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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

1914

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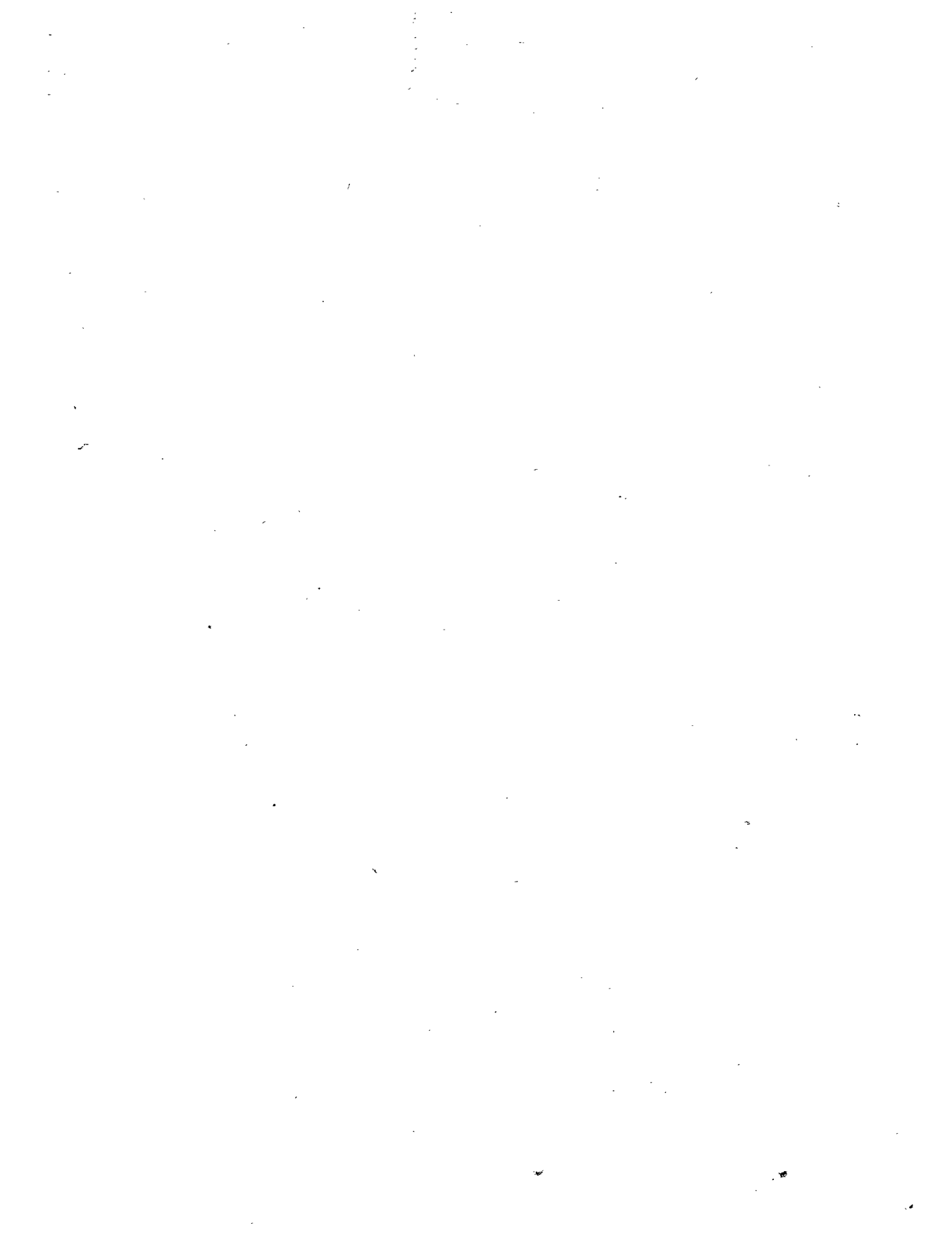


OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1914

[No. 27 1915.]



To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., 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, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, November, 1914.



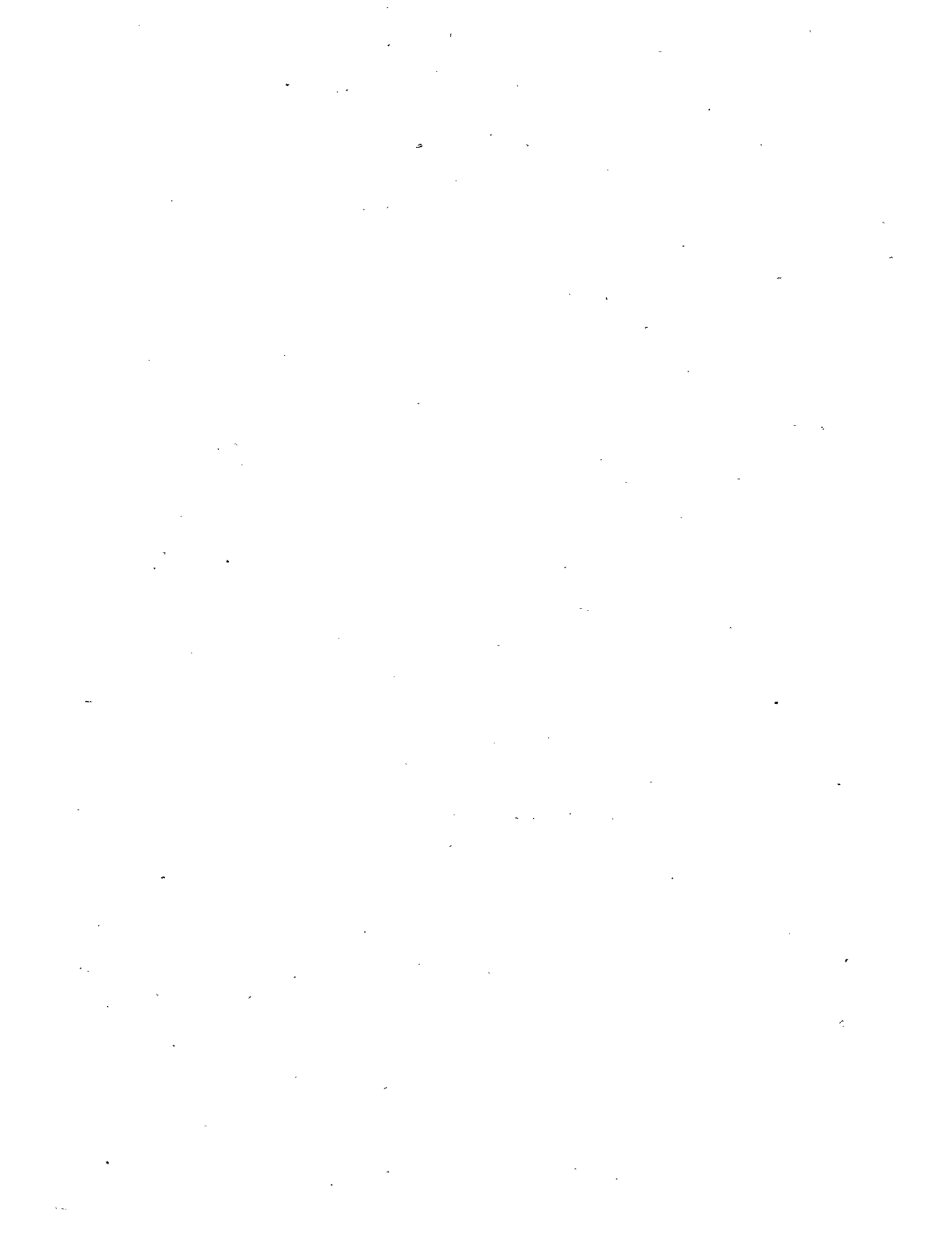
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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1914.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1914.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.

An attempt has been made to render the report of greater practical value by re-arrangement and condensation. The statistical information, which has heretofore been published in Part II, has been placed with Part I. The form of the statements has been revised, and a series of tables is presented, designed to show in a clear way the results of the various activities engaged in by the Indians.

Accurate statistics of the Yukon have been received from the superintendent of that district recently appointed.

The changes in the boundaries of Ontario and Manitoba have necessitated a re-adjustment of the census, as a large part of the Dominion previously known as the Northwest Territories has been divided between these two provinces.

POPULATION.

There has always been a good deal of interest manifested in the question of Indian population, and I am glad to say that, while some bands show a considerable increase and others a slight decrease, the total population remains approximately 100,000. The table immediately following shows a net decrease of 2,716. This, however, does not mark an actual decrease in numbers by death or emigration. It is difficult to secure accurate statistics for the interior of the far North, and it was thought advisable to eliminate from the census, returns that were merely conjectural. Gradually, as this part of the country opens up and becomes more accessible, it will be possible to secure reliable statistics.

Examination of the table referred to will disclose decreases in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, besides that already mentioned in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba there is a decrease of 532, in New Brunswick 14, and in Prince Edward Island 4. Increases will be found in the other provinces; Ontario heading the list with 342, while British Columbia shows an increase of 198, Yukon 139, Quebec 93, Saskatchewan 80, Alberta 52, and Nova Scotia 32.

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It is impossible to secure an accurate yearly census of the Eskimos, and their population is shown as 3,447, the same as last year.

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	
	1913.	1914.
Alberta.....	8,229	8,281
British Columbia.....	25,172	25,370
Manitoba.....	10,822	10,290
New Brunswick.....	1,920	1,906
Nova Scotia.....	2,018	2,050
Ontario.....	26,077	26,419
Prince Edward Island.....	292	288
Quebec.....	12,842	12,935
Saskatchewan.....	9,699	9,779
Northwest Territories.....	8,030	4,928
Yukon.....	1,389	1,528
Total.....	106,490	103,774
Eskimos.....	3,447	3,447
Total.....	109,937	107,221

HEALTH.

A careful review of the reports shows that the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. During the year there were two serious outbreaks of small-pox, one on Manitoulin island, Ontario, and one at Piapot's reserve, near Qu'Apelle, Saskatchewan. In both cases the prompt action in establishing and maintaining quarantine, and the energetic efforts of doctors, nurses and our own officers, were successful in confining the disease to the reserves, and in finally stamping it out.

The system of medical relief conducted by the department gives the Indians the benefit of the services of qualified general practitioners, who are paid either by salary or upon accounts rendered. The hospitals provided throughout the country by the white people for their own use are open to the Indians, and are very largely made use of. Small hospitals having Indian wards, or for the exclusive use of Indians, are established on certain of the reserves. This force of doctors, nurses, and hospitals, is constantly employed treating sick Indians, and prophylactic measures are carried out by the agents under instructions from the department. There is no doubt that the influence of the native medicine man is now restricted.

Any generalization on the subject of the health of the Indians must be qualified, as the conditions under which they live are so various; the housing problem is one of great moment in this connection. When their dwellings are improved, and when the idea that fresh air in the house is dangerous becomes less prevalent, their standard of health will be higher.

Where it has been possible to make use of the institutions founded to combat tuberculosis, we have it fairly under control. In the province of Ontario, for instance, all our agents and physicians know that Indians who are in the incipient stages of this disease may be placed in sanatoria, where their cure may be effected. Unfortunately the manner of living of many of our Indians, and their inaccessibility to all the

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modern methods of fighting tuberculosis, render this disease the Indians' greatest foe. Under such conditions, all that can be done is to instruct them in the obvious preventive measures that can be taken, and this is being attended to constantly. Sanitary improvements in our residential schools, open-air dormitories, better ventilation, and isolated infirmaries will all have a share in improving health. The practice of calisthenics and the promotion of active games at the day schools will also be a factor. The children of these schools have a better chance for physical well-being than they had a few years ago.

DWELLINGS.

As years go by, there is a marked change in the manner in which many of the Indians are living. The tribes inhabiting the far North, or districts remote from settlement, still adhere in large measure to the teepee or log shack, with mud roof and floor. But in the older and more densely settled districts, modern influences are very noticeable on the reserves. Here the one-roomed log shacks are fast disappearing and in their place stands a good class of buildings, with shingled roofs, large windows, and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be even more marked as time goes on. The ex-pupils, who are fast becoming an important factor on the reserves, refuse to live in the old-style houses and surroundings. A pleasing feature is the manner in which the young women, especially the school graduates, keep their houses; and it is now by no means uncommon to find Indian homes decently furnished and comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

The efforts of the department in promoting an active interest in agriculture are meeting with success. The following table will show that there has been considerable increase in the value of agricultural products. In some districts the year has been a severe one, but the efforts of the Indians are generally crowned with average success, and there has been a steady improvement from year to year.

The following table discloses a very gratifying increase of 399,950 bushels of grain and root products, and a total increase in the value of all agricultural products of \$208,508.70.

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	9,103½	174,440½	16,178	153,404 40
British Columbia	25,370	11,039½	427,476	25,290½	672,884 60
Manitoba	10,290	8,840	131,623½	13,225	119,861 05
New Brunswick	1,906	581	11,889	286½	7,169 40
Nova Scotia	2,050	313½	9,861	830	17,674 00
Ontario	26,419	15,727	500,250½	28,151½	474,887 80
Prince Edward Island	288	46	1,405	54	950 00
Quebec	12,935	3,852½	87,054	4,075½	122,112 00
Saskatchewan	9,779	17,859½	440,280½	34,735½	287,481 70
Total, 1914	97,318*	67,366½	1,784,279	122,826½	1,856,424 95
Total, 1913		65,783½	1,384,329	111,790½	1,647,916 25
Increase		1,583	399,950	11,036	208,508 70

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

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A striking example of the progress in this direction will be found in the report of the agent for the Blood reserve, Alberta. Twenty-five years ago practically the sole occupation of these Indians was to assemble at the ration-house for their supplies of beef and flour. It was even predicted by people well acquainted with them that they would never be either capable or desirous of following industrial pursuits. To-day nearly one-half of the band are entirely self-supporting. One-sixth are engaged in farming, and one-half in stock-raising; nearly every adult on the reserve puts up a large quantity of hay for sale. A coal mine is in operation, 5,000 acres are under cultivation, and the herd of cattle owned by the band is counted one of the finest range herds in the Northwest.

A new system of dealing with cash advances to working Indians has been put in force on the Blackfoot reserve, Alberta. After the harvest in the fall, when the Indians receive their money for wheat sold, each Indian is persuaded to leave to his credit at the agency sums varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, according to each man's receipts. These sums are retained intact until the spring, when the Indians draw from their credits sufficient funds to buy the various necessaries required while disking and seeding their land.

It is by the active interest of our agents that success is promoted. Given the enterprising officer who is able to develop the resources of the reserve, stimulate his working staff of Indians and demonstrate how readily results will follow continuous effort, and success is certain to follow.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One of our most interesting tables—that showing the values of real and personal property and the progress made during the year—is given on page 118. The total value of land in the Indian reserves, which is necessarily estimated, has been placed at more than forty-six and a half millions of dollars. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Alberta.....	\$ 12,802,272.00
British Columbia.....	15,374,312.75
Manitoba.....	2,330,192.00
New Brunswick.....	60,143.00
Nova Scotia.....	82,085.00
Ontario.....	4,476,577.78
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914.00
Quebec.....	1,033,460.00
Saskatchewan.....	10,301,366.00
Total.....	\$ 46,530,822.53

It is gratifying to note the increase of \$780,645.50 in the value of new land improvements and buildings erected, while the total value of real and personal property has been augmented during the year by \$7,292,407.38.

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The following table has been prepared for the first time, showing the value per capita of real and personal property, which amounts to \$703.50 for the Dominion. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of real and personal property.	Value per capita of real and pers- onal property.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	14,795,317 99	1,787 87
British Columbia.....	25,370	20,790,113 52	819 48
Manitoba.....	10,290	3,543,637 15	344 38
New Brunswick.....	1,906	244,602 11	128 33
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	235,684 18	114 97
Ontario.....	26,419	13,505,012 54	511 19
Prince Edward Island.....	288	43,744 00	151 89
Quebec.....	12,935	2,690,078 01	207 97
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	12,614,676 45	1,289 98
Total.....	97,318*	68,462,865 95	703 50

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

The table showing the sources and value of income of the Indians, given on page 125, may be summarized as follows:—

Value farm products, including hay.....	\$ 1,856,424 95
Value of beef sold and that consumed for food.....	367,678 28
Wages earned	1,724,292 35
Received from land rentals.....	52,179 96
Earned by fishing.....	658,424 69
Earned by hunting.....	1,176,541 25
Earned by other industries and occupations.....	664,395 75
Annuities paid and interest of Indian trust funds.....	432,193 55
Total.....	\$6,872,130 78

This total income shows a very satisfactory increase over last year of \$1,084,487.75. The per capita income of the Indians of Canada is \$70.61, and by provinces is as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total income of Indians.	Per capita income.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,281	486,104 72	56 53
British Columbia.....	25,370	2,002,246 63	78 92
Manitoba.....	10,290	921,191 72	89 52
New Brunswick.....	1,906	87,004 29	45 65
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	129,871 36	63 35
Ontario.....	26,419	1,719,601 55	65 47
Prince Edward Island.....	288	6,250 00	21 70
Quebec.....	12,935	598,201 07	46 25
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	921,659 44	94 25
Total.....	\$ 97,318	6,872,130 78	70 61

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The per capita income would be considerably higher if we had any means of computing the actual value of the native food-supply obtained by the hunt.

The statement of the proceeds derived from fishing, hunting, and trapping shows a most satisfactory increase over last year. The increase of \$41,452 in the income from fishing is especially creditable when it is considered that in certain districts of British Columbia the salmon run was very much less than in previous years.

Hunting and trapping proved very lucrative last season. Prices for fur have steadily increased, and the catch has not perceptibly diminished. Considerable interest is manifested in the raising of foxes for breeding purposes, but fur farming by the Indians is still in the experimental stage.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education deals exhaustively with the matters pertaining to this branch of Indian work.

There were 333 schools of all classes in operation during the year, namely, 256 day, 59 boarding and 18 industrial schools.

During the year several new day schools were opened, and work resumed in some which had been temporarily closed, while a few were closed owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers. The net increase for the year is seven.

A new boarding school was opened in November, 1913, at St. Bruno's mission, Lesser Slave Lake.

There is a decrease of one in the number of industrial schools. For many years two schools, one for boys and one for girls, were conducted at Wikwemikong; but during the past year a fine new building was erected by the Roman Catholic Church at Spanish, the two schools formerly at Wikwemikong amalgamated, and the grant transferred to the Spanish school. It will thus be seen that there has been no curtailment of the work.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,714 pupils, 5,908 boys and 5,806 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 570 pupils, 377 boys and 293 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,638 in the day schools, 2,414 in the boarding schools and 1,662 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year was 7,218, being an increase of 298 as compared with last year. The percentage of attendance of the number on the roll during the year was 61.62.

In addition to the above, one hundred Indian children, many of them orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the country.

It might be specially mentioned that provision is made for the education of two deaf and dumb children at the institute at Belleville, and two at the New Brunswick school for the deaf and dumb at St. John.

Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial separate and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia all the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by this department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Terri-

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tories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Whenever possible the services of teachers with professional qualifications are secured for the Indian schools, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces a large percentage of our teachers are so qualified. On the more remote reserves, however, it has been found difficult to secure teachers with certificates. The salaries offered to teachers in these localities are thought to be liberal, and residences are provided, but this hardly compensates for the isolation and lack of society. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have had long experience, and a number of them are meeting with considerable success. Our schools compare favourably with white schools similarly situated, both in respect to work in the class-room, and accommodation. The buildings erected during the past few years are not excelled in white communities and the character of the work in the class-room has also greatly improved, and it is shown that under favourable conditions the Indian boy or girl can compete with white children. As an illustration, seven pupils of the Mount Elgin industrial school at Muncey tried the entrance examination to the high schools during the past summer, and all were successful, one girl taking first-class honours and standing sixth in the county of Middlesex. A number of Indians are attending colleges and universities throughout the Dominion, and their records are very good.

The difficulty of assimilating ex-pupils on the reserves is still the essence of the problem. The policy of granting assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. During the year, forty-three male and twenty-three female ex-pupils have been granted assistance, the expenditure being \$6,934.23. It is felt that the assistance granted has been an incentive to many of the ex-pupils to do their best, and, although in some cases the results have not been all that could be desired, it must be considered that these graduates have many difficulties to contend with owing to the environment of the reserve life and the prejudices of the older Indians.

The reports from most agencies have been encouraging, and the refunds made during the fiscal year show that progress is being made. The total amount refunded was \$3,252.06; of this, \$2,969.04 was refunded by those who had received loans in previous years, and are now starting to repay them according to agreement.

