately to the north of this building. No. 3 is the boys' recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory, their class-room is also a separate building. In addition to these two class-rooms, which have been added since the main buildings were erected, we have the boys' workshop, laundry, stables, sheds, root-houses, elevated water tanks which are supplied by means of gasoline pump, and sundry other equipments and appliances which were found necessary to the working of the institution and have been added from time to time to meet the growing and increasing demands. During the past year the department has had some very necessary improvements and alterations made under the direction of the principal with a view to improving the sanitary and hygienic arrangements of the main buildings, all of which have been successfully carried out.

The institution has been under the guiding influence of the Rev. Father Adolphe M. Carion, O.M.I. as principal for the past 20 years. Mr. J. A. Rioux is in charge as teacher in the boys' class. Mr. L. Viel, who has been with the institution now several years as mechanical instructor, as well as general farmer, has proven himself admirably adapted for the position.

The boys are given a rudimentary education in the class-room, and besides farming in general, they are taught carpentering, and are given an insight into other mechanical branches such as masonry and blacksmithing.

The girls are directly under the guiding influence of the Sisters of St. Ann, the teaching staff of this department consists of four sisters; in the class-room the girls make satisfactory progress, being as a rule more apt than the boys. They are also taught sewing, cooking and housekeeping.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the majority of Indian children, while at school, both boys and girls, is found that restlessness akin to a caged-up bird seeking its

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freedom; we find them as a rule susceptible to learning, exceedingly apt in music and making fair progress in their studies, their conduct as a rule during their school period being exceptionally good.

Their influence for good on reserve life after they leave school, however, is not as marked as would be desired by those interested in their general welfare, or in keeping with their usual exemplary conduct while at school. Yet from observations during the past year in my visits to the several reserves in this agency, I have come in contact with ex-pupils from the Kamloops industrial school who are making commendable efforts to give effect to the training which they have received. After seeing the efforts which are being put forth by a number of them, and giving full value to the disadvantages under which they labour, I am pleased to say that I am confirmed in the opinion I have always entertained that the aim of the department to educate the young Indians is in the right direction, and that its efforts will surely bring forth good fruit in time.

The percentage of the ex-pupils who have shown these traits, is small, I will admit, yet under existing conditions the number is gratifying, as there are among them young men and women, ex-pupils who have been married together, showing excellent pronouncement of the training they have received at school. Among these few some are a credit and are exercising marked influence for good among their kinsfolk on their reserve.

Happily, too, these examples are not confined to one reserve, but to no less than five in this agency, some of whom were allotted small tracts of land last spring and given seeds in the way of encouragement, as well as to judge their inclination to abandon the saddle and get on the land and cultivate the soil. I am pleased to say that I am very much gratified with the results. With one exception, they have stuck to their allotments, having also provided them with an ample supply of water with which to irrigate their crops. They have all had splendid crops of all kinds of vegetables, hay and grain, and feel proud of their achievements.

The characteristics of the young Indian after leaving school are very general. It appears that in order to make sure, as it were, that they have regained their liberty to do as they like, they take readily to horseback riding, and the excitement attendant upon the cowboys' life seems the best calculated to give full force to their pent up wild nature, hence it is usually the first job they look for, and which is always easily got.

I find, however, that this excitement gradually wears down in the course of a couple of years, and possibly if taken in hand about that time they are likely to get off the horse and settle down on the land.

I have been made to realize, too, the disadvantages under which these ex-pupils, are placed, and which may largely account for the very small percentage referred to, and which time alone can remedy.

At present, when they leave school, they have to return to their parents on the reserve; right back into the same poorly equipped and unsanitary surroundings from which they were taken, (this is especially true about the girls) with no possible chance of putting into practice those methods of cleanliness and tidiness which they were taught and from which they had just emerged. Hence in the great majority of cases they gradually fall back into the careless and slovenly habits of their parents.

I am therefore desirous of starting a few of these young couples in a small way this spring as an experiment, being of the opinion that if a selected few from each of the reserves were given a start and encouraged under the watchful eye of the Indian agent, they may not only succeed, but it might be an incentive to others to imitate them and thus gain the reward.

With this in view, I made a start last fall with four ex-pupils on the Adams Lake reserve. One on the Neskainlith reserve prepared and fenced five acres on which to set out fruit orchards in the spring. There are five couples on the Kamloops re-

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serve, and three on the Deadman's Creek reserve for whom I will make special recommendations to the department in their behalf.

While we do not expect to accomplish great things in this generation, yet one cannot do otherwise than appreciate the efforts which are being put forth by the department to raise the standard of the Indians of this province by providing them with such excellent institutions of learning.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	116
Number enrolled at Kootenay Industrial School	77

Mr. R. G. T. Galbraith, the agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

The new industrial school in connection with the agency was finished by the contractor and taken over by the Sisters of Charity who have charge of the educational and industrial work on the 4th of January. The building is of cement blocks and brick, is well lighted and ventilated and has all the modern conveniences in the way of electric lighting, heating and sanitary conditions.

It has large class-rooms, dormitories, reception-room for visitors and also rooms set apart for the use of the officials, when staying at the institution.

It is located in the St. Mary's valley, from which a beautiful view of the Rocky mountains and the surrounding country can be had, and when the grounds are improved and planted in shrubs, it will be one of the most attractive places in the district. It joins a well kept garden and orchard where vegetables and fruit are raised for the use of the school.

Sister Justinian continues in charge as superior and she is supported by an excellent staff of assistants, who are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their various duties and have carried on the work satisfactorily and good results have been obtained.

Mr. Smith, who was appointed farm instructor in 1911, has proved himself useful and painstaking and I cannot speak too highly of the work he has accomplished, and is still doing at the school.

During the year 1912, pupils had frequently to be refused admission on account of lack of accommodation in the old buildings, but now that conditions are changed, no difficulty can present itself to those whose parents apply on their behalf, if they are free from tubercular trouble, and after a proper medical examination.

The ex-pupils are having a good influence throughout the agency and are sought after and employed as help in farming and in other industries and have proved of the greatest good on the different reserves.

The parents of the pupils visit the institution from time to time and appear proud and pleased to find the improved appearance of their children in their dress and manners and the progress they are making in industrial work.

I regret to report that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever during December which interfered with work for a time, but under the care and attention of Dr. Maxwell, of Fort Steele, and the skilful nursing by the Sisters of Charity, conditions are much improved and the educational work will be resumed very shortly.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	185
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	75
Average attendance	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay Industrial School . .	19
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Industrial School..	1

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Mr. W. M. Halliday, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

In my last report it was mentioned that the great handicap in educational matters was the potlatch and I regret to state that no improvement in that way can be noted during the past year. Another cause than the potlatch, however, is partly responsible for this state of affairs and that is the movement that has been made by outsiders and the Indians on the Indian lands question. Whatever the merits of the case may be, the fact remains that the movement has had the effect to raise a barrier of suspicion between the Indians and the various officials of the department including the school teachers. This is very much to be regretted.

There are now only two day schools in this agency, as one at Kingcome Inlet known as Gwayasdums day school was closed for want of pupils.

The day school at Alert Bay shows a great improvement. During the first half of the year, Mr. William Brothie acted as teacher, but his success was not very marked. At the opening of the school term after the summer holidays, Mr. G. H. Moody was appointed as teacher and he did a very good work as long as he was there, but owing to the absence of many of the pupils who were away with their parents he did not have a particularly good average. One reason of this was that some of the older boys went to the industrial school and some of the girls went into the girls' home. However, Mr. Moody was unfortunate enough to first fall and break his arm, and then when nicely over this took pneumonia and typhoid fever and was three months in hospital. For a short time after his illness there was a temporary supply and then the Anglican Church, under whose charge the school is operated, was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Miss Margaret Clowes, who, though not holding a provincial certificate, had five years training in teaching in England and is well up in kindergarten methods, which appeal to the average Indian child and is usually very successful. The attendance has been much better since Miss Clowes took charge and the pupils are making good progress. Some of the pupils enrolled belong to other tribes, but are more or less living at Alert Bay.

The school building is modern and very comfortable and has plenty of room for calisthenic exercises as well as plenty of seating capacity.

No marked improvement can be noted in connection with the day school at Cape Mudge, which is under the control of the Methodist denomination. Mr. J. E. Rendle has been stationed at Cape Mudge for many years and though a careful and very conscientious man is a poor disciplinarian in school and seems to somewhat lack the gift of making lessons a pleasure to the pupils, which is a very essential requisite to successful teaching. Several of his larger pupils have left him and are now living in the Girls' Home at Alert Bay. On the whole he has a bright lot of boys and girls, but the people are away from home so much that it makes school attendance very irregular.

The Alert Bay industrial school still continues to do a good work. During the past year it has had its full complement of pupils and the principal states that there are many applications which must be refused owing to want of space.

The class-room is rather small though well ventilated, and it has been suggested building a wing or addition to the school and providing a large class-room in the new addition. Some of the furniture, particularly the beds, are getting worn out, having been in use for about eighteen years, but the management make the best use of what they have on hand. They continue to clear more land each year and it will happen ultimately that the school will largely be self-supporting in the matter of vegetables, &c. The boys do not show any particular aptitude for farming, but it cannot be expected to make an agricultural race in one generation.

The industrial school is under the management of the Anglican Church and Mr. A. W. Corker, missionary of the Church Missionary Society of London, has been principal for many years, and is assisted by his wife, Miss Warrenner, Mr. George Luther,

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and Mr. Eli Hunt. The school is equipped for 35 boys and has been full for some time. The buildings are situated on a gravel knoll with good drainage towards the sea. The sewage is carried to sea through a terra cotta drain. The water-supply comes from a well and is pumped by hand into a cistern and falls by gravity through pipes into the building.

The Alert Bay Girls' Home was opened in August and for a short time there was a dearth of pupils, but the number soon rose to twenty-two, where it remains at the time of writing. The building is situated on the same ridge as the industrial school and is about 500 feet from it. The whole equipment including the building is strictly up to date and modern. The institution is under the management of the Anglican Church, which appoints the staff. Mr. Corker is principal of the home, but there is a resident staff consisting of Miss Neville, matron, and Miss Nixon, teacher, and occasional other help. The girls are taught housekeeping, cooking, and such necessary accomplishments in a very thorough manner, and remarkable progress is noticeable in the class-room. This institution fills a long felt want in this agency, as the education of the girls has been sadly neglected. This is partly owing to the fact that the Indians marry them at very tender years, and they begin married life absolutely unequipped, either physically or mentally.

The building is heated by steam from a boiler in the concrete basement, and the water is supplied from a well, being pumped to a concrete cistern on a hill some distance from the building and is supplied from the cistern by gravity. Two acres of land have been cleared fairly well, and a good fence put round, but the soil is too gravelly to do much in the way of gardening without considerable expense in making soil.

With regard to the progress of ex-pupils of the industrial school, it may be said that the results are disappointing. It was thought that teaching and training would show the younger generation the folly of the potlatch system which prevails, and though many of them in private express a very decided opinion on the evils of their system, none have sufficient backbone to come out openly and denounce it. However, possibly one expects too much. Our own civilization was not built up in one generation and even at this day there can be found people who call themselves white, and who pass as citizens of our Empire, but who fall away below the standard of the Indians both as regards morality and progressiveness. It is considered by many that the ultimate destiny of the Indian will be to lose his identity as an Indian, but that he will take his place fairly and evenly beside his white brother. It is only by systematically building from one generation to another that this will be accomplished. The ex-pupils merely form the second link in the chain between barbarism and civilization. Some of them are married and have children attending the schools, but they will only be the third link.