The reports on the girl graduates are also satisfactory. They have proved to be good housekeepers, and their general mode of living has been an excellent example to others on the reserves.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT.

Parliament at its last session placed on the statute book several important amendments to the Indian Act. The following were the enactments:—

4-5 George V.—Chap. 35—An Act to amend the Indian Act.

[Assented to 12th June, 1914.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 10 of the *Indian Act*, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“10. The Governor in Council may establish an industrial school or a boarding school for Indians, or may declare any school or institution where children are provided with board and lodging as well as instruction, and with the managing authorities of which the Superintendent General has made an agreement for the admission of an Indian child or children, and for the inspection of the school or institution, to be an industrial school or boarding school for the purposes of this and the next following section.”

2. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 11:—

“11A. The Governor in Council may take the land of an Indian held under location ticket or otherwise, for school purposes, upon payment to such Indian of the compensation agreed upon, or in case of disagreement such compensation as may be determined in such manner as the Superintendent General may direct.”

3. Subsection 3 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “Indian Commissioner or in his absence the Assistant Indian Commissioner” in the second and third lines thereof and substituting therefor the words “Superintendent General.”

4. Subsection 4 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by inserting the words “wife and” after the word “the” in the first line thereof.

5. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 27:—

“27A. The Superintendent General may appoint a person or persons to administer the estate of any deceased Indian and may make such general regulations and such orders in particular cases as he deems necessary to secure the satisfactory administration of such estates.”

6. Section 92 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“(e) Make such regulations as he deems necessary for the prevention or mitigation of disease; the frequent and effectual cleansing of streets, yards and premises; the removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions; the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of premises by the owners and occupiers or other persons having the care or ordering thereof; the supplying of such medical aid, medicine and other articles and accommodation as the Superintendent General may deem necessary for preventing or mitigating an outbreak of any communicable disease; entering and inspecting any premises used for human habitation in any locality in which conditions exist which in the opinion of the Superintendent General are unsanitary, or such as to render the inhabitants specially liable to disease, and for directing the alteration or destruction of any such building which is, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, unfit for human habitation; preventing the overcrowding of premises used for human habitation by limiting the number of dwellers in such premises; preventing and regulating the departure of persons from, and the access of persons to, infected localities; preventing persons or conveyances from passing from one locality to another; detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past; the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons living in infected localities; and any other matter which, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, the general health of the Indians of any locality may require.

“2. In the event of any conflict between any regulation made by the Superintendent General and any rule or regulation made by any band, the regulations made by the Superintendent General shall prevail.”

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7. Section 105 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

“5. No Indian or non-treaty Indian in the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or in the Territories, shall without the written consent of the Indian Agent sell, barter, exchange or give to any person or Indian other than the Indian of such band, or kill or destroy any animal or the progeny thereof given to him or to the band under treaty stipulations, or loaned or conditionally given to him or to the band by the Government. Any Indian who violates any of the provisions of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, not exceeding twenty-five dollars with costs of prosecution or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment.”

8. Section 149 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

“2. Any Indian in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, or the Territories who participates in any Indian dance outside the bounds of his own reserve, or who participates in any show, exhibition, performance, stampede or pageant in aboriginal costume without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or his authorized Agent, and any person who induces or employs any Indian to take part in such dance, show, exhibition, performance stampede, or pageant, or induces any Indian to leave his reserve or employs any Indian for such a purpose, whether the dance, show, exhibition, stampede or pageant has taken place or not, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars or to imprisonment for one month, or to both penalty and imprisonment.”

9. Paragraph (a) of section 135 of the French version of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words “dans les traités” in the second line thereof the following words:—

“ou à quelque personne, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qui est réputée appartenir à la bande particulière, ou qui vit à la mode des sauvages, ou à quelque enfant de cette personne.”

The most important of these enactments are sections 6, 7, and 8. Section 6 gives the Superintendent General power to make regulations for the prevention and mitigation of disease, etc. This will enable the department to deal effectively with epidemics, to establish quarantine, etc., and to commit to hospitals and sanatoria persons suffering from tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

Section 7 gives much-needed power to the agents to prevent the Indians from selling cattle that have been given to them under treaty stipulations, or on loan. Some of our herds have been seriously impaired by the reckless slaughter and sale of animals that were not of marketable age.

In the past three or four years the action of persons interested in collecting the Indians for stampedes and pageants has had a most unsettling effect upon the life of the reserves. Section 8 makes it illegal, without the consent of the Superintendent General or his authorized agent, to solicit Indians for such performances, or for Indians to take part in them. It is to be hoped that reasonable enforcement of this enactment will tend to prevent the objectionable practices.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

I think it worthy of attention that the enfranchisement of the band formerly known as the Wyandotte Indians of Anderdon has been completed. This band was

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resident on their reserve in the county of Essex in 1884, which was the year when their enfranchisement under the provisions of the Indian Act was begun.

As it is impossible under the present provisions of the Indian Act to enfranchise an individual Indian without locating him for land, the final payments were greatly delayed. The amount distributed from 1884 to date was \$129,443.30. The officer who conducted the final distributions made an interesting report on the circumstances of each individual. There is great difference in the social condition of these families; but there is no individual who is destitute or who has become a charge on any municipality, and the most successful have, by their energy and natural ability, gained positions of responsibility. The wisdom of their enfranchisement has thus been proved, and the well-established policy of the department to keep the reserves intact until members of the bands are individually capable of managing their own affairs has been amply justified. The following is an abstract of the report, with the omission of names:—

A. Dead. She was married to a private banker of ———, who is administrator of her estate; bequeathed her shares to her three children.

B. Employed as manager of children's clothing department in large dry goods store; receives large salary; owns property in ———, and makes that city her home.

C. Man in comfortable circumstances.

D. Is secretary-treasurer of boot and shoe company; receives salary of \$6,000 per annum; married white woman.

E. Husband a white man; own their home on one of the best streets; it is well furnished.

F. Unmarried; employed saleswoman, jewellery store; well educated, good business woman, and commands good salary.

G. Painter by trade; owns his own home; sober and industrious.

H. Married; judging from appearances, is in comfortable circumstances.

I. Foreman in lumber mill, receives good wages.

J. Dead; left no family, was lawyer by profession, and at one time member Provincial Parliament; owned large properties which he lost through speculation; last few years of his life he succeeded in amassing a fortune, which he bequeathed to his second wife.

K. Three sons dead; resides in ———, in summer is in command of Government patrol boat on lake ———; winter employed as Deputy Sheriff ———; well educated, clever business man of good appearance; owns property in ———, and ———.

L. Husband contractor and builder.

M. Contractor, successful business man.

N. Farmer; owns farm, and was reported to be well-to-do.

O. Married to white man.

P. Wife dead; one-third of her share paid husband, balance to sons; owns property; is commission agent and successful business man.

Q. Taxi-cab owner, doing good business; steady and industrious.

R. Agent large rubber company; owns his own home; is in receipt good salary.

S. Married to treasurer, city of ———; resides in own home.

T. Contractor and builder; wife dead.

U. Married white man; from appearance would consider her well-to-do.

V. Married to white man, reported to be well off.

W. In business as contractor with his father.

Y. Owns his home, keeps boarders, and is in fair circumstances.

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Z. Married to —————; own their own home, which is small, but comfortably furnished.

AA. Widow; well-educated woman; owns property at —————; has it rented and is now in ————— for her health.

BB. Educated at ————— College; professional baseball player; now engaged with ————— Club; receives large salary; married to white woman.

CC. Married to —————; not any too well supplied with funds.

DD. Contractor and builder; successful business man, capable and energetic, and said to be worth ten thousand dollars.

EE. Married to —————; from appearances well-to-do.

FF. Married to —————; carpenter.

GG. Employed in —————, as clerk.

HH. Married to white man, who is commission agent.

II. Spinster, aged 74; owns property, and is the only person with the exception of TT. that shows any trace of Indian blood.

JJ. Married twice, first husband —————; no further information about this person.

KK. Is an engineer on lake freight steamer; owns property; draws large salary; sober and industrious.

LL. Well-educated business man; reported to be doing good real estate business.

MM. Married to —————; husband reported to be making a good living in livery and horse sale business.

NN. Occupation, a nurse.

OO. Employed clerk in departmental store in —————.

PP. Married to a respectable and responsible farmer.

QQ. Employed as clerk in cigar store.

RR. Wife dead; paid shares to surviving children, who all appeared to be comfortably well off.

SS. Employed as clerk in boot and shoe store.

This experiment in enfranchisement has been closed successfully, and it may be followed in the future by others. But extreme caution is necessary. The radical principle underlying our policy of Indian management is to keep the Indian community attached to the land, at the same time giving the greatest freedom to individuals to secure their livelihood far and wide by any honest endeavour. It is wisdom not to entrust the absolute ownership of land to individuals until their ability to protect themselves against the designs of self-interested persons, who have no thought for their welfare but merely to get the best of a land bargain, is beyond doubt. Reform is needed in the law governing enfranchisement, particularly in the direction of freeing Indians, not of the professional class, who are living away from the reserves and supporting themselves, and who do not wish to remain with the band but to obtain full citizenship. The law at present in force does not allow enfranchisement for such Indians, and I trust that it may be possible to obtain legislation framed in the best interests of this growing class.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Commission continued its sittings until November 29, 1913, when an adjournment took place. Re-assembling on May 1, it has been actively engaged in the field all summer.

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The chairman, the Honourable E. L. Wetmore, resigned, and Commissioner N. W. White, K.C., was appointed as his successor. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Saumurez Carmichael, K.C., of Montreal.

Considerable progress has been made. During the season of 1913 the commissioners met the Indians and heard their statements at seventeen reserves in the Cowichan agency, and inspected thirty-three others. In the Bella Coola agency they met the Indians at ten reserves, and inspected four others. They inspected the two principal reserves in the Queen Charlotte agency, and held meetings with the Indians at several central reserves in the Okanagan agency. In the Kamloops agency the commissioners held meetings at several central points. In all, 176 reserves were confirmed, that is, nothing was added to or taken away from them. Specific additions were made to the reserves of three bands, and it was proposed to reduce the acreage of seventeen others.

During the summer of 1914, work was carried on in the Kamloops, Williams Lake, West Coast, Kootenay, and Kwawkewlth agencies. The commissioners have presented fifty interim reports, and one final report, dealing with applications for rights of way, general applications for land or industrial sites, and final confirmation of the acreage and boundaries of the reserves. They have also made arrangements for an accurate valuation of the lands comprising the Kamloops, Okanagan, and Cowichan agencies.

THE WAR.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe would seem to be a circumstance very far removed from the life of the Canadian Indians, but it has affected them to a considerable degree. The war has interfered with the fur trade; the European market for furs has disappeared for the time being. Under these conditions the results of the hunt, upon which so many of our Indians depend, are without appreciable value.

It is the duty of the department to supplement in some way the loss thus occasioned to the Indians, that hardship may be prevented. There would appear to be no failure of the natural food-supply of the country, and the Indians are being advised to hunt for food. Instructions are being given to our agents, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other traders that the department will issue ammunition and twine, and certain limited quantities of food staples to prevent starvation. The Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has given assurance that the officers of the force will assist in regulating the issues.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that the participation of Great Britain in the war has occasioned expressions of loyalty from the Indians, and the offer of contributions from their funds toward the general expenses of the war or toward the Patriotic Fund. Some bands have also offered the services of their warriors if they should be needed; the Indians are represented on active service by members of the Canadian contingent.

The following is a list brought down to date of contributions made by various Indian bands:—

In Alberta—the Blood Indians, \$1,000; Blackfeet, \$1,200; Sarcees, \$500; Peigans, \$1,600. In British Columbia—Cape Mudge band, \$100. In Ontario—Sucker Creek

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band, Manitoulin Island, \$500; Sheguiandah band, Manitoulin Island, \$50; Manitoulin Island (unceded), \$2,000; Chippewas of Christian Island, \$100; Chippewas of Sarnia, \$1,000; Chippewas of Rome, \$50; Chippewas of the Thames, \$200; Six Nations of the Grand River, \$1,500; Parry Island band, \$100; Sheshegwaning band, \$500; Cape Croker band, \$500; and in Quebec, the North Timiskaming band, \$1,000.

SURVEYS.

Prince Edward Island.—A small reserve of 3 acres at Rocky point, Charlottetown harbour, which had been purchased by the department, was surveyed.

Quebec.—In order to settle a dispute between the occupants, a re-survey was made of the division lines between lots 874 and 875 in the Pierreville reserve.

A survey was made of the disputed limits of the lands in the Caughnawaga reserve leased to the Outremont Golf Club.

Subdivisions were made of the lands in the Chenail and Bittern ranges, purchased by the St. Regis Indians as an addition to the reserve, and the subdivisions allotted to members of the band.

In order to settle a dispute among the owners, a subdivision was made of a portion of Pelo island, a part of the St. Regis reserve.

Ontario.—On account of the construction of the dam at Fort Frances, the waters of Rainy lake had washed away in part the road along the bank of the agency reserve and of reserve No. 16, and, as the damage was continuous and rapid, an examination was made. In accordance with the report made thereon, a breakwater has been constructed and a new road opened.

A survey was made of the islands in Wellers bay, Prince Edward county.

A re-valuation was made of the unsold islands in the Otonabee river and lakes, and one of the larger islands partly subdivided into lots for sale.

A re-survey of all the lots in the Golden Lake reserve was made; also of the school lot therein.

The work of re-surveying the limits of reserves in Treaty 3, commenced in 1911, was continued in 1912 and is still in progress.

Manitoba.—A row of park lots east of Kamsack in the Coté reserve were surveyed and posted.

The south boundary of the Key reserve, No. 65, was correctly defined, and the monuments on the incorrect line destroyed.

A surrender was taken of 1,064 acres from the Cross Lake reserve, No. 19, and the limits of the surrendered land were surveyed. An area equal to the surrendered part was surveyed; also an additional area was surveyed for seventy-three Indians who had not been supplied with land.

A reserve containing 1,066 acres was located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 5, at Split lake.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 5 a reserve was surveyed, containing 14,452 acres, near Nelson House, on the shores of Foot Print and Nistawasis lakes.

In accordance with the urgent request of the Indians, the south, west, and north boundaries of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve, No. 52, which had become obliterated, were re-established.

Saskatchewan.—The townplot of Highgate, in the Moosomin reserve, was subdivided into lots and the lots valued for sale.

Alberta.—The surrendered portion at the northeast corner of the Sarcee reserve was subdivided and valuations made for sale of the lands.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 8, two reserves on the North Wabiskaw lake and two on the South Wabiskaw lake, containing together an approximate area of 60 square miles, were selected and surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

A reserve, containing 11,029 acres, was selected for the Heart Lake Indians in townships 69 and 70, ranges 10 and 11, west 4th meridian.

British Columbia.—A complaint having been made that it was impossible to ascertain the limits of the Chaperon Lake reserve in the Kamloops agency, a re-survey was made in order to locate it correctly.

A re-survey was made of the disputed south limit of the South Saanich reserve, in the Cowichan agency.

The disputed south limit of the Sooke reserve, in the Cowichan Lake agency, was adjusted, and a subdivision was made of the reserve and the lands allotted to the Indians.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 156, and during the past year 4,510.19 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$218,410.86.

During the year, 260 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of title for the districts in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of forty were prepared and forwarded 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.

As the valuation of lands on the Manitoulin island and in the Sault Ste. Marie agency, upon which upset prices were based, was made many years ago, it was decided to have a re-examination and valuation of the unsold land in these districts, and two land examiners were appointed for the purpose of examining lands on the Manitoulin island, and two for valuing lands in the Sault Ste. Marie agency. The valuers in the Sault Ste. Marie agency having completed their examination and valuation, and having made sworn reports thereof, a number of the unsold lots were placed in the hands of the local Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale under the land regulations of the department at upset prices based on re-valuation. Partial reports having been made by the valuers of lands on the Manitoulin island, a number of lots were also

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placed in the hands of the local agents at Gore Bay and Manitowaning for sale in accordance with the land regulations, at upset prices based on the re-valuation.

The unsold lots on the Tobique Indian reserve, in the county of Victoria, N.B., were examined and valued, and placed in the hands of the local agent at Andover for sale at upset prices based on such valuations.

The Cote band of Indians having surrendered a tract of land on their reserve at Kamsack, containing approximately 10,422 acres, the same has been subdivided and is being examined and valued with a view of being placed in the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on their reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 192 and on March 31, last, there were current 1,765 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 the Indian locatees to the number of ninety-seven, and on March 31, last, there were 1,245 leases current.

New regulations have been adopted in connection with the issuing of leases, requiring that applications for lease shall be passed on by the band, and tenders called for upon notice given by the local agents.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was thirty-three.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, unceded, Christian Island, Walpole Island, Georgina Island, Cape Croker, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Fort William and other reserves, take out timber annually under permits authorized by the department, subject to payment of Crown dues, with some exceptions where circumstances warrant relief.

Trespass cases, under the vigorous action taken by the department, are becoming less every year. On many reserves the timber is becoming scarce, and the department has been endeavouring to curtail the cutting for sale on all reserves not covered by timber license, and to conserve it as much as possible for the future requirements of the Indians for building, fencing, and fuel.

The returns of timber cut under license on reserves during the season of 1913-14 have not all been received yet, but the amount of Crown dues collected for the season and received at the department to date is \$21,788.54.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1914, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$7,287,153.24, had increased to \$7,653,029.20.

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The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$1,992,471.95, and annuities by statute, \$189,999.

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 purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$55,454.37. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$32,045.42, and withdrawals \$37,370.97.

I wish to acknowledge the very cordial co-operation of the officers, both of the Inside and Outside Service in the Indian work. The esprit de corps has been excellent, and the varied activities of the department have been carried out with a spirit that cannot fail to win success in a large measure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



Indian students at Caledonia High School, Ont., 1913.



Indian students at Caledonia High School, Ont., 1913.

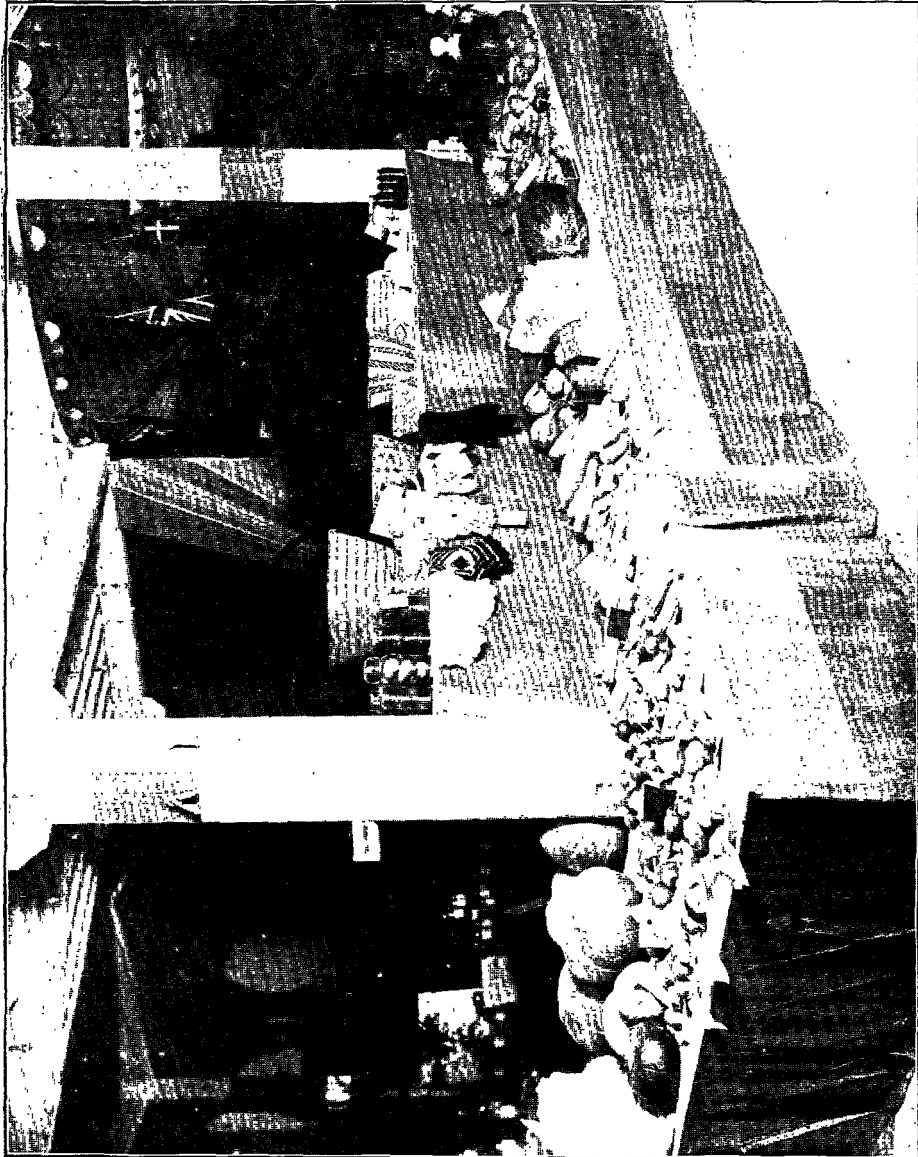


Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1918.



Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.





Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.



Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., 1913.



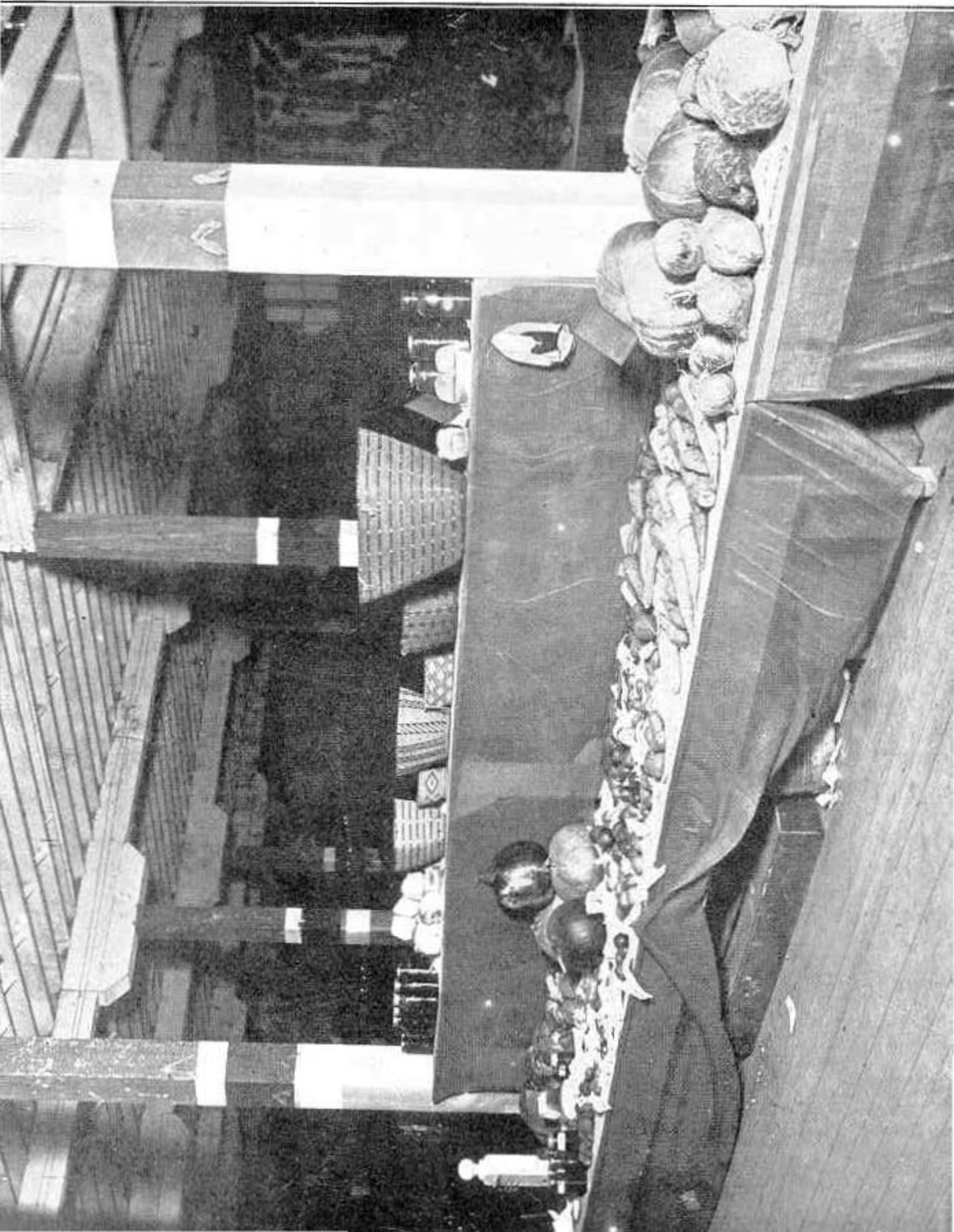
TSAWASSAN

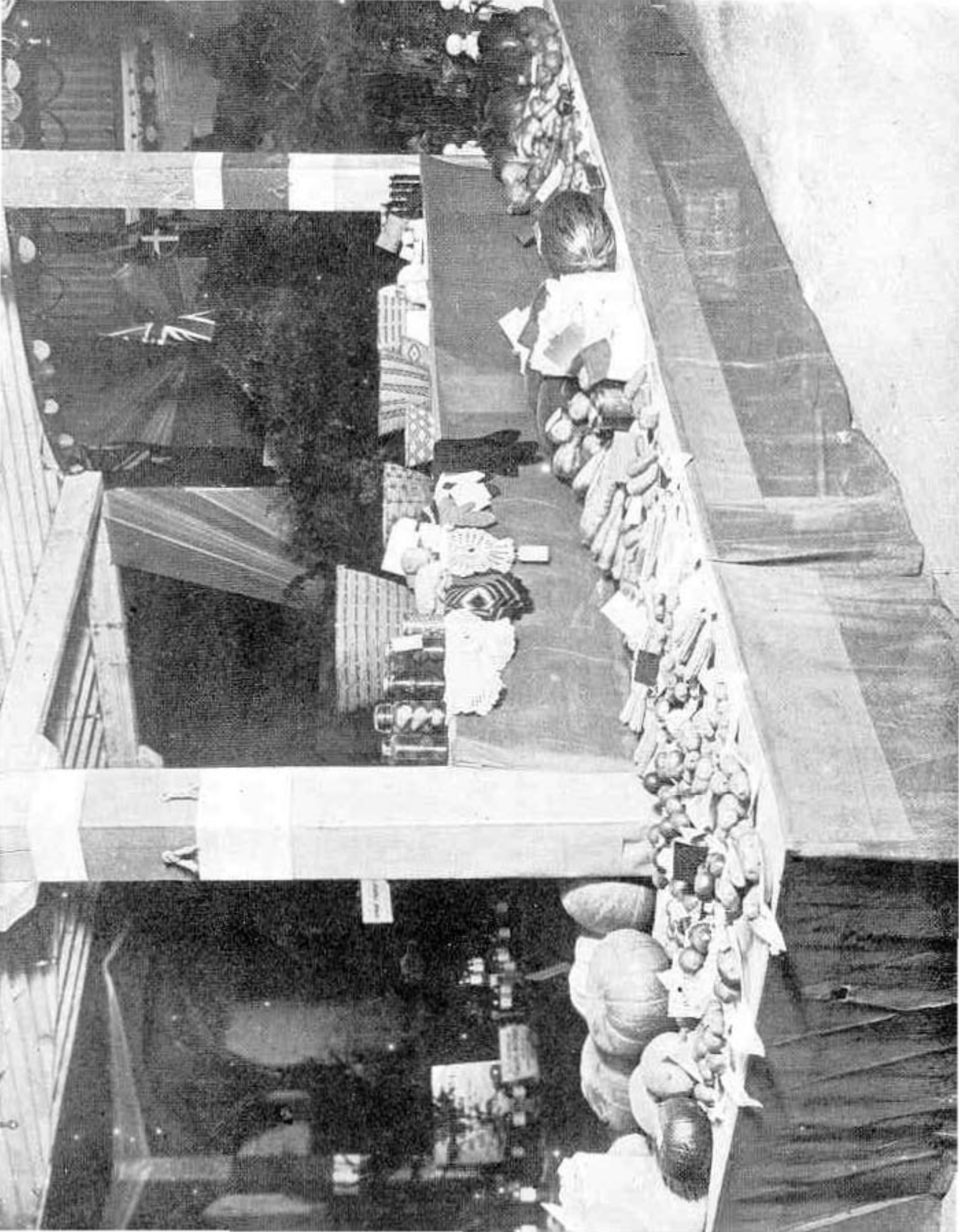
CHIEF

HARRY JOE.

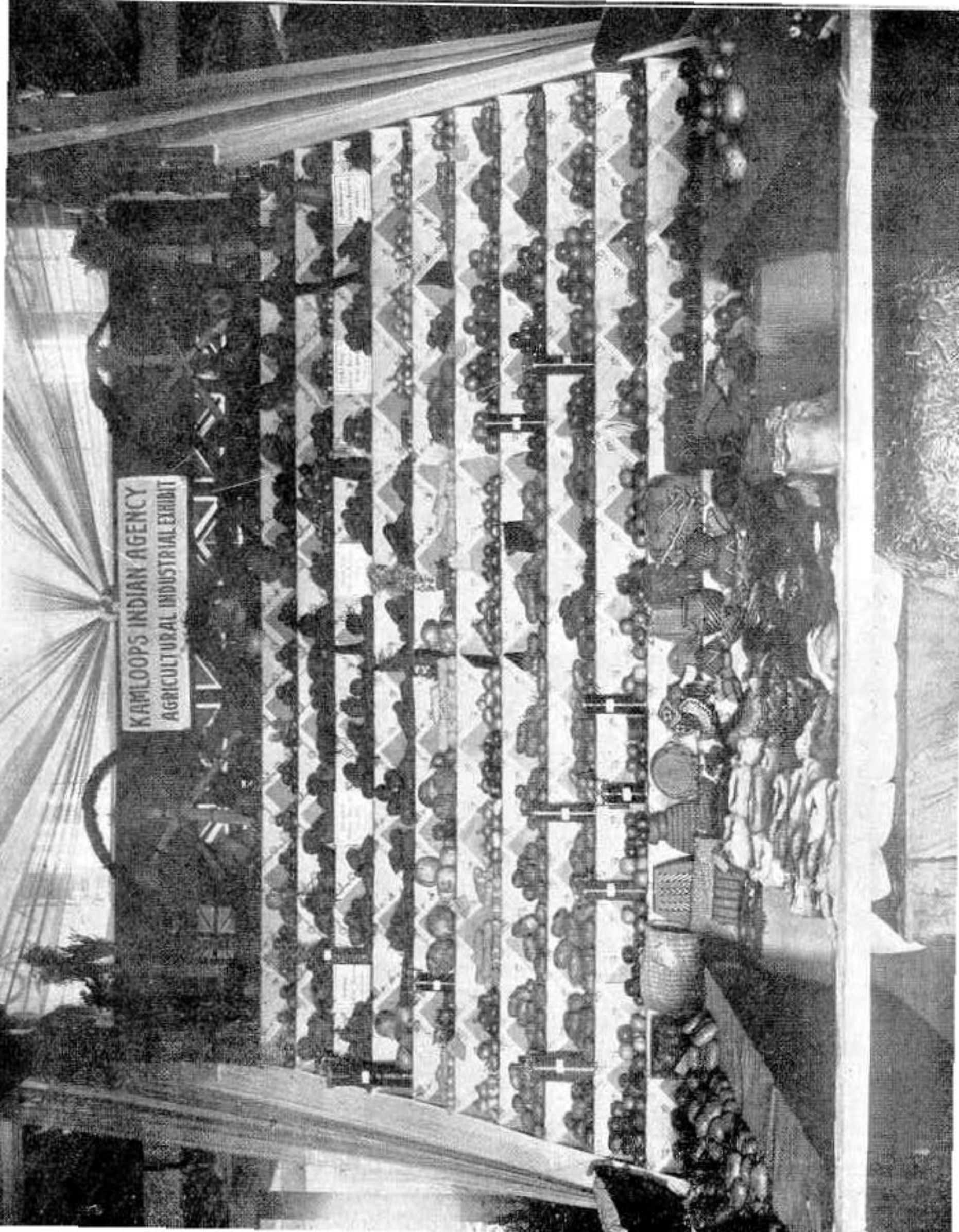
In Lion Reserve







KAMLOOPS INDIAN AGENCY
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT



PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>								
Blackfoot.....	737	252			250			235
<i>Blood Agency.</i>								
Bloods.....	1,154	150			150			854
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>								
Enoch's Band.....	121			12	109			
Paul Band.....	152			131	21			
Alexander's Band.....	140				140			
Joseph's Band.....	150				150			
Michel's Band.....	117				117			
Total.....	680			143	537			
<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>								
Samson's.....	424			270	146			8
Ermineskin.....	198				198			
Louis Bull.....	86			64	22			
Montana (Little Bear).....	68			10	8			50
Total.....	776			344	374			58
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>								
Peigans.....	436	197			147			92
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>								
Saddle Lake and Blue Quills.....	385			187	198			
James Seenum.....	265			195	70			
Chipewyan.....	80				80			
Beaver Lake.....	107				107			
Total.....	837			382	455			
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>								
Bull's Head.....	188	68			27			93
<i>Stony Agency.</i>								
Bears Paw.....	241			241				
Wesley.....	289			289				
Chimiquay.....	129			129				
Total.....	659			659				
Total, Alberta Inspectorate.....	5,467	667		1,528	1,940			1,332

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
62	55	58	55	37	23	213	214	8	12	31	46	29	2	45	1
108	111	96	110	69	61	273	271	24	31	64	20	59	5	17	3
11	5	17	17	2	3	27	23	10	6	7	9	6	1	5	4
30	24	14	9	8	9	29	24	3	2	7	3	7	.....	3	.....
21	13	7	8	10	8	32	37	1	3	6	12	4	2	7	5
24	31	12	13	9	11	23	22	2	3	7	4	7	.....	4	.....
22	15	13	8	6	9	15	24	2	3	4	7	3	1	1	6
108	88	63	55	35	40	126	130	18	17	31	35	27	4	16	19
35	31	64	42	33	23	84	91	7	14	.....	7	.....	.....	3	4
20	18	16	14	10	15	48	47	4	6	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
10	13	6	10	8	5	17	17	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
9	4	6	2	7	3	15	16	3	3	.....	10	.....	.....	5	5
74	66	92	68	58	46	164	171	14	23	10	17	5	5	8	9
44	35	37	47	20	18	112	106	4	13	21	22	18	3	16	6
54	63	40	37	29	31	61	69	.....	1	14	21	14	.....	21	.....
25	33	27	26	15	17	59	61	2	.....	16	5	16	.....	5	.....
10	7	6	11	6	6	14	20	.....	.....	3	16	3	.....	16	.....
15	19	11	7	9	10	16	20	.....	.....	7	2	7	.....	2	.....
104	122	84	81	59	64	150	170	2	1	40	44	40	.....	44	.....
17	20	17	10	4	7	52	48	3	10	7	18	7	.....	17	1
31	40	19	15	8	9	48	65	1	5	15	7	7	8	7	.....
44	42	34	22	8	7	58	63	2	9	10	7	10	.....	5	2
18	15	12	8	7	4	28	36	.....	1	4	3	4	.....	3	.....
93	97	65	45	23	20	134	164	3	15	29	17	21	8	15	2
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	41

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.								
<i>Babine and Upper Skeena River.</i>								
Kitlasas.....	73			73				
Kitwanga.....	154	145						9
Kitwankool.....	46	36						10
Andimaul.....	94						94	
Kitsegukla (old and new).....	65			59				6
Getamax (Hazelton).....	232	224						8
Glen Vowell.....	105						105	
Kispiax.....	228			213				15
Kisgegas.....	230	183						47
Kuldoe.....	36			12				24
Hagwilget (Rocher Deboulé).....	175				175			
Moricetown.....	165				165			
Fort Babine.....	158				158			
Old Fort Babine.....	137				137			
Total.....	1,898	588		357	635		199	119
<i>Bella Coola Agency.</i>								
Owekano.....	109							109
Bella Coola and Tallio.....	211			194				17
Kimsquit.....	45							45
Bella Bella.....	307			307				
Kitasoo.....	115			115				
Kitkahta.....	94			94				
Kitimat.....	265			265				
Kitlope.....	73							73
Kitkatla.....	215	215						
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake.....	90				90			
Total.....	1,524	215		975	90			244
<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>								
Sooke.....	31				31			
Cheerno, Beecher Bay.....	31				16		15	
Esquimalt.....	16			16				
Songhees.....	92			10	82			
Malakut.....	10				10			
Tsecum.....	20				20			
Panquachin.....	65				65			
Tsartlip.....	70				70			
Tsawout.....	93				93			
Kilpaulus.....	4				4			
Comeaken.....	61				61			
Clemclemaluts.....	113			10	103			
Khenipson.....	40			1	39			
Koksilah.....	17			3	14			
Quamichan.....	235			40	195			
Somenos.....	98				9			
Hellelt.....	28			4	10			14
Siccameen.....	43				43			
Kulleets.....	73				73			

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	4	7	4	.....	7	.....
5	6	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	9	6	9	.....	6	.....
2	3	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	3	4	1	1	.....	1	.....
5	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	4	4	2	.....	2	.....
3	3	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2	2	3	3	.....	2	.....
2	2	22	22	10	10	80	80	1	3	9	15	9	.....	15	.....
4	5	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	4	1	4	.....	1	.....
7	7	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	6	3	6	.....	3	.....
6	6	20	21	11	11	72	72	5	6	7	8	7	.....	8	.....
2	2	4	3	3	3	7	8	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
7	8	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	9	2	9	.....	2	.....
5	5	14	16	11	11	48	49	3	3	3	6	3	.....	6	.....
6	7	15	15	9	10	43	43	5	5	5	4	5	.....	4	.....
4	4	11	12	9	9	40	41	3	4	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
60	66	192	197	108	114	528	533	45	55	67	61	67	.....	61	.....
8	12	8	5	6	5	32	28	3	2	4	3	4	.....	3	.....
20	16	21	17	12	8	54	38	18	7	8	18	8	.....	13	5
2	3	2	1	1	.....	17	12	4	3	8	4	2	.....	4	.....
32	30	34	36	14	14	65	64	11	7	11	10	11	.....	10	.....
16	12	14	10	5	4	26	24	3	1	8	5	8	.....	2	3
11	6	10	7	5	3	26	23	1	2	3	14	3	.....	6	8
28	29	29	37	14	11	57	45	7	8	13	8	10	.....	8	.....
6	10	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
20	13	20	24	12	8	58	38	16	6	18	6	8	.....	10	.....
11	7	6	8	5	3	26	21	1	2	3	5	3	.....	5	.....
154	138	150	149	76	57	382	312	65	41	77	76	58	.....	60	16
3	2	2	4	1	2	9	7	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	3	3	2	7	9	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	3	5	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	7	8	5	5	28	28	2	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	1	.....	2	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	3	5	3	2	2	21	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
4	4	7	6	8	8	17	15	1	.....	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
6	6	4	7	11	11	25	23	1	.....	4	2	4	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	3	2	2	20	21	2	1	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	5	20	14	3	3	29	34	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	2	3	4	2	3	11	11	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	12	16	25	11	9	69	76	2	2	2	4	2	4
13	10	9	7	6	5	23	24	1	3	3
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1	3	2	3	2
3	4	6	5	5	2	10	7	1	1	1
6	6	9	7	4	4	18	18	1	2	2

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TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Cowichan Agency—Con.</i>								
Lyackson.....	80				80			
Limalche.....	8				8			
Penelakut.....	136				136			
Tsussie.....	53				53			
Nanaimo.....	157			157				
Snowwas (Nanoose).....	12			8				4
Qualicum.....	13			13				
Comox.....	35		34		1			
Galiano Island.....	31				31			
Mayne Island.....	17				17			
Discovery Island.....	21				21			
Cowichan Lake.....	10			10				
Fishing Stations.....								
Total.....	1,713		34	281	1,365		15	18
<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>								
Kamloops Band.....	280				280			
Adams Lake Band.....	181				181			
Neskainlith or Halaut.....	193				193			
Little Shuswap Lake.....	92				92			
North Thompson.....	187				187			
Cook's Ferry.....	135	135						
Ashcroft Band.....	84	53			31			
Deadman's Creek.....	141				141			
Bonaparte Band.....	186				186			
Oregon Jack Creek.....	22	22						
Lower Nicola (6 villages).....	474	436			38			
Coldwater Band.....	102				102			
Upper Nicola (2 villages).....	174				174			
Nicomien Band.....	37	37						
Total.....	2,288	683			1,605			
<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>								
St. Mary's, (Kootenays).....	209				209			
Tobacco Plains, (Kootenays).....	56				56			
Lower Columbia Lake (Kootenays).....	81				81			
Lower Kootenay (Kootenays).....	165				165			
Shuswap's or Kinbaskets (Shuswap's).....	63				63			
Arrow Lake, (Shuswap's and Kootenays).....	21				21			
Total.....	595				595			
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency.</i>								
Koskemo and Klaskino.....	66							66
Klawatsis and Matilpi.....	92							92
Kwatsino.....	14							14
Kwashela.....	33							33