The work of the industrial and boarding schools is more far-reaching than the day school, as the pupils are entirely away from the home influence of the parents during the greater part of the year, but the Indians themselves have not yet fully realized the opportunities which are given them in the matter of education.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton Industrial school	26

Mr. Graham, the agent, submits the following report on the schools in this agency:—

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Although I have only been in charge of this agency for the last six months, I can see a great deal of improvement in this short time, more especially in the line of attendance.

The schools are divided into two classes: day and boarding, of which there are two of each.

Lytton Day School.

This school is situated on the Lytton reserve, No. 18, Klickkumcheen, and is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, a very capable and competent teacher, who speaks the language fluently, and has a great influence over the Indians both young and old; she visits their houses regularly, and is looked up to by all.

I may state here that Miss Blachford has been of great assistance to me since I took charge of this agency.

The building is an old log shack, but which has been made clean and comfortable, and can now be kept warm for the children during the winter.

With the new desks, and other appliances, which have lately been installed, the school building can be classed as being very fairly convenient.

In regard to attendance, this matter I may say is the most serious question that we have to contend with, not only with this school, but with all others in this agency; a great number of the parents are very anxious that their children should be educated, yet it is next to impossible to make their children attend regularly.

There are 25 children that should attend this school, but a number of them live on the opposite side of the Fraser river, and there being no bridge, makes it almost impossible to attend except very irregularly.

Others live as far as three miles away, and although these children attend sometimes, yet their attendance is also very irregular.

Another great drawback to this and other day schools is the habit that parents have of taking their children away in the salmon fishing, and hop-picking seasons, which of course reduces the school attendance very considerably.

Shulus Indian Day School.

This school is situated on the Shulus or Nicola Mameet reserve, and is in charge of the Rev. F. B. Eteson with Miss F. K. Waghorn as teacher. Miss Waghorn is an exceptionally good teacher for an Indian school, having the missionary spirit at heart, and has had considerable experience in the Northern Indian schools.

The attendance in this school had dwindled down so low when Miss Waghorn took charge that she has had an uphill fight to work the attendance up to what it should be, and I am glad to report that our joint efforts are gradually being rewarded, and I hope in the near future to have as good an average attendance in this school as any other in the province.

The building is a new one, and very convenient, having lately been built by the Church of England Mission with the Indian Department's assistance, and now with all the new appliances lately supplied, will give the teacher every encouragement.

The condition as regards attendance is the same as at the Lytton day school, but I make a point of making a house to house visit periodically, and by doing so, the attendance is gradually creeping up.

Night school is held during the winter months, for older Indians; the Rev. Mr. Eteson takes the men one night and Miss Waghorn the women, and I am pleased to say that one and all take a great interest in their work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school, which is known as St. George's Industrial School, is in charge of the Rev. Leonard Dawson, who has under him Mr. G. H. Scarett, B.Sc., a capable teacher, who has had considerable experience both in the East and in England.

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The buildings are very compact and airy, having large and well ventilated dormitories, capable of accommodating about 50 boys.

The attendance has gradually increased within the last six months, and I have great hopes of being able to fill this school to its capacity.

The work in the class-room is very gratifying, some of the boys being exceptionally bright, and most willing to learn, and I think their work can be compared with white boys of the same age.

There is a large farm in connection with this school and the boys are given practical lessons in all the branches of farming, as well as shoemaking, carpentering, and blacksmithing, all of which will be of very great value to the boys in after life, as one and all go back to ranching when they leave school.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school, which is situated at Yale, is under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Constance, superior, with the assistance of Sister Althea, and two competent teachers.

The work done at this school cannot be too highly praised, and in my estimation should be classed as an A1 school.

The accommodation is limited to 26 pupils, but I understand that the school trustees are making an effort to raise sufficient funds to build a new school, which is very much needed, as the present building, although answering the purpose, is very old and inconvenient.

Class-room Work.—The religious training is under the direct supervision of the Sisters, and the other work is gratifying and shows good progress.

The children are well trained in the art of needlework and general sewing, besides this they get a good practical training in housework, and cooking, and the different girls take it in turn to bake the bread.

The training the girls derive from this school is seen on the different reserves, in that their houses are kept clean, and meals are cooked and served properly.

In many instances where girls from this school go out to service, they give good satisfaction to the employers.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	481
Number of children enrolled at day schools	177
Average attendance	62
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	57

Mr. C. C. Perry, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Lak-kalzap, Nass River, Indian Day School.

A new condition has arisen in regard to this school. The church authorities have declined to further nominate the teacher for this school, giving as a reason that, owing to the unrest among the Indians it is not expedient for the government to pay part and the church part of the teacher's salary. It is thought that this system prevents the missionary teaching from exerting a spiritual influence over the Indians, who do not look upon a teacher receiving a grant from the government as a missionary. The department has advised the church authorities that it is prepared to pay

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a more liberal salary, provided the church would continue to nominate the teacher, but no nomination has yet been presented. The school, therefore, is at present without a teacher. The isolation of this village from civilization prevents me from recommending a government appointee for this school, as it is apparent that it is more desirable to appoint a missionary teacher connected with the church represented by the missions than to send a government teacher who may have no interest whatever in the mission, a condition which often involves discord and discrimination, which, in a circumscribed settlement like Lak-kalzap is most undesirable. This is a Church of England school.

Kincolith, Nass River, Indian Day School.

This school is being conducted by Miss E. M. Collison, (daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Collison), and is well kept. Miss Collison is a faithful teacher, and her pupils are making steady progress. This also is a Church of England school.

Port Simpson Indian Day School.

This school, under Methodist auspices, continues to make steady progress. Mr. Richardson resigned during the year, and Mr. J. H. Young has now taken charge. Mrs. A. S. Dudoward, wife of the head chieftain, takes charge of the primary class. The attendance at this school is not what it might be expected.

Metlakatla Indian Day School.

This school has for many years been under the care of the Church of England. The church has nominated the teacher, and the government extended a grant toward the support of the teacher. The local Anglican synod, however, decided that it would be best that the school be under the control of the government and relinquished the prerogative which they held to nominate the teacher. This threw the responsibility on the shoulders of the department. The department has decided to provide a teacher for this school, and a suitable teacher is in view at the time of writing. The teacher will be fully qualified as a condition of the appointment, and the new arrangement will, I feel sure, be satisfactory to all concerned. The opening exercises at each morning session of the school will be religious, and as a further condition, will be presided over by the missionary in charge of the mission.

Port Essington Indian Day School.

Miss Fanny Noble is in charge of this school. The attendance is fairly good in consideration of the nomadic habits of the Indians. It is connected with the Methodist Church of Canada.

Crosby Girls' Boarding School, Port Simpson.

A well-ordered institution with a very competent staff. It does a magnificent work to prepare girls for more intimate contact with civilization. The results are not always what may be looked for, but some of the ex-pupils make creditable progress. Its curriculum includes domestic industries and household arts, music and floriculture. A well constructed and convenient gymnasium adds to the proficiency of the institution. Hygiene and calisthenic exercises are indulged in, which have a tendency to promote vigour and discipline. Miss Frances E. Hudson is the matron and principal, and is deeply interested and experienced in her work. The staff includes Miss Lottie Deacon, Miss Ethel Collins, Miss Black and Miss Fanny Gray.

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The building is well kept, and the grounds are very creditable to the exertions of the matron, assisted by the girls.

Boys' Home, Port Simpson, Boarding School.

Under the principalship of Rev. G. H. Raley, of the Methodist Church of Canada. The building is in very bad condition, although an ardent endeavour is made to keep the premises in presentable condition. There are many applications for admission into this institution, but the present accommodation is inadequate and cheerless. A new building should be erected at the earliest possible date, either by the Church or by the Government. Mrs Winters has for some time acted as matron, and has been assisted by other appointees from time to time. The lads attend the Indian day school. Mrs. Raley, wife of the principal, has, with the principal, been very kind to the boys. The lads seem to feel at home, and in such circumstances should be provided with better accommodation.

General Remarks.

A great obstacle to the advancement of the Indian pupils is the lack on the part of Indian parents of ability to maintain discipline and obedience amongst their children. In the case of these Indian children the 'child is father to the man.' It is very unfortunate, as the same conditions as those found at home are naturally found at times in the school. The success, however, of education in the Indian day schools depends very largely on the qualifications of the teachers. I am pleased to report that at the present time the teachers of the agency are, without exception, good disciplinarians and successful pedagogues.

A stern policy of compulsory attendance at the day schools backed up by the appointment of adequately qualified and remunerated teachers and modern equipment, will, if gradually adopted, result in more satisfactory educational conditions.

As may be expected, the colour line has much to do with the record of ex-pupils. The existence of certain aspects of our social life is decidedly detrimental to the progress of some of them.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	478
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	67
Daily average	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	83
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission R.C. Boarding School	50
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. Boarding School	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt R.C. Boarding School	48

Mr. Peter Byrne, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

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, forms 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 it, and the

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boys are given a practical training in the growing of fruit, grain, and vegetables, and also in the care and management of stock.

In this way the boys are given a practical experience which would make them successful farmers, should they decide to take up this occupation on the reserve in later years.

Under the direction of Mr. R. H. Cairns and his competent staff the girls are taught all the various branches of housework as cooking, sewing, mending, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping, in all of which they are making good progress.

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; its situation on a high table-land about one mile east of Mission City affords it a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Fraser river.

During the past year a steam-heating plant has been installed by the school authorities, a 70 h.p. boiler situated at the rear of the building transmits the heat in the various directions.

Ninety-four radiators have been placed in the buildings, 46 of which are in the boys' school, 42 in the girls' school, and 6 in the church. The installation of this plant cost \$6,536, not including the boiler-house, which cost \$1,500. Besides this, new driers and other machinery have been placed in the laundry costing \$300, making a total cost including excavation and improvements of \$8,066.

There is a large farm connected with this school and within the last year 10 more acres of land have been cleared and brought under cultivation, and the following implements provided, viz.: steam roller, binder, potato planter, hay-rake, mower, disk drill, disk harrow, wagon, and electric feed-cutter.

From a report of the exhibition held at Mission City last year it is gratifying to note the grand success attained by the girls of this school, they won no less than 21 first prizes and 5 second prizes in the general competition, for their specimens in the various branches of fancy-work. This is an index of the excellent work done by the teachers of this institution.

Rev. P. J. Collins, late principal, was succeeded during the year by Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., who, with his devoted assistants, is giving the pupils a good school education. The boys receive practical training in general farming and fruit-growing, and a knowledge of the use of the most modern agricultural implements. 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, on a beautiful elevation overlooking Burrard inlet.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all the branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for, and milk the cows that 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 on the Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from the sea-shore of Trail bay, and overlooking the same.

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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 are expert canoe-makers and house-builders.

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 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 be accomplished.

Miss Kathleen Richards and her sister Ethel have succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Thompson as teachers of this school. The children are making excellent progress indeed in the usual studies. The prizes provided by the department and distributed among the children at Christmas-time have had a beneficial effect in increasing the daily attendance.

As there is very little 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 very good progress considering the fact that the institution has been in operation only a little over three years, and that the children have never attended school before.

Mr. Biggar, successor to Mr. J. W. L. Brown, has been very successful in educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. Here also the prizes supplied by the department at Christmas-time have had a good effect.

About two years ago the department made arrangements with the Indians for the erection of a day school at Pemberton Meadows reserve, where there is a population of 280, including 30 children of school age. Although those people have been urged by the inspector of agencies and myself to erect the building, up to the present time they have not done so. Sufficient lumber for the school is on the reserve, and it is my intention to endeavour to have the building erected by the Indians as soon as possible.

General Remarks.

Generally speaking, the Indians throughout this agency continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry. Ex-pupils usually 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, &c.

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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.

There are few if any reserves on which young women ex-pupils reside where one cannot get a clean, wholesome, well-cooked meal. This of course is not the case on reserves where there are no ex-pupils.

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 following rivers, viz: the Spallumcheen, Salmon, Okanagan, Similkameen, and on the shores of Okanagan, Otter, Long, Dog and Osoyoos lakes, and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers and along the shores of the lakes, which are bounded on the east and west by ranges of high mountains running north and south, and in the case of the Similkameen valley also running east and west.

Owing to the fact that there are no Indian schools in my agency, Indian children have to depend almost entirely on the public schools, and I am pleased to be able to report that a few of the more progressive Indians take advantage of the privilege. I should like to mention particularly the case of Isaac Harris, of No. 3 reserve, near Larkin, of the Okanagan band, who has two children attending the public school there and has also one boy attending high school at Armstrong. He is very desirous of sending this boy to college to be trained for the medical profession. There are others who desire to have their children educated. At Penticton, for instance, Indian parents were sending their children to the public school until the overcrowding caused the trustees to refuse them admission. However, the building of a new \$60,000 school, which will be opened in the spring, may again give them the desired opportunity. In the Lower Similkameen there are nine Indian children attending one public school.

While the cases already mentioned and others prove that the more progressive Indians desire to have their children take advantage of educational facilities, I regret to have to report that the majority of Indians in at least three large reservations have rejected the repeated offers of the department to open schools.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	119
Average attendance	41

Mr. Thomas Deasy, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Indians of this agency, many years ago, decided to move to two central points, where they erected residences and where they reside during the winter months. The Massett band live at the entrance to Massett inlet, on the north end of Graham island, while the Skidegate band built their homes over one hundred miles distant, on the same island, at the entrance to Skidegate inlet. The Anglican Church took

charge of the Massett band, and the Methodist Church attended to the spiritual affairs of the Skidegate band. Day schools were opened on each reserve, and teachers were appointed by the missionary societies, subject to the approval of the Department of Indian Affairs. A certain sum was appropriated, by the government, to pay teachers, which was added to, by the societies. Prior to the appointment of inspectors of Indian agencies, and Indian agents, the inspector of schools visited the two reserves and reported on their advancement. Recently, I have been informed, by His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia that the Church of England is no longer managing the school at Massett. At a meeting of the Indians of the Massett band, held on December 10, His Lordship informed the Indians that the church is no longer attending to the Indian day school in this agency. His Lordship stated that he had no fault to find with the agent; but it was decided, in the meeting of the synod of this diocese, that the management of the Indian day schools, where Indian agents reside, should be turned over to the government. His Lordship also referred to the fact that the schools are visited and inspected by the inspector of schools, the inspector of Indian agencies, the Indian agent and the clergy. The clergy desired to have the right to visit the schools, in order to give religious instruction; but no longer took charge of the teachers. It was usual for the church to supplement the appropriation allowed teachers, and we even then found it difficult to obtain capable men. They would stay a short time, and resign, for the reason that the cost of living, on this island, is high, and wages of all classes a great deal better than that of a school teacher in Indian schools.

At the Skidegate reserve, under the Methodist Church, changes have taken place, and complaint is continually made of the small amount allowed for a teacher. The teachers of the public schools receive at least \$80 per month, with a long summer vacation, and have fewer scholars than the teachers of Indian day schools. The missionary society appoints the teacher, and good progress is being made. Fortunately, when teachers resigned from either school, we were able to have their places filled; but I have been informed by the teachers of both schools that they do not intend to remain, under present conditions, requiring more pay for their services.

For the first time, the teachers followed the Indians to the canneries, and opened school. The attendance at the summer schools, at Naden Harbour and Aliford Bay, was not good. The Wallace fisheries provided a good school-house, and the old desks and school supplies were moved there. At Aliford Bay, the teacher held school in a tent, the B. C. Fisheries promising to erect a school building, but failed in doing so.

During my incumbency of the office of Indian agent, I have had every opportunity to study the Indians of this agency, and have been over the province, during many years, watching their progress. In my opinion, the Indian day school fills a want; but we shall never make the Indian realize the importance of education until we take hold of him and compel attendance at school. There is but one hope for the Indian, and that is in educating him. The older men and women are imbued with their old customs and habits; they realize little the necessity for morality or compliance with our laws and customs. Their forefathers lived without the assistance of the whites, and the Indian has nothing in common with us. Some of the older men consider their ways best, and there is a something underlying the character, habits and traits of the Indian that it will be hard to eliminate. When we educate and attempt to uplift the Indian, and so many of them prove useless members, even of their own bands, the problem of making the Indian a useful member of society receives a setback, and is commented on most freely by the older generation. There are a number in this agency who have the advantage of education, and they have profited, materially; but there are others who have no desire to associate with their fellows—the women seeking white men, for partners, and the men using their talent to obtain whisky and for ends that bring disrepute on the whole.

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If ever Indians had the opportunity to prove the wisdom of the government in providing day schools, they have had it in this agency. The missionaries reside in their midst, exhorting the men, women and children. The two large school-houses have been made comfortable, and the teachers have been the best obtainable. The agent visits the schools and endeavours, in every way, to make the children take an interest. The two Indian councils aid in every way. During the winter months, when there is nothing for the parents or children to do, the attendance is large. We even followed them last summer, but few have more than four or five months to their credit as scholars. During the remainder of the year, they are either working, or in an environment that tends to pull down the building-up work of all concerned in their advancement. To my mind, there is but one remedy, and that is the boarding and industrial schools. Our best men and women were brought up there, away from the home influences and following the example, day and night, of their teachers. Where the Indian is allowed to do as he likes, within the law, and go where he pleases, without restraint, he will not only pick up the vices of his forefathers; but will endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those associating with him, and it is not the best of our own race that we find in the company of the Indian. There are many good Indians, among our bands, that never entered a school-house, and they are the most subservient to law and order. There are others who have been through the day and boarding schools who must be checked at every turn. With the advent of the whites, and others, in a neighbourhood that has been entirely peopled by Indians, a change comes. The young women aspire to marry white men, or men of their own race, who will keep them from want, and who desire to emulate the white women in dress and otherwise. The two bands, in this agency, although large, intermarry in their own bands, and the relationship is hard to find. The old custom of heads of families selecting those who should marry, has been causing endless trouble, and is hard to eradicate. Young men and women—even boys and girls—are thrown on their own resources, at an early age, going from one family to the other. The Indians adopt a number of children, and many of them are half-breeds. Women marry whites, leave them, and return to the reserve with their progeny. The Indian parents are not strict enough with their children, leaving it to the teachers to correct their faults. The school uplifts them, for a few hours, each day, the home and surroundings are not aids to the school. In order to interest them, we are giving object lessons, physical drills, prizes, good healthy school buildings, medical attendance, lectures, singing lessons and every thing children should have, to advance them. I will not state that they are deteriorating. Far from it. Every year brings some of them forward. In dress and conduct they will compare with the children of public schools. Some are eager to learn; but, when children rule in the home, the teacher's advice and reproof does not go far from the school-room door. I have been among Indians for half a century, and have to see the first parent chastising his or her child. At the same time, the progress of the Indians of this agency, during the sixty years they have been under white supervision, has been remarkable. They are amenable to the law, strictly honest, and capable of advancement. We have some learned men among them, the product of the industrial schools, who would be a credit to any community. They are anxious to see the children advance, and are always lecturing them on the position they should take in the world. Unfortunately, although wards of the government, the Indians have a certain independence, which not even the whites attain. They co-operate in their work, in their walks of life, can live independently of outside assistance, and have their old traditions and customs, with the inborn—might I use the word—'suspicion,' of the whites that it will take years to eradicate. They lay claim to the whole country, and disguise it as we may, they are always fearing that we white men are only doing our best for them, because we are paid. We have had every opportunity, also, to judge the work done in our day schools and in the schools of Alaska and other places. Our Indians are more advanced than any on this coast, simply

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because their pastors and teachers have been men and women with but one idea—to devote their lives to make better men and women of the aborigines. In the past, the missionaries had almost full control of the Indians in this almost unknown land. The government since Confederation, supported them in their laudable work. We cannot expect to have models of perfection in sixty years of training, and no race has advanced as this nation has, thanks to those who preceded us.

In the year that has passed the department provided everything asked for to advance the Indian children. If the Indians could only understand the anxiety of the government to educate them, our work would be very easy on this score. If the Indian day school is to be a success, we must have the children during the whole year. It is useless to have boys and girls at school who are still infants, and taking up the time of the teachers. Every day a scholar is absent the whole class is disrupted. The Indian children come spasmodically. To-day they are off, chopping wood with parents; tomorrow they are fishing. We endeavour to have the co-operation necessary, but the parents are as variable as the children. When a child is old enough to work, he, or she, is taken from the school. When they go camping the whole family move away for weeks—first to the cannery, then to obtain berries, then for the winter wood, and the best part of the year is gone. When the weather is mild, the school is filled, and we are doing everything that men can possibly do to make the Indians take more interest in the school than anything else.

At the close of the Massett day school for the Christmas holidays, the attendance was over 60. Mr. and Mrs. Clayberg, who are temporarily in the position of teachers, are making remarkable progress with the children. They teach the individual whatever appears most fitting. The object lessons and physical exercise, with hygiene and personal cleanliness, make quite a difference in the scholars. The school-house has been repainted, and new single desks installed; hyloplate boards have been placed on the walls and the large winter attendance is encouraging. The missionary, with the chief councillor of the band, attends, giving religious instruction.

Skidegate Indian day school, under Mr. Connery, is improving in attendance. The moving of Indians to residences at Aliford Bay, about eight miles from the reserve, upset the school during the summer. Early in the year the teacher accompanied the children to Aliford Bay. Improvements have been in progress at the Skidegate Indian day school. The grounds have been drained, a wire fence has been purchased. It is the intention to floor the building with new material, and to make the large structure a good place for the children. Dr. J. C. Spencer, the resident missionary, takes a great interest in the school, and resides within a few feet of the building.

In conclusion I cannot too strongly urge the construction of a boarding school on Graham island for the Indian children. It would accommodate the larger children of both bands, and place them under control for a specified time. The department knows the usefulness of the boarding school, and the difference it makes when compared with the education received in a day school. The boarding schools now open are so far away that the parents are not anxious to send their children.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	45
Number enrolled at day schools.	43
Average attendance.	22

Mr. W. Scott Simpson, the agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six distinct bands of Indians in this agency, distributed over an immense area, the bulk of whom are far removed from any centre of civilization.

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The total population numbers 553; of these 127 are between the ages of 6 and 15; 68 males and 59 females.

Tahltan Band.

The younger members of this band who have been to school speak English fluently and are making progress rapidly. At present there are two schools in the district, both of which are day schools. The school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, with the Rev. T. P. Thorman, curate in charge. There are 21 pupils on the roll, all of whom are doing well, but the attendance is very irregular owing to the fact that the Indians are obliged to leave the reserve for long intervals in order to gain a livelihood. These Indians, like other people, desire to keep in touch with their children, and, having no friends with whom they could leave them, they are obliged to take them along with them on their hunting expeditions. Their school is then deserted and what they learn during the few short months of the summer, is not sufficient to place them on an equality with their white brethren in an educational way. The day school is sufficient for the white children, for the reason that they can attend almost the year round. When the white child returns to his home the father and mother talk to him in the language that he will use through life, his surroundings are the best, tending to advance him. Not so the Indian boy, who spends but a few hours at school and the remainder of the time with his parents talking the native language and continuing in the ways of the Indian, three to four months at school, and eight months wandering round with his parents learning very little that is useful, and seeing a great deal that the young should not see. The wonder is that they are not rendered hopeless by such a training. There is but one remedy to this evil and that is the establishing at an early date of industrial and boarding schools on the reserve under the auspices of the missionary who has their interests and well-being at heart. I deem it a great mistake to have these Indians go to school in a place like Telegraph Creek, where they are completely out of touch with the master after school hours. At the Tahltan school the Rev. Mr. Thorman used to invite the boys over to the school-house in the evenings and give them books and illustrated papers to look at, and they thoroughly enjoyed the privilege, and were constantly under his supervision.