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	3	7	13	8	9	16	17	1	1	1	2	1		2	
10	4	9	8	10	9	39	43	2	2	2	1	2		1	
3	2	2	2	7	10	15	12				2				2
5	5	18	20	18	19	28	39	2	3	3	1	3		1	
1			1	1	1	5	3				1				1
1			1	1	1	4	4				1			2	
		2	3	3	2	12	12		1		3			2	
2	1	2	3	3	4	9	8			1		1		2	1
		1	2	2	2	5	5				1			1	
1	1	5	4	2	1	3	4				2			2	
2						4	4			3			3		
102	84	152	164	126	122	450	475	16	22	34	40	30	4	36	4
14	19	21	32	22	20	79	62	3	8	29	6	16	13	6	
9	6	20	17	5	11	58	48	3	4	41	4	11	30	4	
15	17	17	21	9	11	49	43	3	8	17	2	12	5	2	
6	7	10	13	5	4	21	23	2	1	14	9	14		9	
27	14	21	15	9	12	41	43	3	2	18	8	14	4	8	
13	10	7	11	5	4	31	40	7	7	11	3	11		3	
4	2	8	8	6	9	16	23	6	2	5	1	5		1	
12	14	9	6	8	7	36	42	5	2	21	2	12	9	2	
19	24	21	18	14	12	37	33	6	2	28	4	13	15	4	
2	2	2	1	1	2	5	6		1	13	2	3	10	2	
46	42	35	43	11	11	125	114	20	27	32	6	32		6	
9	8	8	8	10	9	26	17	4	3	7	1	7		1	
21	19	19	14	8	13	34	39	3	4	11	2	11		2	
3	2	4	3	2	2	11	9		1						
200	186	202	210	115	127	569	542	65	72	247	50	161	86	50	
24	19	25	19	7	5	50	43	5	12		3			3	
2	5	4	4	1	5	16	14		5		3			3	
9	4	8	9	2	6	18	20	3	2	5		5			
17	18	9	13	7	8	44	42	5	2	5		5			
4	6	11	5	4	1	13	12	3	4		2			2	
	1	2	1	2	1	7	6		1						
56	53	59	51	23	26	148	137	16	26	10	8	10		8	
5	2	3	3			18	22	6	7	14	1	1	13	1	
8	2	8	8	1	1	33	31			2	4	2		4	
						5	6	1			5			1	4
4	2	3	2	1		9	9	1	2	7	2	1	6	2	

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TABLE No. 1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency—Con.</i>								
Kwawkwalth.....	118	118						
Mamalilikulla.....	85							85
Nakwakto.....	90							90
Nimkish.....	137	137						
Nuwitti.....	52							52
Tanakteuk.....	89							89
Tsawataineuk.....	220	220						
Wawlitsum.....	26			26				
Wewaiikum.....	61			61				
Wewaiikai.....	89			89				
Kwiahkah.....	11			11				
Total.....	1,183	475		187				521
<i>Lytton Agency.</i>								
Cheam.....	74			1	73			
Squawtits.....	45	10		2	33			
Ohamil.....	46				46			
Popkum.....	10	10						
Union Bar.....	44	9			35			
Skawahlook.....	19				19			
Hope.....	81	2		1	78			
Yale.....	78	16			62			
Spuzzum.....	165	78			87			
Boston Bar.....	154	91			63			
Ewawoos.....	14				14			
Texas Lake.....	29	2			27			
Boothroyd.....	168	156			12			
Kanaka Bar.....	112	112						
Siska Flat (Cisco).....	38	38						
Skuppah.....	12	12						
Lytton.....	468	468						
Lillooet.....	100	13			87			
Kayoos Creek.....	42				42			
Seton Lake.....	135				135			
Anderson Lake.....	50				50			
Bridge River.....	103				103			
Fountain.....	260				260			
Pavilion.....	64				64			
Clinton.....	60				60			
High Bar.....	57				57			
Total.....	2,428	1,017		4	1,407			
<i>Nass Agency.</i>								
Gitladamax.....	83	83						
Aiyansh.....	181	181						
Gwinaha.....	63	63						
Kincolith.....	246	246						
Kitsumkalum.....	36			36				
Port Essington.....	143			75				68

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	7	12	15	8	5	37	32	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	7	5	1	1	34	24	3	3	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....
9	11	8	6	1	.....	29	26	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
12	10	21	8	.....	1	44	36	2	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	5	1	3	.....	15	15	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	7	12	10	3	2	24	22	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
13	17	16	14	6	2	75	66	2	9	5	10	5	.....	.....	.....
3	2	1	.....	1	1	9	9	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....
4	2	3	9	4	1	20	17	.....	1	8	2	1	7	.....	.....
7	4	7	9	2	1	27	21	4	7	3	3	1	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	73	108	90	31	15	384	340	26	36	56	59	20	36	41	18
2	2	9	6	3	4	16	20	5	7	8	10	8	.....	10	.....
3	3	4	5	5	3	6	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	6	4	4	11	8	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	2	5	4	1	12	7	6	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	6	9	8	6	5	19	20	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
6	7	7	6	7	6	13	20	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
14	14	13	13	10	11	43	43	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
12	12	11	10	8	6	45	50	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
17	13	12	11	7	8	50	48	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
13	12	6	7	5	9	25	23	6	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	2	6	3	13	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	1	2	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
42	40	43	42	23	26	116	118	8	10	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
8	7	13	13	6	7	22	22	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
2	3	3	3	1	1	12	12	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
12	12	20	15	6	1	23	27	9	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	7	4	4	14	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
10	5	8	10	11	5	25	27	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
32	29	14	15	15	17	55	62	7	14	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
12	9	9	2	1	8	10	12	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8	7	5	5	3	3	11	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	3	4	2	1	20	21	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
218	199	211	203	146	143	564	598	66	80	44	40	44	.....	40	.....
12	11	16	2	1	4	16	18	2	1	8	5	8	.....	5	.....
21	13	20	25	10	9	38	36	5	4	5	6	5	.....	6	.....
9	5	11	9	.....	2	14	11	1	1	2	3	2	.....	2	1
22	19	34	26	6	10	56	56	8	9	7	13	7	.....	6	7
3	5	6	4	2	5	4	5	.....	2	4	4	4	.....	1	3
12	16	14	16	9	13	30	27	4	2	3	4	3	.....	4	.....

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Nass Agency—Con.</i>								
Lackalsap.....	234	234						
Port Simpson.....	740			740				
Metlakatla.....	190	190						
Total.....	1,916	997		851			68	
<i>New Westminster Agency.</i>								
Aitchelitz.....	4			4				
Burrard Inlet.....	38				38			
Chehalis.....	117	3			114			
Coquitlam.....	26				26			
Douglas.....	68				68			
*False Creek.....								
Homalco.....	102				102			
Katzie.....	79				79			
Kapilano.....	42				40			2
Klahoose.....	68				68			
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt.....	20				20			
Langley.....	36				36			
Mission Burrard Inlet.....	226				226			
Musqueam.....	110			10	97			3
Matsqui.....	36				36			
New Westminster.....	38				38			
Nicomen.....	8				8			
Pemberton Meadows.....	270				270			
Semiahmoo.....	39				39			
Seshelt.....	250				250			
Sumas.....	45			22	23			
Scowlitz.....	33				33			
Squiala.....	11			1	10			
Skweahm.....	25				25			
Sliammon.....	112				112			
Skwamish, Howe Sound.....	58				40			18
Skwah.....	110			4	106			
Skookum Chuck.....	102				102			
Samahquam.....	62				62			
Skulkayu.....	28			22	6			
Seymour Creek.....	18				18			
Skway.....	28				25			
Soowahlie.....	44	3			7			
Tsawassen.....	50			37				
Tzeachteen.....	45	5		18				
Whonnock.....	29				29			
Yukkwekwioose.....	26			6	20			
Total.....	2,403	11		124	2,245			23

*There are no Indians living on this reserve. They have all gone to live on other reserves to which they have a claim.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	24	25	33	12	7	51	52	4	3	6	8	6	.....	8	.....
75	83	85	95	31	27	166	159	15	4	23	27	23	.....	27	.....
16	24	26	14	5	9	47	43	3	3	3	6	3	.....	5	1
193	200	237	224	76	86	422	407	42	29	61	76	61	.....	64	12
4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
13	14	7	6	2	3	8	8	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
5	4	3	2	8	7	25	29	4	4	6	5	6	.....	5	.....
9	7	5	6	1	.....	7	4	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	4	.....
12	11	15	13	6	6	10	15	2	2	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
9	6	5	7	7	10	14	15	2	2	5	1	5	.....	1	.....
4	4	3	3	2	3	10	10	1	2	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
7	6	6	6	7	7	10	14	2	3	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
4	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	2	3	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
11	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6	10	8	10	.....	8	.....
5	4	2	3	4	4	4	7	1	2	2	2	4	.....	2	.....
4	4	3	3	4	3	7	9	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
29	34	24	21	23	22	52	55	4	6	10	6	10	.....	6	.....
3	3	3	4	1	3	8	10	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
27	28	25	24	19	17	51	50	4	5	12	9	12	.....	9	.....
4	3	3	4	2	3	8	14	1	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	4	3	2	2	3	5	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
13	13	11	13	11	12	16	17	2	4	6	5	6	.....	5	.....
6	4	3	4	7	6	8	9	5	6	32	3	3	.....	3	.....
10	8	12	11	9	10	20	21	4	5	5	3	5	.....	3	.....
11	12	9	9	8	9	16	19	4	5	5	7	5	.....	7	.....
6	6	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	2	2	4	2	.....	4	.....
3	2	1	2	1	2	7	7	2	1	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	8	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
6	4	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
5	5	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
3	4	4	2	1	2	5	6	2	2	3	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
264	255	222	213	195	200	427	480	62	85	150	104	105	45	103	1

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>								
Spallumcheen.....	168				168			
Okanagan.....	277				277			
Penticton.....	170				170			
Osoyoos.....	70				70			
Lower Similkameen.....	135				135			
Upper Similkameen.....	35				35			
Total.....	855				855			
<i>Queen Charlotte Agency.</i>								
Skidegate.....	236			236				
Masset.....	344	344						
Total.....	580	344		236				
<i>Stikine Agency.</i>								
Tahltan.....	232	160	30		42			
Casca (McDames).....	62							62
Liard and Frances Lake.....	69							69
Fort Graham Nomads.....	32				32			
Nelson River Nomads.....	88				88			
Atlin and Teslin.....	153				153			
Total.....	636	160	30		315			131
<i>Stuart Lake Agency.</i>								
Yacutcee.....	41				41			
Tatcee.....	38				38			
Pintcee.....	38				38			
Grand Rapids.....	10				10			
Tsislainli (Trembleur Lake).....	28				28			
Stuart Lake.....	172				172			
Stella.....	77				77			
François Lake.....	85				85			
Cheslatta Lake.....	66				66			
Fraser Lake.....	70				70			
Stony Creek.....	163				163			
Blackwater.....	24				24			
Klaskus.....	76				76			
Fort George.....	122				122			
McLeod's Lake.....	88				88			
Fort Graham.....	86				86			
Fort Connelly (Bear Lake).....	90				90			
Naanees (Two Bands).....	100							100
Total.....	1,374				1,274			100

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	24	24	27	12	14	61	60	15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	15	18	17	11	8	37	36	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	11	9	2	3	14	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	11	17	12	5	6	30	28	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	5	5	4	1	7	6	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
72	67	96	90	45	42	187	184	31	41	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
11	16	32	34	5	9	67	56	5	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	9
35	33	39	41	8	20	88	73	4	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
46	49	71	75	13	29	155	129	9	4	4	9	4	.....	.....	9
20	18	31	26	10	8	53	52	10	4	17	6	7	10	6	.....
8	7	4	7	4	4	16	12	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	1	.....
3	6	6	8	5	7	16	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	3	4	4	3	8	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	7	16	13	8	4	13	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	7	25	20	4	5	43	37	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	46	85	78	35	31	149	136	15	9	24	7	14	10	7	.....
4	3	6	5	3	3	10	7	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
3	4	4	3	2	3	9	8	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
4	5	3	2	2	2	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
16	20	19	20	10	7	36	38	2	4	8	5	8	.....	5	.....
9	8	10	5	3	3	18	18	2	1	3	10	3	.....	9	1
5	6	11	11	5	2	24	20	.....	1	5	4	4	1	4	.....
5	4	11	7	6	5	12	13	1	2	3	4	3	.....	4	.....
6	10	10	5	5	4	15	12	1	2	5	3	5	.....	3	.....
23	19	11	19	6	5	38	39	1	2	14	3	14	.....	3	.....
1	3	1	5	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
5	8	9	12	4	3	19	14	2	3	3	6	3	.....	6	.....
12	10	11	13	3	4	34	31	2	2	5	3	5	.....	3	.....
10	9	8	13	6	3	19	18	.....	2	3	5	3	.....	5	.....
5	6	8	11	5	7	18	23	.....	3	4	10	4	.....	10	.....
10	9	11	12	4	5	17	20	.....	2	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
*	*	*
122	128	140	147	68	61	287	282	13	26	62	64	61	1	63	1

*No information.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>West Coast Agency.</i>								
Ahousaht.....	195		125		20			50
Clayoquot.....	224				200			24
Chaiaclesaht.....	44				40			4
Ehattisaht.....	92				70			22
Ucluelet.....	135		110					25
Hesquiaht.....	122				122			
Howchucklisit.....	31		15		4			12
Kilsemaht.....	93				90			3
Kyuquot.....	152				140			12
Matchilaht.....	52				40			12
Moachaht.....	121				100			21
Nitinaht.....	155			90			25	40
Noochatlaht.....	38				30			8
Ohiaht.....	129		90		20			19
Opitchisaht.....	45		38					7
Pacheenaht.....	51			26				25
Toquot.....	18		16					2
Tseshahht.....	136		120					16
Total.....	1,833		514	116	876		25	302
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>								
Alkali Lake.....	198				198			
Alexandria.....	49				49			
Anaham.....	280				280			
Canoe Creek.....	136				136			
Canim Lake.....	59				59			
Dog Creek.....	20				20			
Riskie Creek or Toosey.....	49				49			
Red Stone.....	57				57			
Nemiah Valley.....	58				58			
Stone.....	52				52			
Quesnel.....	38				38			
Soda Creek.....	99				99			
Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.....	155				155			
Total.....	1,250				1,250			
Nomadic Indians (estimated).....	2,500							
Total, British Columbia Agencies.....	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512		307	1,458

NOTE.—No information as to the ages of 2,600 Indians, and the religious belief of 2,500 Indians in British Columbia.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
16	11	12	17	11	10	55	56	2	5	23	4	12	11	4	.....
13	16	19	20	5	4	69	78	.....	.....	22	3	13	9	3	.....
.....	1	2	3	4	4	14	13	2	1	3	13	3	.....	8	5
6	8	4	4	9	11	25	25	.....	.....	8	3	5	3	3	.....
11	10	10	14	8	10	35	32	3	2	15	3	8	.....	3	.....
10	11	21	8	4	4	32	27	1	4	5	8	5	7	6	2
4	1	7	5	1	1	6	6	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	4	1
12	8	6	10	3	2	25	27	.....	.....	14	2	6	8	2	.....
9	6	10	5	6	10	46	57	.....	3	6	19	6	.....	14	5
3	1	3	2	4	2	21	14	1	1	17	1	9	8	1	.....
6	4	8	7	2	4	39	36	6	9	2	24	2	.....	16	8
7	7	17	14	3	4	45	49	7	2	7	7	7	.....	12	11
1	2	4	2	2	2	13	11	1	.....	6	2	5	1	2	.....
3	9	9	12	7	4	29	32	6	13	15	4	9	6	4	.....
4	4	3	4	4	.....	10	13	1	1	2	5	2	.....	4	1
2	1	6	7	2	3	12	13	4	1	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....
7	10	13	14	5	7	35	34	4	7	4	6	4	.....	5	1
119	112	158	150	80	82	516	529	38	49	157	129	103	54	95	34
21	9	10	8	9	9	51	66	6	9	4	7	4	.....	7	.....
4	4	5	3	4	4	15	7	2	1	3	1	3	.....	1	.....
30	32	16	20	26	32	60	70	3	1	25	20	25	.....	20	.....
14	18	11	10	8	8	32	28	2	5	7	3	7	.....	3	.....
8	8	3	2	4	4	16	13	2	1	5	6	5	.....	6	.....
3	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	2	2	3	2	13	15	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
6	6	9	4	3	.....	12	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	10	4	6	2	.....	6	10	1	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
5	3	3	2	3	4	5	8	2	3	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
16	12	10	4	5	10	14	18	5	5	5	4	5	.....	4	.....
19	21	11	11	5	6	30	39	6	7	7	3	7	.....	3	.....
148	128	92	76	74	82	266	301	39	44	66	46	66	.....	46	.....
.....
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,117	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
MANTOBA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>								
Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57.....	77		69	1				7
Keeseekoowenin, No. 61.....	94		88		6			
Clearwater Lake, 61A.....	3				3			
Waywayseecappos, No. 62.....	200	1	74		45			80
Gamblers, No. 63.....	15				15			
Rolling River, No. 67.....	96		9		36			51
Total.....	485	1	240	1	105			138
<i>Clandeboye Agency.</i>								
Fort Alexander.....	530	294			220			16
Brokenhead.....	140	113			16			11
Black River.....	74	74						
Hollow Water River.....	104	24		10	16			54
Total.....	848	505		10	252			81
<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>								
Peguis.....	353	238			15	25		75
Fisher River.....	478			280				198
Jack Head.....	87	70						13
Grand Rapids.....	125	123			1			1
Poplar River.....	151			145	3			3
Berens River.....	283			230	50			3
Bloodvein.....	59			12	10			37
Little Grand Rapids.....	191			20				171
Pekangekum.....	148							148
Deer Lake.....	179			79				100
Total.....	2,054	431		766	79	25		290
<i>Fort Frances Agency.</i>								
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	27	10						17
Hungry Hall No. 2.....	12	2			2			8
Long Sault No. 1.....	22	7						15
Long Sault No. 2.....	44	16						28
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	71							71
Manitou Rapids No. 2.....	19							19
Little Forks.....	49	2						47
Couchiching.....	195	1			168			26
Stangecoming.....	38				1			37
Naicatchewenin.....	65							65
Nickiekonsemeneaning.....	49							49
Seime River.....	130							130
Lac la Croix.....	112							112
Sturgeon Lake.....	12							12
Total.....	845	33			171			636

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	10	6	7	4	4	11	15	5	10	5	4	4	1	4	....
5	4	9	13	7	5	18	28	2	3	....	1	....	....	1	....
14	21	32	16	12	4	38	46	9	8	8	8	7	1	3	1
2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	6	11	6	5	5	19	27	5	4	20	2	5	15	2	....
32	43	61	45	30	19	88	120	22	25	33	26	16	17	10	16
31	19	47	35	89	64	126	98	7	14	24	30	14	10	15	15
6	6	14	12	6	7	37	35	9	8	4	9	3	1	7	2
2	5	4	7	9	7	13	15	5	7	2	4	1	1	3	1
6	9	10	9	9	9	22	19	5	6	4	2	1	3	1	1
45	39	75	63	113	87	198	167	26	35	34	45	19	15	26	19
29	23	32	30	37	30	82	71	11	8	68	6	14	54	4	2
22	45	73	70	25	18	92	87	25	21	26	31	18	8	13	18
9	7	10	4	8	6	14	19	4	6	7	3	3	4	1	2
12	9	15	18	5	8	29	26	1	2	3	2	3	....	2	....
10	13	22	17	12	6	34	30	1	6	7	4	5	2	3	1
12	12	55	37	19	14	60	62	6	6	10	11	8	2	9	2
5	4	6	2	6	4	11	17	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....
24	20	28	14	16	4	44	39	....	....	13	3	13	....	2	1
12	14	19	30	4	7	27	31	1	3	6	1	6	....	1	1
13	19	32	20	10	7	31	45	....	....	9	5	7	2	3	2
148	166	292	242	142	104	424	427	51	58	153	66	81	72	37	29
1	....	3	3	2	1	4	12	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....
....	1	1	....	....	2	2	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....
2	1	1	....	....	2	6	8	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....
....	4	5	4	1	4	8	11	3	4	2	....	2	....	....	....
5	4	10	5	4	2	19	22	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....
....	....	3	2	....	....	7	5	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
4	2	5	4	1	2	10	13	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
9	15	14	26	10	11	44	53	5	8	8	4	8	....	4	....
2	1	4	3	2	4	7	14	....	1	2	2	2	....	2	....
3	2	5	11	3	5	15	16	2	3	2	2	2	....	2	....
1	4	5	10	3	2	9	12	....	3	4	2	3	1	2	....
8	5	16	12	5	4	26	39	9	6	4	6	4	....	4	2
5	4	12	10	3	4	23	42	4	5	4	7	4	....	7	....
....	....	1	1	2	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	43	85	92	36	43	183	256	28	39	36	33	33	3	30	3