The school at Telegraph Creek is supported by both the local and Dominion governments, and is non-sectarian. At present there are 14 Indian children on the roll, most of whom were originally under Mr. Thorman's management at the Tahltan Mission school.

The Casca and Liard bands have brought before me the question of schools in the interior, but being entirely dependent on trapping and hunting as a means of support, they are purely nomadic and could not send their children to a day school.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance	30
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot Industrial School . .	49
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht Boarding School . .	31
Number of children enrolled at Alberni Boarding School . . .	53

There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and the following day schools: Clayoquot, Ucluelet, Cla-oose and Wyah.

Excellent work continues to be done under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in the industrial school at Clayoquot.

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The boarding schools are situated at Alberni and Ahousaht and are both conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Currie being the principal of the former and Mr. Ross of the latter.

Rev. Joseph Schindler continues in charge of the Clayoquot (R.C.) day school. The Wyah and Cla-oose Methodist schools are in operation, but in each case there has been a change of teacher. Mr. John Gibson has been transferred from Wyah to Cla-oose and was succeeded at the former school by Mr. Charles W. James. Mr. Vanderveen continues in charge of the Presbyternan school at Ucluelet. The attendance at all these schools remains about the same.

As was stated in the report of last year, the day school system in this agency can hardly be considered a success owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 276
 Number of children enrolled at Williams Lake Industrial School 64

Mr. Isaac Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

This institution is situated in a valley on the right bank of the San Jose creek, about four miles from Williams Lake Indian reserve. The buildings are fine large buildings and have been freshly painted this year. The boys' and girls' dormitories are well ventilated, plenty of room and kept very clean, in fact all the buildings are very well kept.

In my monthly visits I find all the pupils making great progress in their studies and other work.

The new pupils learn very quickly, and are making a good start.

Some of the boys work in the carpenter shop and some mend shoes. They are all very good in the garden work. It was a credit to them, in having their garden looking so well last summer. They are all taught farming. The girls do splendid work with the needle. They have now started with hygiene. Some of the bigger boys attend to the milking, while the girls help in the butter-making. They are well supplied with food and clothing.

There were some who ran away from school during the year, and I cannot account for it, as they are very well treated by the reverend principal and the general staff of the school. As soon as one is missing, the reverend principal himself starts tracing him until brought back. I am sure now the evil is stamped out, and I look for little or none to occur during the coming season.

The ex-pupils are all turning out well and making a very good start. They attend to their land well. They are very anxious to do something for themselves such as teaming or freighting on the Cariboo wagon road. They take after the habits of the whites, more so than Indians who never received an education, they dress well and keep themselves clean. Those receiving assistance from the department have turned out with good results.

Miss Francois, of Canim Lake, is making good use of her sewing-machine in all the work of her parents, besides work for others.

Whenever I meet any of the ex-pupils I always inform them and explain to them that I have to make a report regarding them to the department, which I find gives them encouragement to do better.

Rev. H. Boening, principal of the school, and the teachers deserve great praise for the wonderful way they have conducted the whole institution.

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YUKON.

Number of children of school age	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	109
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, Moosehide and Teslin Lake.

There is only one residential school within the limits of the Yukon. This is situated near Carcross. The building was erected two years ago and is modern in every respect. The enrolment is slightly less than last year, being at present 27, but the average attendance has been good.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

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

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Indian Education.

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SCHOOL

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...	Miss Mary A. McGinty.....	Roman Catholic..
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton Co...	James Macneil.....	" ..
Sydney.....	Sydney.....	" ..	Miss Margaret B. McLellan.....	" ..
*Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor..	Cumberland Co...	Miss Jean S. Sutherland.....	" ..
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County...	Miss Gertrude McGirr.....	" ..
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 ..	Ernest L. Macneil..	" ..
Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch.....	Inverness ..	Arsene Burns.....	" ..
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	" ..	John A. Gillis.....	" ..
‡Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Hants ..	Miss Mary E. Ahern.....	" ..
†Bishopville.....	at Bishopville....	Kings ..	Miss Mary C. Coldwell.....	" ..
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.....	" ..
*Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.	Fort Folly.....	" ..	Miss Honore D. Cormier.....	" ..
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	" ..	Miss Margaret Isaac.....	" ..
‡Eel River.....	Eel River.....	" ..	Miss Marie LeBlanc.....	" ..
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Southwestern....	Miss Rena 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.

† Closed December quarter 1912, no teacher.

‡ New school, first opened January 3, 1913.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.
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	6	17	9	6	3	1	6	.....	1	Bear River.
10	7	17	8	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
23	7	30	12	9	9	2	6	4	.....	Sydney.
2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	*Halfway River.
22	11	33	17	9	6	6	6	2	4	Indian Cove.
10	6	16	10	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Middle River.
7	8	15	5	4	2	1	4	1	3	Millbrook.
9	6	15	7	2	2	2	3	5	1	New Germany.
17	16	33	14	18	10	5	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
2	5	7	4	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	Malagawatch.
12	18	30	13	11	8	7	1	2	1	Whycocomagh.
4	8	12	7	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	†Shubenacadie.
3	4	7	3	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	†Bishopville.
132	103	235	111	91	48	29	37	20	10	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
15	21	36	13	12	11	10	1	2	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
13	16	29	16	9	6	6	4	4	.....	Burnt Church.
20	23	43	16	23	9	8	3	.....	.....	Big Cove.
6	1	7	4	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	*Beaumont S.S. No. 15.
11	12	23	15	14	7	1	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Eel River.
12	13	25	17	7	5	5	6	2	.....	Kingsclear.
9	10	19	11	5	5	8	1	.....	.....	Oromocto.
14	21	35	25	11	14	5	4	1	.....	St. Mary's.
11	8	19	11	2	3	11	3	.....	.....	Woodstock.
9	9	18	12	10	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
19	17	36	21	18	8	2	6	2	.....	Tobique.
134	144	278	165	125	66	50	27	10	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys).....	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	{ Peter J. De Lisle (Princ.).....	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	{ Pt'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 Lena Reid.....	Methodist.....
* Escoumains	At Escoumains	"	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r Joseph L. Otis.....	Roman Catholic ..
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue.....	{ Sr. M. du St. Ro- saire (Princ)....	" ..
* Kiskissink	At Kiskissink.....	"	{ (Sr. St. Raphael (Asst).....	
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	{ Miss C. Martineau.. (Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ)..	" ..
St. Francis (Prot.).....	Pierreville	Pierreville.....	{ Sr. Mary of St. Jo- seph (Asst).....	
" (R.C.)	"	"	Henry L. Masta....	Church of England
St. Regis (Island).....	St. Regis	St. Regis	Sr. Ste. Albert.....	Roman Catholic ..
" (Village)	"	"	Miss Minnie P. White	Udenominational
Chenail	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher	" ..
Cornwall Island	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back....	" ..
† Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Katie Round- point.....	" ..
" (Village).....	"	"	Miss Mildred C. Lunan	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Mrs. L. L. Smith ..	" ..
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Helen J. White	Udenominational
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic ..
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	" Josephine Audet	" ..
			{ Sr. Ste. Jeanne de Chantal (Princ)..	" ..
			{ Sr. Ste. Agathe (Asst).....	
‡ Long Point	At Long Point....	Timiskaming	Miss Angela Wabie.	" ..
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica. . .	" ..
Fort George	At Fort George...	James Bay District	Rev. W. G. Walton.	Church of England
Mistassini	At Lake Mistassini	"	Charles Iserhoff ..	" ..
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	"	Rev. J. E. Woodall.	" ..
Total, Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* White school attended by Indian children. † Closed December quarter, 1912 ‡ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
QUEBEC.											
}	161	.....	161	83	96	41	18	6	.....	.....	} Caughnawaga (boys).
	135	135	73	84	22	16	7	6	.....		.....	} " (girls).
	18	21	39	29	16	6	6	9	2	.....	" (Bush).
	16	14	30	14	25	2	3	.....	.....	.....	" (St. Isidore).
	18	12	30	13	23	2	5	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
	25	20	45	24	25	15	5	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
	4	11	15	13	5	7	.....	3	.....	.....	* Escoumains.
}	43	49	92	60	34	18	10	21	5	4	} Pointe Bleue.
	2	6	8	4	1	3	4	
}	30	43	73	45	25	33	10	5	.....	.....	} Restigouche.
	7	7	14	10	2	2	5	5	.....	.....		St. Fran is (Prot.).
	33	36	69	52	25	21	6	8	8	1	" (R.C.).
	14	8	22	13	12	5	1	3	1	.....	St. Regis (Island).
	32	30	62	36	28	21	9	3	1	.....	" (Village).
	31	19	50	28	26	15	7	2	.....	.....	Chenail.
	27	23	50	26	36	4	8	2	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
	14	8	22	12	9	7	1	3	2	.....	† Oka (Country).
	14	11	25	15	3	3	9	5	1	4	" (Village).
	8	17	25	8	7	6	9	1	2	.....	Congo Bridge.
	11	12	23	8	11	5	4	3	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
	9	17	26	14	9	1	8	5	.....	.....	3 Maria.
}	34	39	73	54	32	10	18	13	.....	.....	} Lorette.
	10	15	25	12	25	
	19	20	39	17	8	5	10	9	7	.....	Timiskaming.
	52	44	96	52	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort George.
	22	30	52	17	33	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mistassini.
	12	13	25	18	11	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
	666	660	1,326	750	707	287	172	113	35	12	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	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabel McIver ..	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher ..	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall ..	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Herbie C. Jamieson ..	Church of England
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Levi Williams	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary E. Vining ..	Undenominational
*Biscotasing	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Loretto J. Coughlan ..	"
†Chapleau (Public)	At Chapleau	"	E. S. Stephenson ..	"
‡Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Walter Blackbird ..	Church of England
†† Long Sault Rapids	"	"	Robert R. Gill	"
"	"	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
"	"	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder ..	Roman Catholic ..
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adele Duhamel ..	"
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clot. Laferriere ..	"
† Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. Julia L. Harber ..	Undenominational
† Islington	Islington	"	G. C. Smith	Church of England
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Harry Cartledge	"
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Eliza th Lensch ..	Roman Catholic ..
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Mrs. Seymour Fairbanks	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss Mary M. Plean ..	Roman Catholic ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Charles Kelly	"
" (Girls)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Miss Mary E. Cushing	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley ..	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	A. Beith Gardiner ..	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	H. N. Jennings	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Edna Atkinson ..	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge ..	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Mrs. Mary L. Yarwood	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Carolyn H. Tutt ..	"
Skene	Parry Island	"	Miss Mary L. Decaire ..	"
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 Marg't O'Brien ..	"
† Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Isabellé Peltier ..	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain ..	Methodist
* Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Mina E. Throop ..	Undenominational
† Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	"	H. C. Buffam	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George ..	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Ag's A. Weaver ..	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A. M. Matthews ..	Methodist

* White school attended by Indian children. † Closed from June 30, 1912. ‡ Open during the summer only. § Closed during December quarter 1912; no teacher. ¶ Re-opened April 23, 1912, having been closed since September 30, 1909. †† Closed during September quarter, 1912; no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
22	19	41	18	24	3	7	4	3	.....	Alnwick.
23	15	38	21	16	5	5	10	2	.....	Cape Croker.
15	9	24	13	15	1	4	4	.....	.....	Port Elgin.
5	10	15	5	7	2	.....	4	2	.....	Sidney Bay.
16	19	35	14	16	7	5	6	1	.....	Back Settlement.
8	15	23	8	8	2	8	4	1	.....	Bear Creek.
21	22	43	18	27	10	4	2	.....	.....	Oneida No. 2.
21	6	27	12	16	4	4	2	1	.....	Oneida No. 3.
12	20	32	16	12	4	11	5	.....	.....	River Settlement.
3	3	6	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	*Biscotasing.
8	7	15	13	7	3	4	1	.....	.....	*Chapleau (Public).
7	4	11	6	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Long Sault.
12	4	16	7	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Manitou Rapids.
15	8	23	13	7	9	4	3	.....	.....	Georgina Island.
12	18	30	18	16	3	3	8	.....	.....	Golden Lake.
10	13	23	11	10	1	8	4	.....	.....	Sheshegwaning.
20	24	44	15	26	9	6	3	.....	.....	West Bay.
6	4	10	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	†Assabasca.
5	9	14	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Islington.
7	6	13	5	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Sheguiandah.
12	13	25	17	11	3	.....	8	3	.....	South Bay.
6	6	12	5	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
8	11	19	11	15	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
29	.....	29	14	25	3	.....	1	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (Boys).
.....	14	14	7	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (Girls).
4	14	18	13	9	2	6	1	.....	.....	Wikwemikongsing.
34	23	57	32	35	9	6	4	3	.....	Moraviantown.
8	9	17	16	11	2	.....	3	1	.....	New Credit.
11	15	26	11	14	4	3	3	2	.....	Gibson.
16	9	25	11	12	1	8	4	.....	.....	Henvey Inlet.
9	16	25	10	14	3	4	4	.....	.....	Ryerson.
10	12	22	13	16	.....	1	5	.....	.....	Shawanaga.
1	4	5	4	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	Skene.
14	26	40	14	18	3	12	6	1	.....	Christian Island.
11	11	22	8	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jackfish Island.
11	9	20	6	12	4	2	1	1	.....	Lake Helen.
13	5	18	9	9	4	1	3	1	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)
12	22	34	23	8	12	7	7	.....	.....	Mountain Village.
13	13	26	10	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pic River.
35	35	70	29	44	10	13	3	.....	.....	Rama.
8	8	16	11	5	3	2	3	3	.....	*Hiawatha.
17	18	35	16	18	4	5	3	5	.....	†Mud Lake (Chemong).
13	7	20	12	13	4	3	.....	.....	.....	Kettle Point.
3	13	16	6	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Stony Point.
18	18	36	17	24	7	5	.....	.....	.....	St. Clair.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Concluded.				
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Saugeen.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabella Ruxton	".....
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	Mrs. B. Robb.....	".....
*Batchawana.....	Batchawana.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Miss Marg. Mallon..	Roman Catholic...
Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	".....	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	".....
" (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
†Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Miss Annie Kehoe..	Roman Catholic...
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	".....	Miss Annie O'Connor	".....
‡Scugog S.S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island.....	Scugog.....	D. Urquhart.....	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	L. Roy Hill.....	".....
" 2.....	".....	".....	John Clark (Princ.)	".....
" 3.....	".....	".....	Miss Helen E. Martin (Asst.).....	".....
" 4.....	".....	".....	Miss Daisy Masters..	".....
" 5.....	".....	".....	S. A. Anderson.....	".....
" 6.....	".....	".....	Miss Rosa Russell..	".....
" 7.....	".....	".....	John R. Lickers.....	".....
" 9.....	".....	".....	Miss Cora McPherson (Princ.).....	".....
" 10.....	".....	".....	Miss Jessie Vanevery (Asst.).....	".....
" 11.....	".....	".....	Alvin J. Scott.....	".....
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls..	Miss J. L. Jamieson	".....
‡Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Thomas W. Draper..	".....
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	".....	Miss J. McDermott..	Roman Catholic...
¶Temogami.....	On Bear Island..	".....	Sister St. Peter.....	".....
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River..	Thessalon.....	Miss Katie Tackney..	Undenominational
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss May G. Honan..	".....
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	".....	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic...
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss Rose Fagan.....	".....
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	".....	Mrs. J. McKay.....	".....
¶Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Miss Marg. Cadotte..	Church of England
Albany Mission (C.E.)..	At Fort Albany..	".....	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic...
Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope.....	".....	Miss M. McDonald..	".....
French Post.....	At Moose River..	".....	Rev. J. T. Griffin..	Church of England
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort...	".....	Rev. E. Richards...	".....
¶Osnaburg.....	At Osnaburg.....	".....	Fred. Marks.....	".....
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Miss Lucy J. Barker	".....
" (Western).....	".....	".....	S. N. Dixon.....	".....
" (Central).....	".....	".....	T. Irvine Brant.....	Undenominational
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Miss Ethel M. Picard	".....
Walpole Island No. 1..	Walpole Island..	Walpole Island..	Miss F. Fletcher.....	".....
" 2.....	".....	".....	Alexander Leween..	".....
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	Miss Electa Bissell..	Church of England
			Joseph Sampson.....	Methodist.....

* New school, first opened October 2, 1912. † Closed September and December quarter, 1912, no teacher. ‡ White school, attended by Indian children. ¶ Open during the summer only. ¶¶ New school, first opened July, 1912.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO—Concluded.										
14	16	30	21	17	3	1	4	5	.....	French Bay.
16	7	23	17	14	4	5	.....	.....	.....	Saugeen.
21	19	40	28	17	10	6	6	1	.....	Scotch Settlement.
16	16	32	26	9	17	8	.....	.....	.....	*Batchawana.
37	31	68	21	32	12	16	8	.....	.....	Garden River (R.C.).
23	10	33	14	14	13	4	2	.....	.....	" (C.E.).
7	14	21	15	6	5	5	5	.....	.....	†Goulais Bay.
6	6	12	9	3	4	1	3	1	.....	Michipicoten.
9	4	13	4	4	2	7	.....	.....	.....	†Scugog S.S. No. 3.
21	33	54	26	26	11	6	9	2	.....	Six Nations No. 1.
45	39	84	39	30	11	21	5	12	5	} " 2.
34	40	74	26	45	10	12	5	2	.....	" 3.
14	13	27	15	5	4	7	6	5	.....	" 4.
26	17	43	14	13	15	8	5	2	.....	" 5.
18	13	31	12	15	6	5	5	.....	.....	" 6.
44	50	94	42	48	25	15	4	2	.....	} " 7.
19	17	36	15	20	5	7	3	1	.....	" 9.
27	24	51	11	28	10	10	2	1	.....	" 10.
27	21	48	20	26	5	12	3	2	.....	" 11.
13	12	25	13	8	8	9	.....	.....	.....	Garden Village.
20	29	49	32	27	5	11	6	.....	.....	†Mattawa.
9	9	18	8	9	6	1	.....	2	.....	Nipissing.
24	14	38	20	31	6	1	.....	.....	.....	†Temogami.
17	13	30	14	21	7	1	1	.....	.....	Mississagi River.
11	10	21	10	7	6	5	1	2	.....	Sagamook.
13	14	27	13	19	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
6	7	13	4	8	3	.....	2	.....	.....	Spanish River.
5	5	10	7	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Thessalon.
34	26	60	28	54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Abitibi.
45	26	71	26	62	6	2	1	.....	.....	Albany Mission (C.E.).
44	36	80	33	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Hope.
12	9	21	11	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	French Post.
7	9	16	8	10	2	2	2	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
14	23	37	5	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Osnaburg.
26	25	51	19	30	7	7	5	2	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
12	12	24	7	9	2	5	4	4	.....	" (Western).
15	11	26	10	16	2	6	1	1	.....	" (Central).
12	15	27	11	8	3	9	6	1	.....	" (Mission).
25	26	51	21	35	6	6	3	1	.....	Walpole Island No. 1.
15	16	31	19	21	7	1	2	.....	.....	" 2.
1,367	1,303	2,670	1,245	1,534	432	389	230	80	5	.....Total, Ontario.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Okanase.....	Okanase.....	Birtle.....	Miss Maggie E. Murray.....	
†Black River.....	Black River.....	Clandeboye.....	Jeremiah H.	
†Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	".....	Miss Ida N.	
Fort Alexander (Upper).....	Fort Alexander.....	".....	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River.....	".....	Rev. G. C. Smith...	"
St. Peters (North).....	St. Peters.....	".....	Peter Harper.....	"
" (South).....	".....	".....	Miss Marg't Isbister	"
|| " (Peguis).....	".....	".....	Miss Myrtle Pruder.	"
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Fisher River.....	Joseph Jones.....	Methodist.....
Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	".....	Miss E. M. N. Jocham.	"
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	".....	Charles Morris.....	Church of England
Peguis (North).....	Peguis.....	".....	Angus Prince.....	"
" (South).....	".....	".....	Henry J. Frances...	"
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	".....	Miss Pauline Stedman	Methodist
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Manitowapah.	".....	"
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	".....	".....	"
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Colin Sanderson...	"
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	".....	L. E. Martel.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin.....	".....	John E. Favell.....	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan.....	Little Saskatchewan.....	".....	Peter Anderson.....	"
φ Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	".....	Rev. G. Leonard.....	Roman Catholic...
Shoal River.....	Shoal River.....	".....	Rev. T. H. Dobbs...	Church of England
|| Waterhen River.....	Waterhen River.....	".....	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic...
†Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein River.....	Norway House.....	Joseph A. Everett...	Methodist.....
†Cross Lake (Prot).....	Cross Lake.....	".....	Miss A. L. Cunningham.	"
" (R.C.).....	".....	".....	Miss Jane Ramsay...	Roman Catholic..
§God's Lake.....	God's Lake.....	".....	H. F. Wildgoose...	Methodist.....
Jack River.....	Jack River.....	".....	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
Norway House (R.C.).....	Norway House.....	".....	Sister Marg. Mary...	Roman Catholic...
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House.....	".....	John W. Niddrie...	Methodist.....
Rossville.....	Norway House.....	".....	Miss Anna M. de Wolf	"
York Factory.....	At York Factory.....	".....	Rev. R. Faries.....	Church of England
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Joseph Chamberlain.	"
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin.....	".....	Rev. S. C. Deacon...	"
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	".....	John A. Keddies...	"
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	".....	C. T. Mitchell.....	"
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	".....	J. G. Kennedy.....	"
†Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountain.....	".....	Louis Young.....	"
Lower Roseau River.....	Roseau River.....	Portage la Prairie.	Alexander Hayden...	Roman Catholic...
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids.....	".....	Miss Rose Godon...	Undenominational
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake.....	".....	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				

* Closed since October 30, 1912. † Closed September and December quarters, 1912. ‡ Closed June and September quarters, 1912. § Closed since December 31, 1912. ¶ Open during the summer only. φ Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. § Only one return received.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
8	6	14	6	10	2	1	1			*Okanase.
12	9	21	13	11	2	4	4			†Black River.
9	12	21	11	7	2	8	4			‡Brokenhead.
14	10	24	13	14	4	4		2		Fort Alexander (Upper.)
3	8	11	7	5	3	3				Hollowwater River.
13	22	35	13	20	6	4	2	2	1	St. Peters (North.)
18	7	25	6	10	4	7	2	2		" (South.)
12	2	14	5	3	5	2	4			" (Peguis.)
14	9	23	9	20	3					Berens River.
34	36	70	32	45	16	9				Fisher River.
13	11	24	9	15	8	1				Grand Rapids.
14	9	23	11	20	1	2				Peguis (North.)
18	16	34	12	25	7	2				" (South.)
15	11	26	6	26						Poplar River.
8	7	15	9	10	5					Ebb and Flow Lake.
7	12	19	6	7	5	5	2			Fairford (Upper.)
16	22	38	10	23	6	3	6			" (Lower.)
8	4	12	7	8	1	2	1			Lake Manitoba.
12	15	27	13	18	6	3				Lake St. Martin.
8	15	23	6	9	5	8	1			Little Saskatchewan.
12	8	20	18	12	3	3	2			♠Pine Creek.
17	12	29	19	20	5	4				Shoal River.
6	4	10	4	6	4					|| Waterhen River.
12	16	28	13	28						† Bloodvein River.
13	10	23	13	12	4	6	1			†Cross Lake (Prot.)
21	7	28	9	26	2					" (R.C.)
12	25	37	19	37						§God's Lake.
10		10	3	4	3	1	2			Jack River.
8	7	15	8	11	2	1	1			Norway House (R.C.)
13	17	30	11	24	4	2				Oxford House.
9	18	27	12	9	18					Rossville.
22	30	52	38	29	17	6				York Factory.
18	8	26	11	22	3		1			Big Eddy.
15	14	29	12	20	9					Chemawawin.
9	17	26	5	17	3	6				Cumberland.
6	12	18	7	18						Moose Lake.
11	11	22	11	9	8	2	3			Red Earth.
10	9	19	17	15	4					‡Shoal Lake.
8	12	20	9	19	1					Lower Roseau River.
11	6	17	4	5	2	10				Roseau Rapids.
8	8	16	5	8	4	4				Swan Lake.
507	494	1,001	452	657	187	113	37	6	1	Total, Manitoba.