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.								
<i>Kenora and Savanne Agency.</i>								
Rat Portage.....	36	8			4			74
The Dalles.....	35	23			44			18
Shoal Lake No. 39.....	59		9					50
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	83		9					74
Northwest Angle No. 33.....	40				1			39
Northwest Angle No. 34.....	9							9
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	30	3			5			72
Buffalo Bay.....	43	1						42
Big Island.....	117		1		4			112
Assabaska.....	153	2			8			143
Whitefish Bay.....	61	3			2			56
Islington.....	243	158			15			70
Eagle Lake.....	56	5			11			4
Wabigoon.....	92	11			7			74
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	73	1			5			67
Ignace.....	79				60			19
Frenchman's Head.....	171	170			1			
Lac Seul.....	476	445			13			18
Wabuskang.....	51	19			7			25
Grassy Narrows.....	164	40			63			61
Total.....	2,221	889	19		250			1,063
<i>Fort Churchill District.</i>								
Fort Churchill.....	179							
York Factory.....	258							
Total.....	437							
<i>Griswold Agency.</i>								
Oak River.....	330	156	9	1	41			123
Oak Lake.....	63		27		12			24
Total.....	393	156	36	1	53			147
<i>Manitowapah Agency.</i>								
Sandy Bay.....	320	10			240			40
Lake Manitoba.....	134	31			93			10
Ebb and Flow.....	85				75			10
Fairford.....	182	112			20	50		
Little Saskatchewan.....	147	62				85		
Lake St. Martin.....	188	140			8	40		
Crane River.....	37	7						30
Water Hen.....	76				63			13
Pine Creek.....	222				210			25
Shoal River.....	162	143						19
Total.....	1,553	505			739	175		134

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	8	13	13	6	2	15	17	2	2	8	3	5	3	3	...
12	6	16	10	4	...	14	20	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	...
2	7	7	7	2	3	14	14	...	3	...	4	...	...	3	1
14	6	13	8	3	2	16	19	1	1	9	8	3	6	2	6
2	4	5	4	1	5	8	9	...	2	6	...	2	4	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	3	9	5	5	3	22	23	...	1	10	9	6	4	4	5
5	1	8	3	4	...	9	11	1	1	14	2	2	12	2	...
8	11	17	11	7	5	29	27	1	1	13	22	6	7	7	18
9	17	18	16	4	7	31	41	6	4	8	6	4	4	5	1
6	5	3	8	2	2	17	17	...	1	12	12	3	9	1	11
18	31	28	30	8	5	58	56	5	4	24	12	17	7	9	3
5	6	7	6	3	...	12	15	1	1	6	15	4	2	7	8
2	5	7	15	6	9	18	26	...	4	5	6	...	5	2	4
6	5	5	14	2	3	15	23	...	...	8	14	2	6	1	13
7	9	12	8	...	5	17	19	1	1	13	6	8	5	6	...
22	14	29	20	5	6	35	35	4	1	17	10	10	7	7	3
52	49	63	71	24	22	95	91	4	5	39	22	30	9	13	9
5	3	6	6	2	3	7	13	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	4
21	15	23	21	7	4	36	33	1	3	19	3	10	9	3	...
213	205	289	276	96	87	470	513	33	39	213	163	113	100	75	88
30	34	29	33	16	12	71	75	9	21	19	11	15	4	11	...
1	4	4	9	4	5	13	12	4	7	2	9	2	...	3	6
31	38	33	42	20	17	84	87	13	28	21	20	17	4	14	6
38	30	38	25	30	20	58	69	7	5	12	13	9	3	9	4
23	18	13	12	14	11	20	19	1	3	6	4	5	1	4	...
13	9	11	12	4	10	12	11	1	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
20	23	25	20	10	14	24	32	6	5	11	22	8	3	7	15
25	20	10	17	12	10	26	25	1	1	10	8	8	2	6	2
20	27	23	19	17	20	29	27	4	2	18	6	10	8	6	...
3	3	4	2	3	2	7	12	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1
13	5	10	7	4	4	16	15	1	1	5	1	5	...	1	...
25	30	15	37	15	23	27	40	6	4	9	7	8	1	4	3
20	29	12	14	14	10	26	30	4	3	6	32	6	...	11	21
200	197	161	165	123	124	245	280	32	26	84	95	65	19	49	46

5 GEORGE V., A 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.								
<i>Norway House Agency.</i>								
Norway House.....	746	216		500	30			
Cross Lake.....	533			250	283			
Split Lake.....	340	340						
Nelson House.....	420			334	36			
Oxford House.....	352			332				
God's Lake.....	299			299				
Island Lake.....	489			489				
Total.....	3,159	556		2,254	349			
<i>Portage la Prairie Agency.</i>								
Roseau River, including Rapids.....	197				75			122
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens.....	110		90		20			
Long Plain.....	119		30					89
Sioux.....	121		106					15
Total.....	547		226		95			226
<i>The Pas Agency.</i>								
The Pas.....	427	413			4			10
Chemawawin.....	153	151			2			
Moose Lake.....	118	117			1			
Shoal Lake.....	91	91						
Red Earth.....	138	126						12
Cumberland.....	167	143			24			
Total.....	1,094	1,041			31			10
Total, Manitoba Agencies.....	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200	300	2,900

No official details as to 437 Indians.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
45	70	114	73	25	26	162	186	16	29	31	23	30	1	23	.....
60	61	61	56	43	39	85	98	13	17	35	14	30	5	14	.....
47	33	45	40	36	28	44	52	6	9	23	9	18	5	9	.....
43	47	50	58	34	45	60	62	9	12	16	26	16	.....	8	18
37	32	37	30	31	25	57	62	9	12	43	11	17	26	11	.....
35	36	28	39	22	30	41	50	7	11	22	24	22	.....	22	2
66	56	56	49	43	44	66	92	6	11	19	21	19	.....	4	17
333	335	391	345	234	237	515	602	66	101	189	128	152	37	91	37
16	17	20	23	1	9	47	40	6	5	14	3	13	1	2	1
10	12	10	12	6	10	20	25	1	4	9	6	6	3	3	3
10	9	11	11	6	10	21	34	3	4	11	6	7	4	4	2
21	22	8	10	5	3	22	19	4	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
57	60	49	56	31	32	110	118	14	20	35	15	27	8	9	6
45	42	33	22	30	34	85	110	12	14	30	44	28	2	33	11
16	17	14	11	10	5	28	33	10	9	15	5	10	5	5	.....
13	15	9	8	4	5	23	32	6	3	12	12	12	.....	7	5
10	12	9	9	4	6	16	17	5	3	8	6	.....	4	5	1
17	8	18	14	6	8	23	30	5	9	10	6	10	.....	6	.....
12	18	12	16	12	10	34	46	3	4	18	7	8	10	7	.....
113	112	95	80	66	68	209	268	41	42	93	80	72	21	63	17
1,212	1,238	1,531	1,406	891	818	2,526	2,838	326	413	891	671	595	296	404	267

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.								
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Edmonton.....	53				53			
Tobique.....	169				169			
Total.....	222				222			
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.								
<i>Restigouche County.</i>								
Eel River Reserve.....	90				90			
<i>Gloucester County.</i>								
Bathurst Reserve.....	24				24			
<i>Northumberland County.</i>								
Burnt Church Reserve.....	231				231			
Eel Ground Reserve.....	164				164			
Red Bank Reserve.....	58				58			
<i>Kent County.</i>								
Big Cove Reserve.....	326				326			
Indian Island Reserve.....	31				31			
Buetouche Reserve.....	19				19			
<i>Westmorland County.</i>								
Fort Folly Reserve and vicinity.....	56				56			
Total.....	999				999			
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.								
Charlotte County.....	50				50			
Gagetown, Queens County.....	65				65			
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties.....	156				156			
Kingsclear.....	80				80			
Kings County.....	75				75			
Oromocto.....	62				62			
St. Mary's.....	121				121			
St. John's County.....	22				22			
Woodstock.....	54				54			
Total.....	685				685			
Total, New Brunswick Agencies	1,906				1,906			

Details concerning 346 Indians not available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	3	9	7	2	3	8	11	6	1	9				9	
18	18	18	21	4	8	42	38		2		16			5	11
21	21	27	28	6	11	50	49	6	3	9	16		9	5	11
12	14	9	11	2	3	17	18	2	2	3	7	3		3	4
3	4	3	4			4	3	1	2		3				3
30	21	19	17	5	11	64	53	7	4	17	6	8	9	6	
18	15	12	14	4	7	42	40	6	6	7	10	7		10	
8	8	3	2	4	4	13	12	2	2	2	2	2		2	
48	37	30	28	15	13	75	57	13	10	10	19	10		17	2
2	1	3	2	5	4	8	6				1			1	
2	2	1	2	2	1	4	3		2		1			1	
4	8	5	5	3	1	15	12	1	2						
127	110	85	85	40	44	242	204	32	30	39	49	30	9	40	9
No de tails.															
"	"														
5	9	10	15	4	3	14	16	1	3	2		2			
No de tails.															
10	4	6	9	3	2	12	12	3	1	3	2	3		2	
11	14	11	13	9	11	24	25	1	2	4	3	4		3	
4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1		1		1			
4	5	6	8	3	3	13	11		1	1	1	1		1	
34	34	34	47	23	20	67	67	6	7	11	6	11		6	
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915.

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.								
<i>Annapolis County.</i>								
Micmacs—								
Lequille.....	34							
Middleton.....	18				58			
Granville.....	2							
Paradise.....	4							
<i>Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.</i>								
Micmacs—								
Salmon River.....	17				17			
North River.....	15				15			
Summerside.....	11				11			
Heatherton.....	31				31			
Afton.....	118				118			
Total.....	192				192			
<i>Eskasoni (Cape Breton).</i>								
Micmacs.....	125				125			
<i>Sydney (Cape Breton).</i>								
Micmacs.....	122				122			
<i>Colchester County.</i>								
Millbrook.....	96				96			
<i>Cumberland County.</i>								
Micmacs—								
Franklin Manor.....	95				95			
<i>Digby County.</i>								
Micmacs—								
Bear River.....	97				97			
<i>Halifax County.</i>								
Bedford and Windsor Jc.....	9				9			
Dartmouth.....	64				64			
Elmsdale.....	103				103			
Enfield.....	32				32			
Wellington.....	14				14			
Sheet Harbour.....	25				25			
Total.....	247				247			

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	7	6	4	4	15	13	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	
4	1	1	3		5	3					2			1	1
1	2	2	3	1	3	3									
1	2	3	3	3	1	1				1	1	1		1	
2	2	3	5	3	1	7	8								
9	10	8	7	14	10	28	32								
17	17	14	21	18	14	44	47			1	3	1		2	1
10	19	9	10	6	6	23	30	5	7	8	1	8		1	
15	19	14	6	8	8	23	23	2	4	23	21	10	13	8	13
7	8	8	7	5	5	24	22	5	5		1			1	
13	10	12	9	10	3	17	15	5	1	2	7	2		7	
11	7	14	8	3	5	22	19	5	1		3				3
2	1	2			2	2				3				3	
5	7	6	7	4	6	12	10	3	4	15	3	5	10	3	
16	17	7	7	8	9	18	15	4	2	14	2	4	10	2	
5	5	3	2		1	6	7	3			2			1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1			1				1
2	1	2	2	3	3	7	4		1		5				5
31	32	21	19	17	20	47	42	11	7	32	13	9	23	6	7

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—Con.</i>								
<i>Hants County.</i>								
Micmacs— Indian Brook.....	80				80			
<i>Inverness County.</i>								
Micmacs— Malagawatch.....	29				29			
Whycomagh.....	142				142			
Total.....	171				171			
<i>Kings County.</i>								
Micmacs.....	91				91			
<i>Queens County.</i>								
Micmacs— Milton.....	40				40			
Mill Village.....	10				10			
Wild Cat.....	6				6			
Caledonia.....	4				4			
Total.....	60				60			
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>								
New Germany.....	50	1			48			1
Gold River.....	25	14			3	8		
Bridgewater.....	30				29	1		
Total.....	105	15			80	9		1
<i>Pictou County.</i>								
Fisher's Grant.....	168				168			
Indian Island.....								
<i>Richmond County.</i>								
Chapel Island.....	134				134			
<i>Shelburne County.</i>								
Sable River.....	19				40			
Shelburne River.....	5							
Clyde River.....	16							
Total.....	40				40			

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	7	9	10	3	4	16	17	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	.....
2	.....	1	2	1	2	11	8	.....	2	4	2	1	3	2	.....
16	19	11	20	8	5	29	27	3	4	13	5	6	7	2	3
18	19	12	22	9	7	40	35	3	6	17	7	7	10	4	3
10	15	12	11	8	10	7	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	4	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3	4	7	6	5	6	9	9	5	6	11	2	3	8	2	.....
3	3	5	5	2	2	12	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8	4	2	2	2	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	12	13	10	8	8	18	24	3	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3	8	26	19	7	9	48	33	8	7	5	7	5	.....	7	.....
10	12	15	14	20	17	19	18	4	5	9	5	9	.....	2	3
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—Continued.</i>									
<i>Victoria County.</i>									
Miemaes.....	82..				82				
<i>Windsor Agency.</i>									
Miemaes.....	33..				33				
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>									
Yarmouth.....	54..				54				
Total, Nova Scotia Agencies.....	2,050	15			2,025	9		1	

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	8	7	6	6	18	16	5	3	2	2	2	.....	2	....
3	3	6	6	1	3	4	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	4	6	1	1	14	9	10	6	1	8	1	.....	.....	8
177	213	213	196	138	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.									
<i>Alnwick Agency.</i>									
Mississaguas	263	4		257	2				
<i>Cape Broken Agency.</i>									
Chippewas of Nawash.....	377	18		206	153				
<i>Caradoc Agency.</i>									
Oneidas of the Thames.....	790	212		312	124	5	12	125	
Munsees of the Thames.....	110	58		45	1	6			
Chippewas of the Thames.....	471	223		230	2	10		6	
Total.....	1,371	493		587	3	140	12	131	
<i>Chapleau Agency.</i>									
Michipicoten (see also Sault Ste. Marie Agency).....	171	*							
Mississagi River (see also Thessalon Agency).....	38								
Spanish River (see also Thessalon Agency).....	29								
Total.....	238								
<i>Christian Island Agency.</i>									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (see also Manitowaning Agency).....	275			227	48				
<i>Golden Lake Agency.</i>									
Algonquin.....	132				132				
<i>Gore Bay Agency.</i>									
West Bay.....	300				300				
Sheshegwaning.....	183	50			133				
Cockburn Island.....	56				56				
Obidgewong.....	5							5	
Total.....	544	50			489			5	
<i>Hagersville Agency.</i>									
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	286	12	6	227	17		24		

* No details received.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
30	16	25	25	19	11	56	61	11	9	12	2	12	.....	2	....
15	21	28	35	20	15	109	98	16	20	4	12	4	.....	8	4
84	87	80	62	40	30	216	168	11	12	44	32	42	2	31	1
6	7	12	12	8	6	27	30	1	2	2	7	2	.....	6	1
40	46	34	40	15	16	136	138	2	3	2	11	2	.....	9	2
130	140	126	114	63	52	379	336	14	17	48	50	46	2	46	4
.....
.....
.....
14	18	28	34	25	20	55	71	4	6	2	3	2	.....	1	2
14	16	19	20	12	5	21	18	3	4	7	7	7	.....	7	....
21	22	23	27	26	28	69	71	7	6	5	5	5	.....	5	.....
17	26	16	15	16	15	27	41	3	7	1	4	1	.....	3	1
3	3	8	8	3	3	11	12	3	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	51	41	50	45	46	108	125	14	16	8	10	8	.....	9	1
20	14	22	25	8	8	87	84	10	8	10	1	8	2	1	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.</i>								
<i>Lake Simcoe Agency.</i>								
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island...	106	1		105				
<i>Manitowaning Agency.</i>								
Whitefish River.....	70	43			27			
Point Grondin.....	49				49			
Whitefish Lake.....	169				169			
Magnetawan (<i>see</i> Parry Sound Agency).....	14				14			
Tahgahiwini.....	132				132			
Spanish River.....	197				197			
Sucker Creek.....	121	102			19			
Sheguiandah.....	110	76			34			
Sucker Lake.....	11				11			
Manitoulin Is. Wendell including South Bay.	1,165				1,165			
Beausoleil.....	8				8			
Total.....	2,046	221			1,825			
<i>Moravian Agency.</i>								
Moravians of the Thames.....	327	107		220				
<i>Parry Sound Agency.</i>								
Parry Island.....	116			56	59			1
Shawanaga.....	120			85	35			
Maganatawan.....	30			4	26			
Henvey Inlet.....	167			35	132			
Gibson or Watha.....	133			132	1			
Total.....	566			312	253			1
<i>Port Arthur Agency.</i>								
Fort William.....	300				300			
Lake Nipigon (Gull's Bay and Jackfish Is.)	402	20			276			106
Long Lake.....	261	10			210			41
Pays Plat.....	38				38			
Pic.....	220				220			
Red Rock (Lake Helen).....	233	32			201			
Total.....	1,454	62			1,245			147
<i>Rama Agency.</i>								
Chippewas of Rama.....	236			221	12			3

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	9	16	4	1	4	28	25	7	4	4	1	.....	4	1	....
3	1	4	8	7	4	18	19	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
1	6	4	3	3	3	14	14	1	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2
18	14	19	17	7	9	41	44	.....	.....	6	5	5	1	4	1
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	23
9	10	20	10	7	8	34	32	.....	2	4	86	2	2	2	84
13	15	29	16	5	7	51	52	4	5	15	203	6	9	4	199
13	18	9	13	5	1	32	29	.....	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
9	18	12	13	1	2	27	22	3	3	3	5	2	1	4	1
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
93	79	121	126	65	158	282	180	42	19	463	22	31	432	11	11
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4
159	162	220	210	101	193	510	404	52	35	499	357	50	449	31	326
14	13	50	33	31	34	65	49	19	19	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
5	3	16	12	4	2	45	22	4	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
6	10	15	14	5	6	23	28	5	8	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
2	3	3	2	2	4	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	11	11	8	7	48	56	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2
8	12	14	20	9	10	32	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	35	59	59	28	29	152	137	17	21	5	6	4	1	4	2
24	27	30	23	35	30	59	49	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	45	34	26	44	39	89	72	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	32	30	34	17	19	45	52	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	5	4	3	3	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	14	23	25	18	20	50	52	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	27	30	26	17	19	38	49	3	4
128	149	152	143	134	130	289	281	21	27
18	21	32	22	10	6	50	56	10	11	9	14	9	13	1

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.</i>								
<i>Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.</i>								
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	214			214				
Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	105			105				
Total.....	319			319				
<i>Sarnia Agency.</i>								
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points.....	425	110	4	299				12
<i>Saugeen Agency.</i>								
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	444	12		395	37			
<i>Sault Ste. Marie Agency.</i>								
Garden River.....	427	180			247			
Batchewana.....	417	38		6	373			
Michipicoten (see also Chapleau).....	132	12			120			
Total.....	976	230		6	740			
<i>Scugog Agency.</i>								
Mississaguas of Scugog.....	30			30				
<i>Six Nations Superintendency.</i>								
Six Nations of the Grand River.....	4,606	1,585	2	780	951	20	397	871
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency.</i>								
Nipissing.....	308			308				
Dokis.....	101			101				
Timagami.....	88			88				
Matatchewan.....	81			81				
Total.....	578			578				
<i>Thessalon Agency.</i>								
Thessalon.....	100			100				
Mississagi River (See Chapleau).....	101			101				
Serpent River.....	114			114				
Spanish River No. 1 (See also Chapleau).....	219			219				
Spanish River No. 2 (See also Chapleau).....	40	32		8				
Total.....	574	32		542				