6 GEORGE V., A. 1914

SCHOOL

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.....	Rev. Alwyn E. Butcher	Church of England
*Murray Lake	Moosomin	"	Albert E. Rotsey	Roman Catholic ..
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	"	Miss Anna Bellavance	"
†Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant	"	Rev. D. Macdonald..	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops.....	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	{ H. Hutchison (teach.), Mrs. H. Hutchison (matron).	" ..
Big River	Kenemotayoos	"	Lewis 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	"	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian.....
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's.....	"	{ Wm. Godfrey (teacher), Mrs. Wm. Godfrey (matron)	Church of England
†Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's.....	Duck Lake	P. H. Gentleman	" ..
James Smith's.....	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley	" ..
John Smith's.....	John Smith's.....	"	{ Rev. R. F. Macdougall (teacher), Mrs. R. F. Macdougall (matron).	" ..
White Bears	White Bears.....	Moose Mountain..	{ A. M. McKay (teacher), Miss A. Innis (matron)..	Presbyterian.....
†Keys	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Cyril G. Markham..	Church of England
Valley River	Valley River	"	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.....	Undenominational
Day Star's	Day Star's.....	Touchwood Hills.	Miss Sophia E. Smythe	Church of England
†Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake.....	"	James Clare	" ..
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
ALBERTA.				
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema.....	Miss Abbie Aylwin..	Methodist.....
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.....				

*New school, first opened October 28, 1912. †Closed since end of the June quarter, 1912. ‡Re-opened August 5, 1912, having been closed since September 30, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
12	13	25	14	13	12					Assiniboine.
14	11	25	14	15	8	2				Little Pines.
11	11	22	12	22						*Murray Lake.
8	6	14	6	14						‡Poundmaker's.
3	4	7	2	7						†Red Pheasant's.
17	18	35	23	18	6	4	4	3		Ahtahkakoops.
14	10	24	9	14	7	2	1			Big River.
7	2	9	2	9						Meadow Lake.
17	14	31	14	19	3	9				Mistawasis.
10	15	25	12	17	7	1				Montreal Lake.
.....	5	5	3	3	2					Sioux Mission.
21	14	35	18	27	7	1				Sturgeon Lake.
7	5	12	7	8	1	3				†Fort à la Corne (South),
11	16	27	13	18	2	3	4			James Smith's.
11	24	35	27	10	5	6	7	7		John Smith's.
10	16	26	13	16	8	2				White Bears.
8	11	19	9	15		2	2			†Keys.
2	9	11	8	11						Valley River.
5	7	12	10	1	3	3	5			Day Star's.
9	3	12	4	8	4					†Fishing Lake.
197	214	411	220	265	75	98	23	10		Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
10	17	27	12	18	8	1				Samson's.
6	3	9	6	3		3	1	1	1	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
2	2	4	3	2		1	1			Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
18	22	40	21	23	8	5	2	1	1	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul.....	At Andimaul.....	Babine.....	Duncan Rankin.....	Salvation Army...
Gitwingak.....	Kitwingar.....	".....	Miss 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.....
Kitseelas (New Town).....	Kitseelas.....	".....	Louis Edgar.....	".....
Kishifax.....	Kishifax.....	".....	Rev. Robert W. Lee, teacher.....	".....
Kisgegas.....	Kisgegas.....	".....	Miss S. Z. Richard- son matron and nurse.....	".....
Meanskinisht.....	At Meanskinisht.....	".....	Joshua J. Harvey.....	Church of England
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Rev. Robt. Tomlinson	Church of England
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	".....	Miss Kate Tranter...	Methodist.....
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	".....	Miss M. Adeline Gibson.....	".....
*Hartley Bay.....	Hartley Bay.....	".....	Rev. George Read, teacher.....	".....
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	".....	Mrs. Harriet Read, matron.....	".....
Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	Peter R. Kelly.....	".....
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	".....	Rev. Francis Swann	".....
Koksilah.....	Koksilah.....	Cowichan.....	Miss M. T. Gurd...	Church of England
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist.....
†Quamichan (Prot.).....	Quamichan.....	".....	C. A. Dockstader...	".....
" (R.C.).....	".....	".....	Miss Mamie Rogers.	".....
Saanich.....	Saanich.....	".....	Ernest J. Bowden...	".....
Tsartlip.....	Tsartlip.....	".....	Rev. Ed. M. Scheelan	Roman Catholic..
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwawkwalth.....	Colin A. Chisholm..	" ".....
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	Miss L. H. Hagan...	" ".....
†Gwayasdums.....	Gwayasdums.....	".....	George H. Moody...	Church of England
Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Rev. J. E. Rendle...	Methodist.....
Sholus.....	Nicola Mameet.....	".....	Herbert Pearson...	Church of England
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	Miss Lilly Blackford	".....
†Metlakatla.....	Metlakatla.....	".....	Rev. F. B. Eteson...	".....
Port Simpson.....	Port Simpson.....	".....	Miss E. M. Collison.	".....
§Homalco.....	Aupe.....	New Westminster	Miss S. Klippert...	".....
Sliammon.....	Sliammon.....	".....	J. H. Young.....	Methodist.....
¶Penticton.....	At Penticton.....	Okanagan.....	Miss Kathleen B. Richardson, tea- cher.....	Roman Catholic..
¶Similkameen.....	At Similkameen.....	".....	Miss Ethel Richard- son, matron.....	" ".....
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte..	Edgar J. Biggar...	".....
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	".....	Miss Etta J. Yuill..	Undenominational
Tahltan.....	Tahltan.....	Stikine.....	Miss Kathleen J. Brett.....	".....
Telegraph Creek.....	At Telegraph Creek	".....	H. L. Clayberg....	Church of England
Clayoquot (R.C.).....	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Wm. J. Connery....	Methodist.....
Nitinat.....	Cla-oose.....	".....	Rev. Fred P. Thor- man.....	Church of England
Ucluelet.....	Itedse.....	".....	W. S. P. Thorman..	Undenominational
Wyah.....	Nitinat.....	".....	Rev. Joseph Schind- ler.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, British Columbia.....			John Gibson.....	Methodist.....
			Hugh W. Vander- veen.....	Presbyterian.....
			Charles W. James..	Methodist.....

* Open during March quarter 1913 only. † Closed since June 30, 1912. ‡ Closed during September and December quarters 1912. § Closed during June quarter 1912. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
10	6	16	8	14	2					Andimaul.
15	19	34	14	20	4		9	1		Gitwingak.
14	20	34	10	22	9	3				Glen Vowell.
13	22	35	9	12	11	7	4	1		Hazelton.
5	10	15	8	12	2	1				Kitsegukla.
7	8	15	6	10	3	1	1			Kitseles (New Town).
20	23	43	15	28	11	4				Kishfiak.
13	6	19	6	14	3	2				Kitsegas.
7	11	18	9	5	4	7	2			Meanskinisht.
15	23	38	8	32	3	3				Bella Bella.
22	20	42	7	28	10	4				Bella Coola.
9	11	20	9	11	7	2				China Hat.
11	7	18	10	8	6	3	1			*Hartley Bay.
23	9	32	13	14	6	10	1	1		Kitamaat.
17	8	25	10	4	15	6				Kitkahula.
11	11	22	9	19	2	1				Port Essington.
17		17	8	14	1	2				Koksilah.
14	11	25	14	20	5					Nanaimo.
6		6	3	5	1					†Quamichan (Prot.)
7	4	11	5	10	1					" (R.C.)
7	4	11	3	11						†Saantch.
4	6	10	5	6	4					Tsartlip.
19	18	37	11	33		4				Alert Bay.
12	13	25	17	7	7	11				Cape Mudge.
9	4	13	4	10	1	2				†Gwayasdums.
9	9	18	10	14	1	3				Lytton.
17	10	27	9	14	10	3				Sholus.
26	19	45	22	20	15	7	3			Kincolith.
30	16	46	28	28	4	1	10	3		†Metlakatla.
37	49	86	27	53	21	9	3			Port Simpson.
18	15	33	19	19	6	5	3			§Homalco.
18	16	34	20	13	5	5	9	2		Sliammon.
3	3	6	3	3	2	1				¶Penticton.
9	5	14	4	10	1	3				¶Similkameen.
29	32	61	30	24	15	14	6	2		Masset.
27	25	52	23	28	10	9	2	1	2	Skidegate.
18	11	29	13	26	3					Tahltan.
9	11	20	11	12	2	4	2			Telegraph Creek.
9	12	21	9	18	2	1				Clayoquot, R.C.
13	7	20	5	12	6	2				Nitinat.
7	9	16	8	12	3	1				Ucluelet.
16	10	26	12	13	13					Wyah.
602	533	1,135	474	688	237	141	56	112		Total, British Columbia.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission.....	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson.....	Rev. James R. Lucas	Church of England
YUKON.				
*Champagne Landing....	At Champagne La.	Yukon Territory..	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	Church of England
Moosehide	At Moosehide.....	" "	Rev. Benj. Totty...	" "
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk.....	" "	A. C. Field.....	" "
*Teslin Lake.....	At Teslin Lake....	" "	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	" "
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse....	" "	Wm. G. Blackwell..	" "
Total, Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teslin Lake for the summer. School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
6	12	18	7	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
YUKON.										
16	4	20	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Champagne Landing.
11	11	22	12	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
5	11	16	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
20	11	31	8	6	8	17	.....	.....	.....	*Teslin Lake.
12	8	20	17	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
64	45	109	46	76	16	17	.....	.....	.....	Total, Yukon.