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	18	18	24	8	8	63	46	4	2	7	6	6	1	2	4
6	16	8	13	3	10	22	23	2	2	6	3	5	1	3	....
29	34	26	37	11	18	85	69	6	4	13	9	11	2	5	4
28	25	50	38	8	23	117	104	12	20	3	2	3	.....	2	....
36	25	50	43	30	26	100	112	12	10	21	11	18	3	10	1
28	27	44	45	28	33	104	108	4	6	6	6	6	.....	6	....
23	25	40	43	26	30	103	113	6	8	10	6	10	.....	6	....
2	3	9	11	15	14	38	38	1	1	4	4	4	.....	4	....
53	55	93	99	69	77	245	259	11	15	20	16	20	.....	16	....
2	.....	2	3	.....	3	10	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
301	304	410	319	360	378	1,219	1,139	80	96	164	122	116	48	71	51
53	54	29	36	10	5	49	70	2	.....	12	6	10	2	5	1
14	19	6	9	3	2	18	28	1	1	6	2	5	1	1	1
15	8	6	5	1	2	18	32	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	6	....
12	5	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	3	1
94	86	46	55	16	11	103	162	3	2	22	18	19	3	15	3
1	2	5	6	6	5	35	30	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
5	6	8	10	8	8	25	26	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6	12	8	13	11	28	23	4	3
15	13	18	20	22	24	48	46	9	4	1	1
3	4	4	5	5	3	9	6	1	1	1
30	31	47	49	54	51	145	131	21	15	3	3

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TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.</i>									
<i>Tyendinaga Agency.</i>									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,411	1,390					21		
<i>Walpole Island Agency.</i>									
Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	567	No details.							
Pottawattomies.....	178								
	745								
<i>North Renfrew County.</i>									
Algonquins.....	198								
<i>District of Patricia.</i>									
Agumiska Island.....	44								
Beaver House.....	153								
Cat Lake.....	107								
Trout Lake.....	471								
Winisk River.....	102								
Fort Severn.....	250								
Attawapiskat.....	150								
Deer Lodge.....	100								
Total.....	1,377								
Total, Ontario Agencies.....	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	457	1,167

No official information as to 2,558 Indians in Ontario.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No 1.—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.									
<i>P. E. I. Superintendency.</i>									
Lennox Island	214				214				
Morell	74				74				
Total	288				288				

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
17	26	16	21	13	16	45	41	13	6	23	26	10	13	6	20
7	7	8	8	7	2	13	17	3	2	8	9	4	4	5	4
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.								
<i>Becancour Agency.</i>								
Abenakis.....	23				23			
<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>								
Bersimis.....	516				516			
Escoumains.....	43				43			
Total.....	559				559			
<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>								
Amalecites of Viger.....	120				120			
<i>Caughnawaga Agency.</i>								
Iroquois.....	2,234	3		38	2,193			
<i>Lake St. John Agency.</i>								
Montagnais of Pointe Bleue.....	590	51			539			
<i>Jeune Lorette Agency.</i>								
Hurons.....	500	1	7		492			
<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>								
River Desert.....	434	15			419			
<i>Maria Agency.</i>								
Micmacs.....	115				115			
<i>Mingan Agency.</i>								
Mingan and Shalloop River.....	175				175			
<i>Oka Agency.</i>								
Iroquois.....	414			295	119			
Algonquins.....	57			9	48			
Total.....	471			304	167			
<i>Pierreville Agency.</i>								
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	315	43			255	17		

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^and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	2				1	11	4		1		9				9
47	44	53	51	22	23	127	126	12	11	28	47	28		17	30
2	1	5	5	5	3	9	12	1		1	1		1	1	
49	45	58	56	27	26	136	138	13	11	21	48	28	1	18	30
4	8	11	7	12	12	27	35	2	2	2	1	2		1	
191	202	248	246	138	92	513	498	54	52	102	75	102		75	
30	83	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	22	15	22		15	
65	59	55	46	38	35	97	94	6	5	18	13	18		13	
32	20	31	53	24	33	110	121	3	7	11	7	8	3	7	
14	15	14	16	5	6	19	21	2	3	3	2	3		2	
18	13	8	15	11	9	50	39	5	7	16	13	9	7	13	
33	42	43	43	28	14	102	82	13	14	15	11	15		11	
5	4	7	7	2	3	13	12	3	1	2		2			
38	46	50	50	30	17	115	94	16	15	17	11	17		11	
21	20	28	38	23	14	87	76	4	4	5	6	5		6	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
<i>QUEBEC AGENCIES—Continued.</i>								
<i>Restigouche Agency.</i>								
Miemaos.....	537				537			
<i>Seven Islands Agency.</i>								
Montagnais.....	700				700			
<i>St. Augustine Agency.</i>								
Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustine...	489				489			
<i>St. Regis Agency.</i>								
Iroquois.....	1,595			126	1,449		20	
<i>Timiskaming Agency.</i>								
Timiskaming.....	245				245			
<i>Champlain County.</i>								
Kikendalsh.....	168							
Coucouache.....	19							
Weymontachi.....	79							
Total.....	266							
<i>Pontiac County.</i>								
Grand lac Victoria.....	227							
Hunter's Point.....	11							
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake.....	135							
Lac Barriere.....	128							
Long Point.....	105							
Opasatika.....	30							
Unorganized.....	37							
Total.....	673							
<i>Northern Districts.</i>								
East Main.....	144							
Labelle and Wright Counties.....	69							
Nemiskam and Stratton Island.....	45							
Mistassini Lake.....	169							
Quebec County.....	379							
Ruperts House.....	386							
Waswanipi Lake.....	283							
Fort Chimo (Ungava).....	260							

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>									
<i>Northern Districts—Con.</i>									
Great Whale River (Ungava).....	150								
Little Whale River.....	100								
Fort George.....	450								
Nichikun.....	65								
Megiskan River.....	44								
Manuan Lake.....	75								
Upper St. Maurice.....	275								
Total.....	2,894								
Total, Quebec Agencies.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17		20	

NOTE—No information as to 3,833 Indians in Quebec.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	..

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>								
Carry-the-Kettle No. 76.....	204		98		63			43
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>								
Red Pheasant.....	148	108			38			2
Stoney.....	84	64			5			15
Sweet Grass.....	75	36			34			5
Poundmaker.....	119	20			99			
Littlepine.....	146	60			36			50
Moosomin.....	137	42			75			20
Thunderchild.....	119	50			59			10
Meadow Lake.....	83				83			
Total.....	911	380			429			102
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>								
Sturgeon Lake.....	172	38	5		15			114
Petaquaquey.....	123				123			
Mistawasis.....	143	4	100		59			
Ahtahkakoops.....	232	208			21			3
Kenemotoyoos.....	136	62			50			24
Pelican Lake.....	56				18			38
Montreal Lake.....	240	240						
Wahspaton Sioux.....	60		30					50
Total.....	1,162	552	135		266			209
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>								
Ochapowace.....	120		40		23			57
Kahkewistahaw.....	108		42		15			51
Cowessess.....	215		23		189			3
Sakimay.....	142		20		20			102
Total.....	585		125		247			213
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>								
Nut Lake.....	253	1			1			251
Kinistino.....	69							69
One Arrow.....	99				99			
Beardy's and Okemassis.....	153	14			159			
John Smith's.....	150	150						
James Smith's.....	250	250						
Total.....	974	415			239			320

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
13	15	14	15	6	4	51	38	20	28	12	16	8	4	15	1
8	12	16	18	4	8	38	34	3	7	8	13	8	.....	9	4
9	7	6	7	2	8	19	16	4	6	3	8	3	.....	2	6
5	7	5	8	2	1	20	22	1	4	2	5	2	.....	5	.....
11	8	13	9	7	8	27	23	7	6	7	5	5	2	2	3
13	15	16	12	5	7	33	29	2	14	5	7	5	.....	5	2
10	14	8	17	7	12	33	32	2	3	11	12	10	1	8	4
7	12	10	9	11	8	28	29	2	3	12	28	12	.....	21	7
8	7	11	7	7	8	9	20	2	3	3	10	2	1	10	.....
71	82	85	87	45	60	207	205	23	46	51	88	47	4	62	26
9	15	17	10	16	15	30	50	6	4	15	7	7	8	7	.....
9	15	8	11	10	12	27	28	1	1	6	4	5	1	3	1
14	14	15	11	9	10	36	30	3	1	6	6	3	3	3	3
22	28	24	19	16	12	47	60	3	2	7	6	6	1	4	2
16	15	14	11	12	13	24	28	1	2	17	7	7	10	2	5
9	8	4	2	6	7	5	13	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	.....
15	23	21	21	24	23	47	55	6	5	9	9	8	1	7	2
6	10	5	2	2	3	14	16	1	1	1	7	1	.....	4	3
100	128	108	87	95	95	230	280	22	17	65	47	39	26	31	16
6	7	13	10	7	3	28	30	7	9	6	6	3	3	5	1
12	14	8	14	2	4	18	27	3	6	14	8	10	4	6	2
19	19	31	31	9	9	35	49	7	6	11	8	11	.....	8	.....
6	10	11	14	15	4	33	37	6	6	6	6	6	.....	5	1
43	50	63	69	33	20	114	143	23	27	37	28	30	7	24	4
31	32	26	28	13	9	50	57	3	3	14	4	14	.....	4	.....
9	4	9	6	2	1	14	17	4	3	7	8	4	3	6	2
10	7	11	4	10	2	25	20	3	7	4	8	3	1	8	.....
13	17	21	17	3	11	26	22	8	15	8	3	8	.....	3	.....
17	18	19	20	9	11	24	25	5	2	7	6	7	.....	6	.....
36	30	29	30	17	18	38	41	5	6	6	7	6	.....	7	.....
116	108	116	105	54	52	177	182	28	36	46	36	42	4	34	2

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—Con.									
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>									
Peepeekesis.....	170	12	34	10	82			32	
Okanees.....	44		16		14			14	
Star Blanket.....	43		10		20			13	
Little Black Bear.....	45		13		20			12	
File Hills Colony.....	116	12	26	10	68				
Total.....	418	24	99	20	204			71	
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>									
White Bear.....	213	3			17		100	93	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>									
119 Seekaskootch.....	192	52	0	0	129	0	0	11	
119 Sweetgrass (attached to Seekaskootch)	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
120 Weemisticoseahwasis.....	80	5	0	0	74	0	0	1	
121 Ooncepowhayo's.....	59	7	0	0	52	0	0	0	
122 Puskeeahkeewin's.....	23	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	
123 Keeheewin's.....	199	11	0	0	188	0	0	0	
161 Island Lake.....	188	12	0	0	8	0	0	168	
Joseph Bighead's.....	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
149 Chipewyan.....	279	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	
Total.....	1,059	103	0	0	749	0	0	207	
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>									
Cote.....	253		173		26			59	
Keeseekoose.....	151	7	16		108			20	
Key.....	84	44			33			7	
Valley River.....	73		18	15	40				
Total.....	566	51	207	15	207			86	
<i>Qu'Appelle Agency.</i>									
Piapot.....	186		28		103			55	
Muscowpetung.....	73		15		26			32	
Pasqua.....	143		29		98			16	
Standing Buffalo.....	184				131			53	
Total.....	586		72		358			156	

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
26	16	19	17	2	2	42	42	2	2	8	12	7	1	6	6
2	1	3	9	2	3	9	13	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2
4	5	6	3	1	1	8	13	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1
1	2	4	7	3	1	10	12	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
20	11	20	13	29	23	29	23	6	5	6	5	5	1	5	5
53	35	52	49	8	6	98	103	7	7	19	19	16	3	13	6
36	25	14	13	5	3	50	51	8	8	8	8	7	1	.....	.....
23	17	18	19	6	1	44	46	7	11	13	9	12	1	9	.....
1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	8	7	10	3	3	18	17	2	6	1	3	1	1	3	3
8	7	4	6	1	1	13	15	2	2	5	1	3	2	1	1
2	2	1	5	4	5	4	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	22	25	24	8	3	35	36	7	15	3	9	2	1	8	1
22	20	21	29	1	1	44	38	2	10	9	9	8	1	9	.....
2	1	6	1	8	9	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	24	45	44	3	4	52	60	3	14	8	11	7	1	7	4
117	102	128	139	22	13	221	230	24	63	40	44	33	7	39	5
36	29	42	33	15	10	42	41	1	9	9	13	7	2	12	1
12	17	15	13	9	9	30	32	5	9	11	5	10	1	4	1
13	10	12	14	5	1	9	14	4	2	1	5	1	.....	4	1
7	6	9	8	1	4	16	19	3	.....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
68	62	78	68	30	24	97	106	13	20	25	27	22	3	24	3
9	18	12	10	7	9	51	54	8	8	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
4	5	7	6	1	3	16	18	5	8	1	5	1	.....	5	.....
5	17	12	10	2	3	27	41	9	17	5	4	5	.....	4	.....
17	20	18	17	3	3	48	40	6	12	4	3	4	.....	3	.....
35	60	49	43	13	18	142	153	28	45	14	16	14	.....	16	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE— <i>Con.</i>									
<i>Sioux.</i>									
White Cap, Moose Woods.....	64			59	1				4
Moose Jaw and Moose Mountain.....	124								
Total.....	188			59	1				4
<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>									
.....	165	1			130				34
.....	224	145			40				39
.....	74	1							73
Poormans, No. 88.....	121	20			19				82
Fishing Lake, No. 89.....	116		1		9				106
Total.....	700	167	1		198				334
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates.	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978			100	1,838

NOTE.—No details as to 124 Indians in Saskatchewan.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
18	23	16	16	4	8	40	36	.....	4	4	4	3	1	4	.....
24	24	30	23	4	9	53	46	5	6	10	6	9	1	6	.....
6	6	7	6	3	5	20	14	3	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
8	15	14	16	5	4	22	29	5	3	6	9	6	.....	7	2
14	13	22	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	9	6	8	1	6	.....
70	81	89	66	20	28	157	153	18	18	30	26	27	3	24	2
727	754	806	746	331	325	1,559	1,659	216	319	351	359	289	62	294	65

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency.</i>								
Dunvegan.....	146							
Fort St. John.....	162							
Fort Vermilion.....	211							
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake).....	470							
Little Red River.....	140							
Peace River Crossing.....	68							
Sturgeon Lake.....	215							
Wabiskaw.....	281							
Whitefish Lake.....	103							
Hay River (Upper).....	419							
Total.....	2,221							
<i>Northern District.</i>								
Fond du Lac.....	468				468			
Fort Chipewyan.....	605				605			
Fort Nelson.....	232							232
Fort McMurray.....	123				123			
Fort Resolution.....	518				518			
Fort Smith.....	262				262			
Hay River.....	91	61			30			
Stragglers—Athabaska Landing and Fort McMurray.....	27				27			
Total.....	2,326	61			2,033			232
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate.....	4,547	61			2,033			232

NOTE.—No official information as to the religious belief of 2,221 Indians.

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
ISLE À LA CROSSE DISTRICT.								
Barren Lands.....	176							
Canoe Lake.....	86							
Clear Lake.....	183							
English River.....	180							
Fort McMurray and Stragglers.....	33							
James Roberts.....	537							
Lac la Hache.....	93							
Peter Ballendines.....	602							
Total, Isle à la Crosse District.....	1,890							
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
<i>Mackenzie River District.</i>								
Arctic Red River.....	188							
Fort Good Hope.....	423							
Fort Liard.....	136							
Fort Macpherson.....	340							
Fort Norman.....	298							
Fort Providence.....	428							
Fort Rae.....	743							
Fort Simpson.....	345							
Fort Wrigley.....	70							
Mackenzie Delta.....	68							
Nomads.....	550							
Total, Northwest Territories.....	3,589							
YUKON.								
Takudh—								
Rampart House.....	140	140						
Forty Mile.....	30	30						
Moosehide.....	250	250						
Wood or Stick.....	64							
Selkirk.....	85	85						
Mayo.....	50	50						
Lancing Creek (Slaves).....	100			100				
Carmacks and Little Salmon.....	200							
Klinkits and Taku.....								
Whitehorse.....	206							
Livingstone Creek.....	43							
Lake Laberge.....	50	50						
Champagne and Teslin.....	250	250						
Carcross.....	60	60						
Total, Yukon Territory.....	1,528	915		100				

NOTE.—No information as to 513 Indians in the Yukon.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate.....	5,467	667		1,528	1,940				1,332
British Columbia Inspectorates.....	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512			307	1,458
Manitoba Inspectorates.....	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200		300	2,900
New Brunswick Inspectorate.....	1,906				1,906				
Nova Scotia Inspectorate.....	2,050	15			2,025	9		1	
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate.....	288				288				
Ontario Inspectorate.....	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	467	1,167
Quebec Inspectorate.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17		20	
Saskatchewan Inspectorate.....	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978			100	1,838
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate.....	4,547	61			2,033				232
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate.....	3,492								
Isle à la Crosse District.....	1,890								
Northwest Territories.....	3,589								
Yukon.....	1,528	915			100				
Total Indian population.....	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185	8,927
<i>Eskimos.</i>									
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island.....	850								
Baie Arctique.....	113								
Black Lead Island.....	102								
Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait.....	590								
Hudson Bay District.....	1,101								
Herschel Island.....	400								
Kekertin Island.....	75								
Killonek (Port Burwell).....	109								
Topik Vink Baffin Land.....	107								
Total Eskimos.....	3,447								
Total, Native Population.....	107,221								

NOTE.—No official information as to the religions belief of

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF
ARRANGED under Provinces and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta.....	8,281	667		1,528	1,940				1,332
British Columbia.....	25,370	4,490	578	3,131	12,512			307	1,458
Manitoba.....	10,290	2,836	520	3,047	1,719	200		300	1,231
New Brunswick.....	1,906				1,906				
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	15			2,025	9		1	
Ontario.....	26,419	5,253	31	4,191	6,480	1,108	25	457	2,824
Prince Edward Island.....	288				288				
Quebec.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17		20	
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	2,055	719	79	2,962			100	1,850
Northwest Territories.....	4,928	61			2,033				232
Yukon.....	1,528	915			100				
Total, Indian population.....	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185	8,927
<i>Eskimos.</i>									
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island.....	850								
Baie Arctique.....	113								
Black Lead Island.....	102								
Cumberland Sound and Davis Straits.....	590								
Hudson Bay District.....	1,101								
Herschel Island.....	400								
Kekertin Island.....	75								
Killonek (Port Burwell).....	109								
Topik Vink Baffin Land.....	107								
Total, Eskimos.....	3,447								
Total, Native Population.....	107,221								

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot.....	973	28,225	512	29,074												
Blood.....	1,312	10,053	1,008	10,679												
Edmonton.....	34½	618	1,361	32,366	237½	5,747										
Hobbema.....	7	118	908½	19,617	47	268										
Lesser Slave Lake.....	12		10	400	11	330										
Peigan.....	1,169	6,521	271	2,260	38	893										
Saddle Lake.....	6	28	574	8,217	78	514										
Sarcee.....			430	832												
Stony.....																
Total.....	3,513½	45,563	5,074½	109,445	411½	7,762										
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena.....			76	182												
Bella Coola.....																
Cowichan.....	3	120	243	11,805												
Kamloops.....	313	9,300	1,003	54,647			40	162				107	70	428	134	536
Kootenay.....	45	1,360	1,320	25,400												
Kwawkwalth.....																
Lytton.....	216	7,699	511	17,045											159	5,225
Nass.....																
New Westminster.....	38	1,530	323	22,160			16½	720				102½	3,990	14½	465	
Okanagan.....	1,360	20,600	1,650	49,000			4	80								
Queen Charlotte.....																
Stickine.....																
Stuart Lake.....				4,585												
West Coast.....																
Williams Lake.....	125	2,430	441	11,170												
Total.....	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994			60½	962				211	4,488	307½	6,226	

MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	628	6,153	1,243	40,075	87	1,795	3½	135	
Clandeboye.....		10		1,310		100			
Fisher River.....	10	91	25	335	20	95			
Griswold.....	2,018	21,779	557	8,995	14	220	18½	802	
Manitowapah.....	10	261	97½	4,760	3	38			
Norway House.....									
Pas.....									
Portage la Prairie.....	734	9,252	421	9,621	21	509			
Valley River Band.....			92½	1,560					
Total.....	3,400	37,586	2,436	66,656	145	2,749	22	937	
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....			240	1,965				13	175
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	3	32	54	763				34	476
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....			6	50					1
Total.....	3	32	300	2,078				47	651
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....									
Antigonish and Restigouche.....			22½	260					1½
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....			5	160				½	5
Cape Breton (Sydney).....									
Colchester.....			1	25					
Cumberland.....									
Digby.....			3	75					
Halifax.....			9					3	¾
Hants.....			5	100					
Inverness.....			12	150		¼	3	¼	2
Kings.....			2	40					½
Lunenburg.....			7	195	4	59		4	55
Pictou.....									1
Queens.....			1	25	½	16		½	12
Richmond.....			10	250					½