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 reserve, Fort Frances, Ont	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. G. Leonard, 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, ad- joining Pine Creek reserve...	Manitowapah.....	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I. (Acting)....	"
Sandy Bay.....	On Sandy Bay re- serve.....	".....	Rev. P. Bousquet, O. M.I.....	"
Norway House (Meth)...	At Rossville Vil- lage, Norway House reserve..	Norway House....	Rev. J. A. Lousley..	Methodist.....
Norway House (R.C.)...	On Norway House reserve.....	".....	Rev. E. Lecoq, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Portage la Prairie.....	1/4 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. 1/4, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M.....	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle....	Roman Catholic..
Cowessess.....	On Cowessess re- serve.....	Crooked Lakes....	Rev. J. B. Beys, O. M.I.....	"
Round Lake.....	On north side Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M.....	".....	Rev. H. McKay, (Acting).....	Presbyterian.....
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve....	Duck Lake.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
10	10	20	19	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Albany Mission.
14	6	20	12	12	3	2	3	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
13	8	21	15	16	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
9	8	17	14	9	...	2	3	2	1	Fort William Orphanage.
24	28	52	47	13	12	13	14	.....	.....	Fort Frances.
21	22	43	31	17	3	4	15	2	2	Cecilia Jeffrey.
29	25	54	49	16	3	18	11	6	.....	Kenora.
120	107	227	187	103	23	42	46	10	3	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
27	28	55	45	14	12	15	9	5	...	Birtle.
29	37	66	59	12	6	22	19	7	.....	Fort Alexander.
26	54	80	79	19	20	13	19	9	.....	Pine Creek.
28	21	49	44	18	7	17	7	.....	.....	Sandy Bay.
21	30	51	38	17	6	11	8	9	.....	Norway House (Meth.)
2	3	5	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	Norway House (R.C.)
18	19	37	35	13	5	9	4	6	.....	Portage la Prairie.
151	192	343	305	95	57	88	67	36	.....	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
12	14	26	23	11	5	5	2	2	1	Thunderchild's.
22	23	45	44	11	14	13	7	.....	.....	Cowessess.
27	25	52	23	27	7	8	6	3	1	Round Lake.
53	52	105	101	41	10	7	18	14	15	Duck Lake.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.— <i>Con.</i>				
File Hills.	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.	File Hills.	Rev. H. C. Sweet...	Presbyterian.
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	Near Côté's reserve, 3½ miles from town of 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 West side of Gordon's reserve.	Touchwood Hills. .	H. W. Atwater.	Church of England
Muscowequan's.....	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2nd M. . .	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic. . .
Lac la Plonge	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10.	Rev. Francois Ancel, O.M.I.	"
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac la Ronge. . .	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.				
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. Ruau, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic. . .
Crowfoot.....	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. Le Vern, O.M.I.	"
*Old Sun's.....	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier.	Church of England
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert settlement.	Edmonton.....	Sister M. A. Diguire	Roman Catholic. . .
Ermineskin's.....	On Ermineskin's reserve.	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	"
Peigan (C.E.).....	On Pincher Creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve.	Peigan.	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England
Peigan (R.C.).....	About centre of Peigan reserve. . .	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun. .	Roman Catholic. . .
Blue Quill's.....	On Blue Quill's reserve. . .	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. Cyprian Boulene, O.M.I.	"
Sarcee	Southeast corner Sarcee reserve. . .	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith.....	Sister Laverty.	Roman Catholic. . .

* Old Sun's Boarding school re-opened June 14, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.— <i>Con.</i>										
22	25	47	43	22	1	11	8	3	2	File Hills.
18	33	51	39	29	8	6	6	2	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
7	7	14	10	6	3	3	1	1	.....	Onion Lake (C. E.)
24	26	50	45	12	8	16	6	8	.....	Crowstand.
17	10	27	20	8	3	10	6	.....	.....	Keeseekouse.
18	15	33	30	16	7	6	4	.....	.....	Gordon's.
20	25	45	37	16	7	6	3	13	.....	Muscowequan's.
22	30	52	52	39	5	8	.....	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
21	35	56	49	26	13	11	6	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
283	320	603	516	264	91	110	73	46	19	Total, Saskatchewan.
29	12	41	35	13	8	8	5	7	.....	Blood (C.E.)
22	23	45	36	10	13	14	8	.....	.....	Blood (R.C.)
29	17	46	43	22	8	9	4	3	.....	Crowfoot.
23	18	41	20	31	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Oldsun's.
37	33	70	59	23	14	17	8	4	4	St. Albert.
26	27	53	49	13	17	6	7	4	6	Ermineskins.
17	7	24	19	9	10	3	2	.....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
14	12	26	23	7	5	11	.....	3	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
27	21	48	39	23	6	8	3	6	2	Blue Quill's.
11	7	18	16	6	1	6	5	.....	.....	Sarcee.
11	17	28	23	14	3	6	3	2	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Lesser Slave Lake.....	On Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake.	Rev. C. Jousard, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
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 Mis- sion, Wabiskaw Lake.....	" ..	W. A. Thorn.....	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)..	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabis- kaw Lake.....	" ..	Sister Catherine Aur- élie.....	Roman Catholic..
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission White- fish 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	" ..	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river	Fort Simpson....	Sister McGuirk.	Roman Catholic...
Total, N.W.T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamaat.	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola.	Miss Ida M. Clarke.	Methodist.....
†Alert Bay Girls' Home..	At Alert Bay, on Industrial school reserve	Kwawkewlth.	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
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	Nass ..	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.	Methodist.....
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpsean re- serve	" ..	Miss Frances E. Hud- son	" ..
Sechelt.	On Sechelt reserve.	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic...
Squamish.	North side of Bur- rard inlet, oppo- site city of Van- couver.....	" ..	Sister Mary Amy...	" ..

† Alert Bay Girls' Home re-opened August 1, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ALBERTA.										
25	23	48	42	24	14	10	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake.
17	10	27	21	3	7	10	7	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
7	10	17	17	7	5	3	2	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	8	18	12	8	2	4	2	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
15	17	32	19	8	12	7	5	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
4	7	11	7	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
324	269	593	480	223	138	126	63	31	12	Total, Alberta.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
16	25	41	35	24	4	6	3	4	.....	Fort Resolution.
20	19	39	33	17	9	6	6	1	.....	Hay River.
22	42	64	54	19	15	22	8	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)
58	86	144	122	60	28	34	17	5	.....	Total, N.W.T.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
8	26	34	30	11	5	5	10	3	.....	Kitamaat.
.....	23	23	21	12	10	1	.....	.....	.....	†Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	24	24	19	7	5	4	3	1	4	Yale (All Hallows).
26	.....	26	20	3	8	8	6	1	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	40	40	35	3	7	3	12	10	5	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
24	24	48	41	9	14	8	2	13	2	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	12	9	10	9	8	2	Squamish.

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SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Con.				
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	New Westminster.	Rev. Victor Rohr, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic...
Ahousaht.....	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast Vancouver Island.....			
Alberni.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesahht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island...	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.	Presbyterian
		"	H. B. Currie.....	" ..
Total, British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	" ..
YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross	Yukon.....	Rev. T. H. Canham (Acting).....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Con.										
29	35	64	64	.....	5	32	9	9	9	St. Mary's.
19	14	33	29	7	3	6	12	5	.....	Ahousaht.
27	26	53	46	16	9	10	16	2	.....	Alberni.
158	237	395	355	80	75	87	79	46	28	Total, British Columbia.
YUKON.										
15	17	32	25	17	7	3	3	2	.....	Carcross.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding 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, Mani- toulin Island.....	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S. J. . . .	Roman Catholic.....
Wikwemikong (Girls).....	" ".....	" ".....	".....
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier.....	Methodist.....
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational....
Total, Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford.....	At Battleford.....	Rev. E. Matheson.....	Church of England....
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebret.....	Rev. J. Hugonard.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer.....	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth.....	Methodist.....
St. Joseph's.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. G. Nordmann.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.....	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency.....	Rev. Sister Justiman....	Roman Catholic.....
Kamloops.....	At Kamloops, in the Kam- loops 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, Cow- ichan Agency.....	Rev. A. Urlings.....	Roman Catholic.....
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency.....	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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

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.																	
58	71	129	122	13	13	15	20	25	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mohawk Institute.
67	64	131	125	27	31	25	28	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mount Elgin Institute.
34	29	63	54	19	25	9	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Shingwauk Home.
80	...	80	76	23	15	23	10	9	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (Boys)..
....	74	74	71	16	9	24	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (Girls)..
239	238	477	448	98	93	96	74	71	45	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2 Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																	
47	48	95	84	26	19	20	20	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brandon.
43	41	84	73	26	20	14	4	13	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Elkhorn.
90	89	179	157	52	39	34	24	19	11	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
17	25	42	37	15	8	7	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Battleford.
105	132	237	229	86	42	51	37	15	6	2	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 Qu'Appelle.
122	157	279	266	101	50	58	42	21	7	2	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.																	
50	36	86	73	50	24	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Red Deer.
32	20	52	50	8	8	8	7	11	10	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	St. Joseph's.
82	56	138	123	58	32	11	16	11	10	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
30	30	60	60	18	13	14	12	3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kootenay.
34	32	66	62	20	20	14	8	.....	4	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kamloops.
40	....	40	29	15	13	4	5	3	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lytton.
47	39	86	83	29	10	19	9	10	9	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Coqualeetza
36	31	67	56	9	13	13	16	10	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kuper Island.
35	....	35	33	5	9	3	7	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
32	25	57	50	8	10	7	24	5	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Clayoquot.
27	37	64	63	7	16	....	10	10	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Williams Lake.
281	194	475	436	111	104	74	91	48	47	66	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1 Total, British Columbia

and general household duties.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng-land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	13		13					132	103	235
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1					15	21	36
New Brunswick.....	11		11					134	144	278
Quebec.....	27	5	15	4	3			666	660	1,326
Ontario.....	85	38	25	14	8			1,367	1,303	2,670
Manitoba.....	41	1	7	23	2	2		607	494	1,001
Saskatchewan.....	20	1	3	12		4		197	214	411
Alberta.....	3		2		1			18	22	40
Northwest Territories.....	1			1				6	12	18
British Columbia.....	42	3	6	13	17	1	2	602	533	1,135
Yukon.....	5			5				64	45	109
Total, Day Schools.....	249	48	81	74	37	7	2	3,708	3,551	7,259

BOARDING

Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	7		4	2		1		120	107	227
Manitoba.....	7		4		1	2		151	192	343
Saskatchewan.....	13		7	3		3		283	320	603
Alberta.....	17		11	6				324	269	593
Northwest Territories.....	3		2	1				58	86	144
British Columbia.....	10		3	2	3	2		158	237	395
Yukon.....	1			1				15	17	32
Total, Boarding Schools....	58		31	15	4	8		1,109	1,228	2,337

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	5	1	2	1	1			239	238	477
Manitoba.....	2	1			1			90	89	179
Saskatchewan.....	2		1	1				122	157	279
Alberta.....	2		1		1			82	56	138
Northwest Territories.....										
British Columbia.....	8		5	2	1			281	194	475
Yukon.....										
Total, Industrial Schools....	19	2	9	4	4			814	734	1,548

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Classes of Schools during the Fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
111	47·23	91	48	29	37	20	10	Nova Scotia.
18	50·00	12	11	10	1	2	.....	Prince Edward Island.
165	59·35	125	66	50	27	10	.....	New Brunswick.
750	56·56	707	287	172	113	35	12	Quebec.
1,245	46·63	1,534	432	389	230	80	5	Ontario.
452	45·15	657	187	113	37	6	1	Manitoba.
220	53·53	265	75	38	23	10	.....	Saskatchewan.
21	52·50	23	8	5	2	1	1	Alberta.
7	38·88	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
474	41·76	688	237	141	56	11	2	British Columbia.
46	42·20	76	16	17	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,509	48·34	4,190	1,371	965	527	175	31	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
187	82·38	103	23	42	46	10	3	Ontario.
305	88·92	95	57	88	67	36	.....	Manitoba.
516	85·57	264	91	110	73	46	19	Saskatchewan.
480	80·94	223	138	126	63	31	12	Alberta.
122	84·72	60	28	34	17	5	.....	Northwest Territories.
355	89·87	80	75	87	79	46	28	British Columbia.
25	78·12	17	7	3	3	2	.....	Yukon.
1,990	85·15	842	419	490	348	176	62	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
448	93·92	98	93	96	74	71	45	Ontario.
157	87·71	52	39	34	24	19	11	Manitoba.
266	95·34	101	50	58	42	21	7	Saskatchewan.
123	89·13	58	32	11	16	11	10	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
436	91·79	111	104	74	91	42	47	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,430	92·37	420	318	273	247	170	120	Total, Industrial Schools.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

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.....	13			13	13						132	103	235	111
Prince Edward Island	1			1	1						15	21	36	18
New Brunswick	11			11	11						134	144	278	165
Quebec.....	27			27	5	15	4	3			666	660	1,326	750
Ontario.....	85	7	5	97	39	31	17	9	1		1,726	1,648	3,374	1,880
Manitoba.....	41	7	2	50	2	11	23	10	4		748	775	1,523	914
Saskatchewan.....	20	13	2	35	1	11	16		7		602	691	1,293	1,002
Alberta.....	3	17	2	22		12	8	2			424	347	771	624
Northwest Territories.....	1	3		4		2	2				64	93	162	129
British Columbia.....	42	10	8	60	3	14	17	21	3	2	1,041	964	2,005	1,265
Yukon.....	5	1		6			6				79	62	141	71
Total.....	249	58	19	326	50	121	93	45	15	2	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught.							Province.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.	Total.
47·23	91	48	29	37	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
50·00	12	11	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
59·35	125	66	50	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
56·56	707	287	172	113	35	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
55·72	1,735	548	527	350	161	53	2	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	10	Ontario.
60·01	804	283	235	128	61	12	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Manitoba.
77·49	630	216	206	133	77	26	2	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	13	Saskatchewan.
80·93	304	178	142	81	43	23	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Alberta.
79·63	72	32	35	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
63·09	879	416	302	226	105	77	66	17	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	85	British Columbia.
50·35	93	23	20	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
62·18	5,452	2,108	1,728	1,122	521	213	81	29	.....	8	1	.....	4	123	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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 each 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Tarentaurus 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.	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 hardy.	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. <i>P. O. Wikwemikong, Ont.</i>	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. <i>P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	10 acres of land is leased from Hudson Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet cottage hospital, carpenters-shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets 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, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from town and across lake. <i>P. O. Chapleau, Ont.</i>	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed. Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur street, Fort William. <i>P. O. Fort William, Ont.</i>	Comprises 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 38 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	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. <i>P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	Belongs to the Hudson 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. <i>P. O. Elkhorn, Man.</i>	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, 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.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs. pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	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.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. 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, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse, workshop, stable.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	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 100 x 59 feet, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, icehouse.	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.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
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 3 story, frame 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with annex 20 x 50, containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice-house, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggery and henery, carpentry and machine shop.	A well and soft water cistern. From lake in winter.	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, on 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 extinguishers 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; also 2 acres of city lots rented, all inside town limits.	Main building 50 x 32 feet, frame, 3 stories with an annex, 50 x 20 feet; also a stable, poultry house, driving shed.	Three pumps and a 40 barrel tank in basement.	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, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 67 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence 46 x 24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone henhouse and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the buildings.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake. <i>P. O., Kenora, Ont.</i>	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church-Sub-division-1-8, township Jaffrey.	School building 112 x 40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; laundry, carpenter-shop and storehouse, 46 x 18 feet; boat-house, icehouse, machine-shop and shed.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 H. P. gasoline engine pumps the water into two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire-escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Building.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford, P. O., Battleford, Sask.	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.
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 $\frac{1}{3}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls' building 80 x 50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells: water for domestic uses 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 536 acres south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 152 acres; north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A 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.

<p>27-1-29</p> <p>Round Lake Boarding.</p>	<p>At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. <i>P.O., Whitewood, Sask.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—all frame.</p>	<p>Abundant supply of water from lake and from a well.</p>	<p>Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.</p>	<p>Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.</p>
<p>Crowstand Boarding.</p>	<p>Near Cote's reserve, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway. <i>P.O., Kamsack, Sask.</i></p>	<p>350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.</p>	<p>Main building 96 x 38 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal's residence, granary, stables, and new barn, 90 x 30 feet.</p>	<p>Water is drawn to building from Assiniboine River and stored in tanks in basement.</p>	<p>A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire-escape ladders from each dormitory.</p>	<p>Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.</p>
<p>Keeseekooseland Boarding.</p>	<p>Adjoining Keeseekooseland reserve, Pelly agency. <i>P.O., St. Philip's, Sask.</i></p>	<p>Belongs to the Corporation of the Oblates. Consists of southwest quarter section 2, rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres.</p>	<p>One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers. Log stable, granary and milk house.</p>	<p>From a well, 35 feet deep.</p>	<p>Fire extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, &c.</p>	<p>Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.</p>
<p>Duck Lake Boarding.</p>	<p>Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town of Duck Lake <i>P.O., Duck Lake, Sask.</i></p>	<p>550 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 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate fathers.</p>	<p>Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet, milk house, hen house, ce house.</p>	<p>Three artesian wells, conducted through-out the school building by an air pressure tank.</p>	<p>A tank and force pump; 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers; pails, axes.</p>	<p>Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.</p>
<p>File Hills Boarding.</p>	<p>Adjoins File Hills reserve. <i>P.O., Balcarres, Sask.</i></p>	<p>East $\frac{1}{2}$ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian church 400 acres.</p>	<p>Main building brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5 roomed cottage for farm instructor.</p>	<p>Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.</p>	<p>Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.</p>	<p>Main building and class room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.</p>

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
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 stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables, 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rain water.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pails, also coils of rope.	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., Leslock, Sask.</i>	Comprises 640 acres, being 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, a frame stable 116 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcocks fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	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 by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors opening outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 and comprises 80 acres.	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 girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
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 in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.

<p>27-1-293 Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.</p>	<p>On northeast corner Makao's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. P. O., <i>Onion Lake, Sask.</i></p>	<p>Some 30 acres, part of reserve.</p>	<p>Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2 story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.</p>	<p>From two wells. An ample supply.</p>	<p>Fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.</p>	<p>Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.</p>
<p>Thunderchild Boarding.</p>	<p>On R. C. Mission land, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Delmas Station. P. O., <i>Delmas, Sask.</i></p>	<p>4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.</p>	<p>School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, with annex at south end 36x28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and hen-house.</p>	<p>A good well close to buildings.</p>	<p>Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.</p>	<p>Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.</p>
<p>Red Deer Industrial.</p>	<p>On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. P. O., <i>Red Deer, Alta.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers: 2 modern fire escapes.</p>	<p>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 girls' building.</p>
<p>St. Joseph's Industrial.</p>	<p>Situated on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is Dewinton. 11 miles away. P. O., <i>Davisburg, Alta.</i></p>	<p>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. All land belongs to the Government.</p>	<p>Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house, wagon sheds, coal sheds and ice-house.</p>	<p>From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.</p>	<p>Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' 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.</p>	<p>The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.</p>

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod. <i>P. O., Macleod, Alta.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24 school 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire-extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. <i>P. O., 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, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken-house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire-extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles southwest of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. <i>P. O., Cluny, Alta.</i>	Comprises 40 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 26 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. A stable, implement shed, ice house and a 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.	Heated by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding	Located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. <i>P. O., St. Albert, Alta.</i>	350 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, brick veneered, 100 x 50; stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and store-houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	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 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Siche gas.

Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. P. O., <i>Hobbema, Alta.</i>	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building 44 x 48 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 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 steam furnace 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>	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments; 3 stables and a hen house.	Supplied from a creek 1½ miles distant. Poor supply.	A fire escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	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.	At Grouard on Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake. P. O., <i>Grouard, Alta.</i>	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 30½ x 24½ feet, for class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	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 centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. P. O., <i>Calais via Heatherwood, Alta.</i>	Some 160 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 and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2 story. 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 four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain. P. O., <i>Fort Vermilion, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.</i>	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., <i>Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.</i>	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson Bay Co., and Revillon Bros, posts,	Main building is 32 x 26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ 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.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
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., Grouard, Alta.	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	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.	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside starways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C. E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. P. O., Brocket, Alta.	140 acres, being north-east ¼ 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 mission church, hospital, school-room, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. P. O., Brocket, Alta.	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 near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

Old Sun's.....	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1½ miles from Gleichen. <i>P.O., Gleichen, Alta.</i>	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23 west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school house, laundry, driving shed, horse stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sarcee Boarding..	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve. <i>P.O., Calgary, Alta.</i>	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 75 x 30 feet, chicken house, stables and storehouse.	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, the property of the R. C. mission.	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice houses, stable, warehouse, storehouse.	A good well in basement.	4 fire extinguishers, 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 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various outbuildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	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.
Kooteney 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.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. <i>P. O., Alert Bay, B. C.</i>	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; 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 José 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 José 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 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; 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 200 feet hose Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver. <i>P. O., Mission City, B. C.</i>	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60x35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, shingle-mill and church.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.

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, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32x21 feet, 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 and gasoline.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. <i>P.O., Alert Bay, B.C.</i>	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine and pump house, cow shed and a chicken house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied throughout the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimpsean reserve. <i>P.C., 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; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire extinguishers. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahousat Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. <i>P.O., Ahousat, 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 playroom for girls, 12x30 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 lamps.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Somas river and adjoining the Shesah reserve. <i>P.O., Alberni, B.C.</i>	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 24 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.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-in. pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse, buckets, etc.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kitamaat Boarding	At Kitamaat, on Douglass channel, P. O., Kitamaat, B.C.	About an acre. Part of Kitamaat reserve.	The house, a new building, framé, 70x40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to buildings.	Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire extinguishers, 9 fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Carcross Boarding.	2 miles from Carcross, P.O., Carcross, Y.T.	160 acres.....	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; store-house and ice-house.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire escapes, 6 fire extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

**CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**

THE REPORT OF MR. A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH
31, 1913.

Bear River Day School, Digby County.

I inspected this school on February 10. Only 4 pupils were present. The small attendance was due to weather conditions, the day being so blustry and cold that none but the few children living quite near the school could be expected to leave the shelter of their homes. The number of pupils registered was 16, out of a possible 18, and the average attendance up to the date of inspection was 7. The few pupils present were examined in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, acquitting themselves creditably and showing careful, intelligent, instruction.

The school-house, which was remodelled and renovated three years ago, is in excellent condition in most respects.

New Germany Day School, Lunenburg County.

This school was closed when I went to inspect it on February 11.

I happened to meet some of the pupils, whom I requested to assemble in the school room at 2 p.m., and at the appointed time there were 4 present. These I examined in the different branches taught them, and was well pleased with the result. The number of pupils enrolled was 10, which corresponds with the number of school-going children on the reserve. The average attendance at date of inspection was 7.

For the past three years, the school has been in charge of Miss Mary A. Gillis, who has given satisfactory service, and I regret that it is her intention to resign her position at the end of the present school year.

The school-house and school furnishings are in good condition, with the exception of the blackboard, which, although new, requires to be resurfaced.

Millbrook Day School, Colchester County.

My visit of inspection to this school was made on what I believe was the coldest day of the season, February 13. I expected to find a small attendance, if the school would be in session at all; but the teacher, Miss Jessie A. Scott, was at her post, as usual, with 3 pupils present. She has been in charge of the school several years, always doing good work. Her pupils show steady, intelligent progress, which will compare favourably with results in most of our Nova Scotia common schools. The number of pupils enrolled was 8, which corresponds with the number on the reserve, and the average attendance up to the time of my visit was 4.7, or 59 per cent.

The school-house is in good repair, but the ground around it requires some draining, and the wire fence, inclosing a part of the premises, should be extended.

The school-room should be furnished with a map of Canada, and one of the British Isles. The buildings are in good repair.

Indian Cove Day School, Pictou County.

I visited this school on February 14. The day was fine, yet only 9 pupils were present, out of 25 enrolled. The average attendance, however, up to that date, was 15,