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—Continued.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Shelburne.....														5		5
Victoria.....			6	109			2	6							1	6
Windsor.....																
Yarmouth.....																
Total.....			83½	1,409	4½	75	2½	9			4½	67	3½	13	3½	64
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick.....	2½	40	108	2,820					33	430	18	153	12	48		
Cape Croker.....	20	400	178	3,916			20	10				46	828		1	12
Caradoc.....	115	2,043	824	26,354	38	690	468	18,659	½	2	20	350	2	35	68	596
Chapleau.....																
Christian Island.....	18	240	35	600			6	90					4	45		
Port Frances.....																
Golden Lake.....							46½	1,266		10	100		49	619		
Gore Bay.....	10	142	57	4,403	8	232	6	251								
Kenora.....							1½	50	3	60	7	140				
Lake Simcoe.....	23	480	70	1,630	10	100	186	2,527	2	70			266	4081	19	169
Manitowaning.....	143	3,970	472	12,003	35	778	100	4,085			6	60			20	84
Moravian.....	44	958	141	3,970												
Mud Lake.....			110	2,350												
New Credit.....	131	2,541	327	10,767	52	818	15	795					8	84	1	45
Parry Sound.....			25	1,650			29	805					4	75	20	25
Port Arthur.....																
Rama.....	10	160	80	2,000									4	80		
Rice Lake.....	100	1,100	105	2,360	35	525					15	475	7	84		4
Sarnia.....	71	1,537	183	6,496	10	210	75	1,810					9	153	14	165
Saugeen.....	25	250	200	2,000			20	200					5	50	3	60
Sault Ste Marie.....			75	1,480			5	150					9	105		

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Savanne.....							2	81											
Scugog.....	4	80	35	600			1	15				4	100					1	20
Six Nations.....	1,846	27,690	3,621	108,630	372	11,160	370	15,020				40	948	70	2	1380		39	278
Sturgeon Falls.....			13	260			4	80						2	30				
Thessalon.....			18	560			16	430						12	310				
Tyendinaga.....	42	400	250	15,000	375	2,950	85	1,500			40	200	45	300	35	178		4	20
Walpole Island.....	89	1,922	262	8,598			299½	12,683			12½	386	19½	84	28	684			
Total.....	2,693½	43,953	7,189	218,467	935	17,463	1,755½	60,507	101	1,248	174½	2610	572	8869	190				1,478
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island.....	4½	61	34	449															
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour.....			20	370	2	1	50				2	36		10					
Bersimis.....	1	6	1	27															
Cacouna.....																			
Caughnawaga.....			450	10,300	55	660	75	800				120	1800	3	25	8			100
Lake St. John.....	50	400	400	5,000	40	300						57	1100	30	300	4			60
Lorette.....																			
Maniwaki.....	2	10	121	1,893								½	4	2½	33				
Maria.....			50	500															
Mingan.....																			
Oka.....		95		2,950		150		525				10	250						30
Pierreville.....			16	210			½	2				5	100					½	4½
Restigouche.....			175	5,000									210						
Seven Islands.....														43					
St. Regis.....	144½	2,061	545	10,900	20	378	293	5,800					994	60	775	8			240
Timiskaming.....	6	100	70	1,875										10	200				
Total.....	201½	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418½	7,127		2	271½	4458	115½	1333	20½				434½
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine.....	330	4,738	360	4,850	58	1,150													
Battleford.....	629	5,462	465	5,870	33½	283½													
Carlton.....	841	12,399	1,619	27,493	23	466													
Crooked Lake.....	705	13,155	379	10,775	25	948													
Duck Lake.....	1,032½	11,221	694½	13,815	92½	1,520													
Moose Mountain.....	422	7,369	167	5,752															
Onion Lake.....	2½	17	469½	9,067															
Pelly.....	4	120	806½	30,186	205½	7,077													
Qu'Appelle.....	883	13,680	687	15,049															
Touchwood Hills.....	166½	3,203	1,669½	30,981	21	131													
Isle à la Crosse.....																			
File Hills Agency.....	575	10,862	2,088	86,347															
File Hills Colony.....	422	7,594	1,723	74,079															
Moose Woods.....			17	425			7	35											
Total.....	6,012½	89,820	11,145	314,689	458½	11,575½	7	35											

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta.....	3,513 $\frac{3}{4}$	45,563	5,074 $\frac{1}{4}$	109,445	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,762										
British Columbia.....	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994			60 $\frac{1}{2}$	962					211	4488	307 $\frac{1}{4}$	6226
Manitoba.....	3,400	37,586	2,436	66,656	145	2,749		937								
New Brunswick.....	3	32	300	2,078											2	20
Nova Scotia.....			83 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,409	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9			47	651	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Ontario.....	2,693 $\frac{3}{4}$	43,953	7,189	218,467	935 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,463	1,755 $\frac{1}{4}$	60,507	101	1,248	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	2610	572	8869	190	1,478
Prince Edward Island.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	34	449												
Quebec.....	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,127		2	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	4458	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	1333	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	434 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saskatchewan.....	6,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	89,820	11,145	314,689	458 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,575 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	35								
Total.....	17928 $\frac{3}{4}$	262,726	33676 $\frac{3}{4}$	947,211	2,071 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,113 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,221 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,577	101	1,250	497 $\frac{1}{2}$	7786	902	14703	523	8,222 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

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Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.				
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.		
ALBERTA.													Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Blackfoot.....	8	1,200	1	10	1	40									
Blood.....	5	376	1	30	5	500						3,087	172		
Edmonton.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,029	2	235	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	190						2,072	335		
Hobbema.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,561				500					279	3,936	135		
Lesser Slave Lake.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	384				153			8 $\frac{1}{2}$	533 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	805			
Peigan.....	5	800	1	100	1	100					250	500	800		
Saddle Lake.....	10	1,300	1	64	1 $\frac{1}{2}$							2,105			
Sarcee.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	275										550	362		
Stony.....												600	150		
Total.....	85$\frac{1}{2}$	9,212	5$\frac{1}{2}$	439	9$\frac{1}{2}$	1,486			3$\frac{1}{2}$	533$\frac{1}{2}$	799	13,455	1,954		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	346	54,500			52	10,700						422	343		
Bella Coola.....	12	1,050	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	1	50						20	195		
Cowichan.....	48	2,540										831	1		
Kamloops.....	567	2,408	205	820	217	868	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	507	351	1,404	9,710	315	2,323		
Kootenay.....	76	8,700									345	825	225		
Kwawkwalth.....															
Lytton.....	315 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,413											860		
Nass.....	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,400										1,136 $\frac{1}{2}$			
New Westminster.....	190	32,610	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,825	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,740					90	562	274		
Okanagan.....	223	6,690	14	460	14	560	11	435			2,600	450	520		
Queen Charlotte.....	3	135	1		1	22						2			
Stikine.....													26		
Stuart Lake.....	42	6,745			16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,770			1	110	108	804			
West Coast.....	2	274	1	70		47					18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7		
Williams Lake.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,230	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,270	18	1,510			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	450	346	1,270			
Total.....	2,235$\frac{1}{2}$	157,695	250$\frac{1}{2}$	4,595	350$\frac{1}{2}$	22,267	161$\frac{1}{2}$	942	357$\frac{1}{2}$	1,982	15,142$\frac{1}{2}$	5,936	4,212		

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ROOTS AND FODDER

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.—Continued.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
MANTOBA.													
Birtle.....	16	1,635							5	183		1,534	1,409
Clandeboye.....	2,350									40		580	
Fisher River.....	97½	7,981	7	105½	13	168	4½	32	10	94		302	
Griswold.....	23	2,421		108					9½			907	194
Manitowapah.....	106¾	4,964	5½	17	5½	133						4,660	
Norway House.....	75	1,025	3	99	4	18						192	
Pas.....	80	3,375	5	10	3	170						835	
Portage la Prairie.....	8½	487	½		½	20						519	49
Valley River Band.....	3	625							1¾	25		1,574	430
Total.....	2,759½	22,513	20¾	339½	25¾	509	4½	32	26¼	302	40	11,103	2,082
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	194	6,570									125	8	51
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	20¾	1,393			1	100	¼	10			80½		
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>													
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	13	1,035									22		
Total.....	227¾	8,998			1	100	¼	10			227½	8	51

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis County.....	1	90									3	6	3
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	19	680			2½	135					36		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	75	1,000			1	200					90	35	3
Cape Breton (Sydney).....													
Colchester.....	2	90									6		
Cumberland.....		200											
Digby.....	7	246										9	
Halifax.....	14												
Hants.....	4	100						3					
Inverness.....	35	1,110			½	10					70	5	2
Kings.....	4	500									150½	85	10
Lunenburg.....	11	925	1	10	5	475		2	50		4	10	
Pictou.....											94	30	
Queens.....	2	200				200				1	140	10	2
Richmond.....	12	1,100			½	52						39½	2
Shelburne.....		60		5		20			5			3	7
Victoria (Middle River).....	9	460			3	70					100	3	2
Windsor.....	1	60	½	7	¼	12	¼	5	¼	7			
Yarmouth.....													
Total.....	196	6,821	1½	22	13	1,174	¼	10	6½	197	606	195	29

ONTARIO.

Alnwick.....	14½	1,112			2½	1,420					84		59
Cape Croker.....	32	2,240			3	300			2	150	60	10	36
Caradoc.....	112	9,337	3	155	3	206	2	136	7	940	1,341	112	350
Chapleau.....	2½	60											
Christian Island.....	10	300			1	150					40		30
Fort Frances.....	19	2,245									78	133	
Golden Lake.....	8	150									6	11	
Gore Bay.....	103½	7,386	3½	36	37½	1,729			22	527	405	7½	177
Kenora.....	75	7,748			13	783			9	204		451	
Lake Simcoe.....	3	300	¼	50	1	140	½	200				62	10
Manitowaning.....	305	17,332	6	302	50	5,454			24	975	1,547	99	98
Moravian.....	15	1,517		225	1	75		10			165		100
Mud Lake.....	19	2,100	3	350	5	1,150			2	275	70	47	11
New Credit.....	6	861	½	50	1	138			20	265	840		500
Parry Sound.....	29	2,800	3	100	15	285	4	75	12	275	206	69	9
Port Arthur.....	13	1,220										10	5
Rama.....	10	600									50	15	30
Rice Lake.....	11	1,350	2	300	7	1,400			3	350	60	17	25
Sarnia.....	45	1,845	10	90	3	186	¼	8	1½	91	427	9	65
Saugeen.....	25	500							4	100	80	5	90
Sault Ste. Marie.....	142	3,050	1	25	7	650			4	190	90	200	
Savanne.....	43	4,256			3	278			5	132		191	
Scugog.....	6	405									16	26	3
Six Nations.....	325	12,960	20	400	20	1,560	2	180	34	3,200	9,096		5,246

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ONTARIO.													
Sturgeon Falls.....	26	780	.....	.....	7	230	.....	.....	4	100	30	55	.....
Thessalon.....	79	6,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	55	12
Tyendinaga.....	142	300	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	210	3,780	325	.....
Walpole Island.....	84½	4,920	3	248	9½	557½	5½	800	½	44½	212½	570	81½
Total.....	1,706½	93,724	63½	2,381	189½	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island.....	7	795	.....	.....	½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	20½	4
QUEBEC.													
Becancour.....	1	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	10
Bersimis.....	4	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....
Cacouna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga.....	250	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Lake St. John.....	100	2,000	.....	.....	1	60	1	50	.....	.....	175	3½	45
Lorette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki.....	47	2,016	.....	.....	3½	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	19	.....
Maria.....	5	350	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Mingan.....	½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	8	.....
Oka.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	25
Pierreville.....	15	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	8	190
Restigouche.....	48	4,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis.....	350	9,221	8	317	8	640	3	72	.....	.....	475	400	600
Timiskaming.....	10	1,000	.....	.....	2	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Total.....	830½	28,539	8½	327	15½	1,425	6	222	.....	.....	2,748	457½	870

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboine.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	245	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		5						850	300	
Battleford.....	17	1,368		5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10					3,714	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Carlton.....	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,935			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87					3,378	1,551	
Crooked Lake.....	7	1,449		100	1	283			35		1,614	803	
Duck Lake.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,414		54	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	81			54		7,596	209	
Moose Mountain.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	590		150	1	300					538	250	
Onion Lake.....	29	2,572	1	38	1	154					2,627	508	
Pelly.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	234				5					1,288	430	
Qu'Appelle.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,680	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	3	340			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	295	1,780	1,205	
Touchwood Hills.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,950	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	380	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,040					302	2,413	
Isle à la Crosse.....												74	
File Hills Agency.....	17	2,550	3	120	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	850					2,050	3,750	
File Hills Colony.....	8	1,200	1	40	3	300					450	2,000	
Moose Woods.....	10	150		3		25			1	10	1,000	20	
Total.....	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	359	337	21,776	12,622 $\frac{1}{2}$

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ROOTS AND FODDER

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons	Tons
Alberta.....	85½	9,212	5½	439	9½	1,486	.....	.....	3½	533½	769	13,455	1,954
British Columbia.....	2,235½	157,695	250½	4,595	350½	22,267	161½	942	357½	1,982	15,142½	5,936	4,212
Manitoba.....	2,759½	22,513	20½	339½	25½	509	4	32	26½	302	40	11,103	2,082
New Brunswick.....	227½	8,998	.....	.....	1	100	.....	10	.....	.....	227½	8	51
Nova Scotia.....	196	6,821	1½	22	13	1,174	.....	10	6½	197	606	195	29
Ontario.....	1,706½	93,724	63½	2,381	189½	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
Prince Edward Island.....	7	795	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	20½	4
Quebec.....	830½	28,539	8½	327	15½	1,425	6	222	.....	.....	2,748	457½	870
Saskatchewan.....	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475	.....	.....	5½	359	337	21,776	12,622½
Total.....	8,217½	347,434	363½	9,293½	637½	47,227½	188	2,645	1,055½	11,402	38,695½	55,388½	28,752

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

AGENCY.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)			Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.													
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
ALBERTA.																			
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Blackfoot.....	175,580	3,300	168,880	3,400	16,000		74	100	20	1	130								
Blood.....	354,086	4,760	344,661	4,665	25,000		15	250		5	75					60	25		
Edmonton.....	82,101½	43,371	36,678½	2,052	6,705		8	75	15	22	78				15	34	8	17	
Hobbema.....	76,420	75,201¼	197¼	1,020½	5,297		3	70	66		105			20	23				
Lesser Slave Lake.....	30,656	12,300	18,301	55	185			49			38					16	3	3	
Peigan.....	93,141½	700	89,179½	3,262			15	50	3	2	40				1	13	9		
Saddle Lake.....	117,221	37,605	78,226	1,390	68,128			115	68	1	99				5	33	3		
Sarcee.....	69,120	10,782	57,777	561	71,000			12	35		31								
Stony.....	75,458	30,738	44,365	355	11,000			10	130		50								
Total.....	1,073,784	218,757½	838,265½	16,760½	203,315			137	854	172	31	646	256	53	45	164	50	18	9
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	30,360	21,800	7,668	892	1,089		407	301	50		119	79				38	180		
Bella Coola.....	22,315½	22,060	181	74½	1,302		304	14	177	8	8	13	2	1	63	68			
Cowichan.....	19,926	11,134	5,475	3,317	5,575		600	10	25	218	5	71							
Kamloops.....	172,079	94,191	65,639	12,249	107,118		243	302		9	392	23	50	8	4	4	267	4	
Kootenay.....	42,316	2,320	38,115	1,881	1,881		41	138	80	36	23	25				23			
Kwawkewith.....	16,502½	16,004	485	15½	27		102		176										
Lytton.....	124,398½	50,615	52,208	21,575½	50,235		438	444		354	313				85				
Nass.....	55,572	54,945½	320	306½	205		489	68	92										
New Westminster.....	39,099	32,752	3,451	2,896	3,910		568	55	226	243	212	201	11	67	10	23	1		
Okanagan.....	147,339	51,038	87,211	9,090	24,000		59	126			151	96	39	37		76	4		
Queen Charlotte.....	3,484½	2,474½	1,004	6	8		140		30	2	1	3			3		1		
Stickine.....	415	15	400				1	35											
Stuart Lake.....	27,465	24,056	3,099	310	1,506		47	217	90	23	37	39			45	25			
West Coast.....	12,364	11,908	363	93	140		500		211		5	2							
Williams Lake.....	66,598	49,696	15,517	1,385	7,030		8	246			148			1		196			
Total.....	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,026		4047	1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273	4	

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

AGENCY.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)				Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.													
	Area of Reserve.	Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle.....	51,629	31,303	17,523	2,803	10,528	.....	.....	17	79	27	3	100	51	1	5	75	2	4	.....
Clandeboye.....	39,784	29,950	9,586	248	248	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher River.....	113,081	112,685	209½	186½	504	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	7	37	21	.....	8
Griswold.....	12,294	900	7,917	3,477	1,256	1	.....	35	36	27	.....	.....	47	15	2	36	23	.....	.....
Manitowapah.....	81,429	40,413	40,798	218	564	.....	.....	.....	313	17	.....	148	102	.....	17	124	26	27	.....
*Norway House.....	52,057	20,588	5,220	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	55	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Pas.....	25,746½	17,608½	8,014½	123	198	.....	.....	26	172	12	.....	.....	16	58	5	7	.....	4	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	26,280	6,000	18,975	1,305	2,750	.....	.....	.....	78	21	.....	.....	72	29	3	20	10	6	.....
Valley River Band.....	11,680	2,400	9,155	125	1,365	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	13	5	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	413,980½	261,847½	117,398½	8,885½	17,413	1	.....	83	1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41	8
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	14,191½	11,836½	1,368	987	935	.....	.....	199	.....	35	40	58	52	.....	25	.....	49	.....	.....
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	6,506	6,071	234½	200½	220	.....	.....	52	2	.....	13	.....	2	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	747	509	186	52	125	.....	.....	64	.....	4	9	3	.....	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21,444½	18,416½	1,788½	1,239½	1,280	.....	.....	315	2	39	61	61	54	5	32	1	58	.....	.....

NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Annapolis County.....	400	395	3	2	5	17	4	2	1	1										
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	790	540	155	95	260	45	21	10	1	2										
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	2,800	2,000	200	600	700	21	1	3	10	10	10	2								
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	652 ³ / ₄	650	2 ³ / ₄			25														5
Colchester.....	155	120	20	15	15	15		4	3											
Cumberland.....	1,000	1,000				25														
Digby.....	1,600	1,321	225	54	225	5		4			2									
Halifax.....	38	8	16	14		24			3											
Hants.....	3,250	2,852	300	98	98	30	6	10	4											
Inverness.....	2,755	1,623	593	539	782	15	1	2	7	1	7									
Kings.....	459 ³ / ₄	400	53	6 ¹ / ₂	25	37			17											2
Lunenburg.....	2,000	1,400	390	210	519 ¹ / ₂	20		2	2	2	1									
Pictou.....						17		2	13	9	10									
Queens.....	1,000	600	200	200	150															
Richmond.....	1,281	900	180	201	130	16		1	3											
Shelburne.....						20		6	13											4
Victoria.....	650	400	200	50	10	7	1	2												
Windsor.....	263	263			50	20			18	18	18									10
Yarmouth.....						8														
Total.....	19,094¹/₂	14,472	2,538¹/₂	2,084	2,969¹/₂															
						342	35	46	95	42	48	2	38	10	9	21				
ONTARIO.																				
Alnwick.....	3,536 ¹ / ₂	900	110	2,526 ¹ / ₂	2,800			51	8	2	18	20	4	2						1
Cape Croker.....	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	4	1	36	39	8	40	46	30	4	15	1				8
Caradoc.....	1,6071	1,057	4,493	10,521	16,071	6	11	187	73	49	38	108	54	28	27	28				11
Chapleau.....	183,580	183,563	13	4	4			17	10											
Christian Island.....	9,672	8,892	580	200	500			2	17	20	1	1	20	15	2	15				5
Fort Frances.....	125,577	125,419	66 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	1,543			19	142	15		43	9							4
Golden Lake.....	1,500	1,230	200	70				4	17											
Gore Bay.....	15,302	11,408	2,310	1,584	2,278			17	1	7	2									3
Kenora.....	128,916	128,689	141	86	295			19	107	7	41	73	40	29	95	49	40			13
Lake Simcoe.....	3,497	2,715	492	290	387			1	222			83	34			49				
Manitowaning.....	179,685	143,466	32,084	4,135	6,870			14	17	4	8	15	10	4	8	4				3
Moravian.....	3,010	500	2,010	500	2,500			31	412	21	130	329	77	1	228	129	239			4
Mud Lake.....	2,000	1,500	225	275	325			30	36	1	8	27	14	7						4
New Credit.....	6,000	200	1,900	3,900	6,000	1		1	33	10		7	10	7	6	5				2
Parry Sound.....	87,432	85,400	1,197	835	833	1	3	58	14	1	30	14	8	14	6	4	3			7
Port Arthur.....	22,487	21,842	413	232	76			36	78	20	8	20	17	14	12	1	6			1
Rama.....	2,000	815	419	766	1,185			46	81	35	6	7	11	6						2
Rice Lake.....	1,860	900	360	600	1,300			52	10		2	8	7	2	4					10
Sarnia.....	10,792	5,660	2,330	2,802	6,750	3		1	9	8		8	7	5	4					1
Saugeen.....	9,020	3,840	4,000	1,180	1,400			3	112	5	16	30	38	22	12	22	20			7
Sault Ste. Marie.....	39,600	36,275	1,113	2,212	2,275			1	78	29		30	70	30	25	1	10			2
Savanne.....	101,267	100,639	574	54	98			60	94	21	62	65	33		8	4	26			25
Scougog.....	800	60	225	515	800				171			8	9							
								9	1	2	5	3	3							

*No details as to 25,849 acres.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)			Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.													
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Chibs.
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Six Nations.....	43,696	9,000	8,220	26,476	43,696	10	33	456	394	10	258	388	185	114	179	61	41	108	89
Sturgeon Falls.....	64,805	64,385	25	395	273	.....	.....	37	59	24	20	24	8	4	7	24	5	4	.....
Thessalon.....	60,439	59,260	580	679	679	.....	.....	35	73	14	24	29	25	24	24	24	24	.....	.....
Tyendinaga.....	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,768	1	1	227	10	.....	106	117	38	140	65	25	10	13	40
Walpole Island.....	40,480	3,396	33,420	3,664	2,995	.....	.....	83	52	6	8	65	18	12	32	41	5	9	61
Total.....	1,195,310½	1,018,671	102,696½	73,943	117,281	33	61	1770	2175	258	895	1639	708	421	733	467	458	225	246
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542	.....	.....	42	.....	22	25	22	25	3	6	5	37	6	.....
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour.....	122	10	.....	112	89	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bersimis.....	63,197	62,784	335	78	50	.....	.....	30	42	.....	4	7	8	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna.....	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga.....	12,327	1,383	7,120	3,824	2,620	50	2	423	17	.....	132	182	150	3	400	16	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John.....	3,779	2,469	480	830	1,100	.....	.....	40	17	2	31	27	.....	.....	21	3	10	19	.....
Lorette.....	2,675	.....	2,675	.....	20	1	1	85	.....	.....	6	5	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki.....	44,537	43,663	154	720	326	.....	.....	2	37	32	15	30	12	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Maria.....	416	80	200	136	150	.....	.....	20	1	.....	15	8	15	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Oka.....	527½	298	196	33½	219	.....	1	62	4	23	3	13	3	2	2	3	.....	1	.....
Pierreville.....	8,866	8,204	62	600	600	.....	.....	78	12	3	62	28	62	10	46	.....	.....	14	.....
Restigouche.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands.....	6,938	80	5,380	1,478	580	.....	.....	175	33	.....	70	60	48	9	9	.....	.....	3	7
St. Regis.....	14,936	14,490	198	248	182	.....	.....	12	25	11	.....	11	7	.....	2	.....	11	3	.....
Tinniskaming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	158,626½	133,761	16,806	8,059½	5,936	52	89	992	171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44	18

SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine.....	40,897½	27,264½	12,314	1,319	11,038	6	40	25	27	1	1	28	12	7	2		
Battleford.....	172,736	16,800	153,543	2,393	4,847	156	85	2	110	102	1	4	62	2	2		
Carlton.....	219,641	84,810	131,597	3,234	19,230	115	81	38	133	138	24	79	2	7	2		
Crooked Lake.....	120,895	17,200	102,096	1,599	4,350	42	97	66	78	6	43	4	2	2	2		
Duck Lake.....	123,508	39,598	82,057	1,853	15,091	2	123	46	33	146	9	26	2	2	2		
Moose Mountain.....	30,088	25,486	3,523	1,079	4,000	13	40	25	30	12	17	4	95	55	55		
Onion Lake.....	190,432	41,896	148,036	500	8,770	4	148	89	89	11	26	7	9	62	62		
Pelly.....	32,925	16,122	15,628	1,175	2,350	2	45	35	34	59	11	4	95	55	55		
Qu'Appelle.....	81,087	6,180	72,787	2,120	13,497	3	122	31	1	58	72	64	54	24	24		
Touchwood Hills.....	110,873½	35,465	71,540½	3,868	30,035	5	125	13	104	101	1	5	64	7	9		
Isle à la Crosse.....					14		230		8	4							
File Hills Agency.....	84,454	27,000	53,419	4,035	18,777	9	65	3	64	54	12	12	12	12	62		
File Hills Colony.....	18,850	2,000	13,072	3,778	300	7	18	3	20	24	12	12	12	12	55		
Moose Woods.....	3,680	1,156	2,454	70	1,120		14	6	10	12							
Total.....	1,230,067	340,977½	862,066½	27,023	133,519	38	1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	25	22	214

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)				Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.													
	Area of Reserve.	Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Alberta.....	1,073,784	218,757 $\frac{1}{4}$	338,265 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,760 $\frac{1}{2}$	203,315			137 854	172	31		256	53	45	164	50	18		9
British Columbia.....	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,028			4047 1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273		4
Manitoba.....	414,108 $\frac{1}{2}$	261,848				2		83 1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41		8
New Brunswick.....	21,444 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,416 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,239 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,280			315 2	39	61	61	54	5	32	1	58			
Nova Scotia.....	19,094 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,472	2,358 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,084	2,969 $\frac{1}{2}$			342 35	46	95	42	48	2	38	10	9	21		
Ontario.....	1,195,310 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,018,671	102,696 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,943	117,281	33	61	1770 2175	258	895	1639	708	421	783	467	458	225		246
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542			42	22	25	22	25	3	6	5	37	6		
Quebec.....	153,626 $\frac{1}{2}$	133,761	16,806	8,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,936	52	89	992 171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44		18
Saskatchewan.....	1,230,067	340,977 $\frac{1}{2}$	862,066 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,023	133,519			38 1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	25	22		214
Total.....	4,894,065	2,452,638	2,223,100 $\frac{1}{4}$	192,478	668,868	86	150	7766 8072	2369	2347	4667	2767	925	1729	1532	1327	650		499

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....							1	2	126
Blood.....		2	7		8		2	2	2
Edmonton.....					9	2	1	1	
Hobbema.....									
Lesser Slave Lake.....									239
Peigan.....	1	1			12	1	1	2	
Saddle Lake.....						1			
Sarcee.....	2	1			1				
Stony.....		3							
Total.....	3	7	7		30	4	5	7	367
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....		1			2	3			
Bella Coola.....	7	3	6		2	1			
Cowichan.....	4		7						
Kamloops.....	15	5	2	2	2				
Kootenay.....	5		1						1
Kwawkewlth.....			4					1	
Lytton.....	41	2	2	1					4
Nass.....	12	4	8		8	4		3	75
New Westminster.....	29	4	5						
Okanagan.....	7	4							
Queen Charlotte.....	3	2	2	1	10			1	
Stickine.....									
Stuart Lake.....	12	1			1				
West Coast.....	10		8						
Williams Lake.....	12	1				2	2	2	
Total.....	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	4		1	3	1		2	2	
Claudeboye.....	5		5						
Fisher River.....	6		9	1	10				

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
MANITOBA.									
Griswold.....	2		2		2		1	1	7
Manitowapah.....	9		10		7				
Norway House.....	11		7						
Pas.....	2		3		6	1			
Portage la Prairie.....	1		2	1	5				
Valley River Band.....	1		1						
Total.....	41		40	5	31	1	3	3	7
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	6	3	3		7				
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	1	1	2		2				
<i>Southwestern Division</i>									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	1	1	4		1				
Total.....	8	5	9		10				
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....									
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	1		1						
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	1		1						
Cape Breton (Sydney).....			1						
Colchester.....			1		1				
Cumberland.....	1								
Digby.....	1		1	1					
Halifax.....									
Hants.....	1		1		1				
Inverness.....	1		2	1	3				
Kings.....									

Lunenburg.....			1						
Pictou.....									
Queens.....									
Richmond.....	1		1		2				
Shelburne.....									
Victoria.....			1		1				
Windsor.....									
Yarmouth.....									
Total.....	7		11		2	8			
ONTARIO.									
Alwick.....	1	1	1		1	4			
Cape Croker.....	2	1	3		2	1		1	3
Caradoc.....	9	3	6		10	2			
Chapleau.....								1	
Christian Island.....	2	1	1		1			1	1
Fort Frances.....	2		4						
Golden Lake.....	1	1				1	1		
Gore Bay.....	4	2	3					2	
Kenora.....			2						
Lake Simcoe.....	1	1			1			1	1
Manitowaning.....	7	4	8		1	3			2
Moravian.....	3	1	1			2			
Mud Lake.....	2	1	1		1	1			
New Credit.....	2	1	1		3	2			4
Parry Sound.....	7	1	5		2	7	2		
Port Arthur.....	5	3	7			2			
Rama.....	1	1	1		2	2			
Rice Lake.....	1	1			1	1			
Sarnia.....	5	1	3		3	1		1	1
Saugeen.....	5	1	3		4	12			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5	1	4			4			
Savanne.....	1		5						
Scugog.....	1				1				
Six Nations.....	15	1	12		2	22			8
Sturgeon Falls.....	4		3						
Thessalon.....	4		5						
Tyendinaga.....	2	1	4		4	6			
Walpole Island.....	2	2	2		2	3			
Total.....	92	30	87		41	76	3	6	4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1		3	3		1	

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Becancour.....									
Bersimis.....	1								
Cacouna.....									
Caughnawaga.....	1	1	5		2				
Lake St. John.....	1		1		1				
Lorette.....	1		1					1	
Maniwaki.....		1	2		2				
Maria.....	1		1				1		
Mingan.....									
Oka.....	1		1	2			2		
Pierreville.....	3	1	2						
Restigouche.....	1	1	1			1	2		
Seven Islands.....	1								
St. Regis.....	2	1	5		11		1		2
Timiskaming.....			1		2		1		1
Total.....	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....		2	1		4		1	1	51
Battleford.....	2		7	5	16	1	3	1	
Carlton.....	2		6		5		2	3	10
Crooked Lake.....							1	1	
Duck Lake.....	3		3				4	3	2
Moose Mountain.....			1		1		1	1	55
Onion Lake.....						1		1	
Pelly.....	3		3						
Qu'Appelle.....							1	1	
Touchwood Hills.....	1		3				2	2	
Isle à la Crose.....							2	2	
File Hills Agency.....	3			2					
File Hills Colony.....	2			2					
Moose Woods.....	1								
Total.....	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
Alberta.....	3	7	7	.....	30	4	5	7	367
British Columbia.....	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
Manitoba.....	41	.....	40	5	31	1	3	3	7
New Brunswick.....	8	5	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	7	.....	11	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	92	30	87	41	76	3	6	4	18
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
Saskatchewan.....	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118
Total.....	339	77	244	66	226	21	41	38	593

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....	64	65	8	3	2	90	12	80	2	.....	3	280	200	.....	50	25	40	50
Blood.....	75	10	25	.....	2	100	15	100	4	2	6	2,000	350	.....	2	1	100	15
Edmonton.....	67	63	17	11	.....	56	19	54	5	2	7	239	84	.....	28	72	20	15
Hobbema.....	91	44	3	6	.....	80	9	67	.....	.....	.....	910	126	.....	23	90	19	12
Lesser Slave Lake.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	2	53	20	.....	6	28	4	.....
Peigan.....	34	16	.....	.....	.....	32	1	31	.....	.....	6	800	60	.....	3	4	32	5
Saddle Lake.....	62	36	1	.....	.....	53	7	51	.....	.....	.....	4	97	5	18	83	26	6
Sarcee.....	21	12	2	2	1	26	2	15	1	.....	.....	280	70	.....	22	16	75	.....
Stony.....	42	10	1	.....	.....	45	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	45	.....	16	23
Total.....	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	70	4,950	34	1	2	74	.....	.....
Bella Coola.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	42	.....	14	6	18	5	2	.....
Cowichan.....	165	116	.....	5	3	43	17	28	7	16	9	4,290	180	2	13	4	35	164
Kamloops.....	585	617	6	119	68	248	19	308	8	4	9	2	245	56	178	116	214	45
Kootenay.....	148	39	.....	.....	.....	38	4	25	3	1	.....	300	68	.....	11	66	21	14
Kwawkewith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lytton.....	231	184	16	53	31	91	4	70	11	1	1	1,002	274	.....	9	157	56	32
Nass.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	80	68	.....	4	.....	20	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1,816	87	5	.....	6	3	4
Okanagan.....	178	134	9	22	47	65	10	65	7	.....	.....	550	118	2	42	87	69	104
Queen Charlotte.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stickine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stuart Lake.....	23	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	9	1,805	7	.....	33	30	8	.....
West Coast.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	6	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Williams Lake.....	132	66	.....	.....	44	84	8	80	4	2	4	.....	85	.....	12	174	59	15
Total.....	1,371	1,244	31	208	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389

MANITOBA.																	
Birtle.....	104	55	30	6	1	53	35	46	4	2	1,310	94	2	74	90	48	61
Clandeboye.....	19	14				3		2		1		7	2	3	26		
Fisher River.....	28	15	1	1		37	1	37				54		12	68		8
Griswold.....	101	41	15	1		28	36	25	8	1	4	494	69	37	62	47	32
Manitowapah.....	37	34	3			73		53			15	920	122	27	106	114	98
Norway House.....	4	3										7					
Pas.....	14	12				10		8			2	1,002	6	3		13	
Portage la Prairie.....	37	18	9	1		27	10	19	7			275	30		22	30	42
Valley River Band.....	10	4	1			8	1	6				44	11	14	11	6	8
Total.....	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	249
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	20	23		6	5	10		7			19	1,445	21		18	37	11
<i>Northern Division.</i>																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	10	10	2	7	1	6	1	4				45	9		5	9	4
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Queens, Kings, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties.....	2					1	1		1				7		7		
Total.....	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1		19	1,490	37		30	46	15
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis County.....	1	1									2		1		1		
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	6	4									3		3	2	1	5	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	6	4		5		5		2			25	500	11	11	5	8	3
Cape Breton (Sydney).....																	
Colchester.....	1	1		1							1	12	1		1	1	1
Cumberland.....	1												2				
Digby.....												40					
Halifax.....	2	2									33		1	1	1		
Hants.....	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2		6	6	3
Inverness.....	9	6		6	1	4		3			10	145	4	8	4	11	
Kings.....	2	1											3		2	2	1
Lunenburg.....	8	8				2					5		17		8	4	7
Pictou.....																	
Queens.....	1	1	1						1			12	2	1	1	1	
Richmond.....	6	5		3		1					4	150	4	4	5	7	

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—Continued.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Shelburne.....																			
Victoria.....	1	1				1		1			1		4	3	3	15			
Windsor.....																			
Yarmouth.....																			
Total.....	48	38	1	20	1	17		9			94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15	
ONTARIO.																			
Alnwick.....	18	13	6	8	5	6	7	6	6		11	340	11	2	17	9	5	13	
Cape Croker.....	35	30	3	5	2	15	4	20	16	1	2	325	26	1	15	30	18	20	
Caradoc.....	150	135	30	126	18	61	35	50	37	3	10	977	97	12	67	67	53	120	
Chapleau.....																			
Christian Island.....	12	10	2	5	1	4	3	3	3	1	7	100	9	1	5	12	4	3	
Fort Frances.....	27	16									2	710	3		8	12			
Golden Lake.....	5	2				1		1	1		1		1		3	3	3	2	
Gore Bay.....	66	50	1	3	3	20	3	18	6	2	36	447	36	1	55	46	15	47	
Kenora.....	13	12				7					3	2,494			8				
Lake Simcoe.....	15	14	3	4	1	7	3	4	4	1	8	15	8		5	8		2	
Manitowaning.....	227	179	6	24	10	82	13	86	23	4	64	2,440	51	6	203	202	55	93	
Moravian.....	27	29	4	26	2	7		7	8		7		15	4	10	17	8	30	
Mud Lake.....	13	10	4	5	4	7	4	4	5	1		6	8		6	8	6	11	
New Credit.....	46	26	18	32	12	19	14	13	12			350	32	7	28	21	8	32	
Parry Sound.....	35	29	3	5		9		9	10			450	15		12	21	7	9	
Port Arthur.....	17	8				1		3			1	222	8		9	3			
Rama.....	3	3	3	3		3	1	3	2		2	50	3		4	4	2	4	
Rice Lake.....	15	12	4	6	3	6	5	7	6			14	9	3	5	7	4	13	
Sarnia.....	60	50	16	31	6	25	16	23	19	1	13	187	40	6	30	31	8	51	
Saugeen.....	50	40	5	6	1	12	1	12	5		25	1,200	30		25	40	25	35	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	66	41	1	9	3	5		9	3		8	1,376	20	3	28	51	4	9	
Savanne.....	5	5		1							1	1,784				1			
Seugog.....	4	2	2	2		2	1	2	2			97	2		2	2	3	3	
Six Nations.....	385	322	109	210	120	216	140	194	181	6	53	4,010	310	65	201	224	162	268	
Sturgeon Falls.....	18	8				1		2	2	1	42		12	4	26	37		10	
Thessalon.....	8	8										788	2		19	8			

Tyendinaga.....	137	112	45	87	29	74	33	66	39	.....	33	822	100	.....	85	102	48	112	
Walpole Island.....	91	62	9	86	1	42	16	29	17	12	8	1	57	4	21	48	16	68	
Total.....	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island.....	8	8			5	1				1	1			2	5	3	10		
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour.....	2	4	2	2		2		2				2	2	1	2	2			2
Bersimis.....	2	1											3	4	1	3			1
Cacouna.....																			
Caughnawaga.....	135	190	60	5	9	120	13	115	6	16	24	540	140	90	325	270			280
Lake St. John.....	26	30		1	2	8	2	10	9	9	3	245	21	25	34	30	16		14
Lorette.....	4	5			1	4		4	4			160	4	3	5	2	2		4
Maniwaki.....	23	25		3	4	10	1	12	7		1	4	12	3	14	22	3		18
Maria.....	6	6		2				2					5	7	6				8
Mingan.....																			
Oka.....	27	21			2	9		8		2		1	10	14	19	16			26
Pierreville.....	5	5		1		2		1			2		8	6	6	8	1		1
Restigouche.....	28	30	2	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	8	170	10	4	16	39			10
Seven Islands.....																			
St. Regis.....	240	112	10	100	5	75	19	75	7	5	60	360	50	20	50	65	10		80
Timiskaming.....	12	9		1		3		2	1		3	300	7	1	5	11	1		4
Total.....	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	468	33		448
SASKATCHEWAN:																			
Assiniboine.....	36	10	10	1		26	8	25	2			285	36	1	36	17	12		24
Battleford.....	118	71	16	4	1	92	17	83	12	2	5	928	177	25	89	123	30		40
Carlton.....	114	86	14	22	9	82	17	70	8		13	1,737	160		110	122	61		26
Crooked Lake.....	72	50	18	13		52	18	46	6			515	103	7	63	89	20		52
Duck Lake.....	92	75	14	18		53	20	59	10	4		1,269	109	13	56	94	21		35
Moose Mountain.....	42	10	6	1	1	26	7	19	2	1	2	300	40		25	45	31		19
Onion Lake.....	26	22	1			59	1	56			7	815	122	7	43	105	38		20
Pelly.....	66	44	12			32	20	28	4	3	4		55		42	56	13		26
Qu'Appelle.....	108	76	28		1	54	27	46	11		15	705	128		83	104	49		63
Touchwood Hills.....	111	56	26	46		69	21	57	9	3	3	1,722	115	10	70	105	29		41
Isle à la Crosse.....												2	1	4		2			
File Hills Agency.....	64	29	22			46	24	46	15	2		725	64	16	50	61	14		40
File Hills Colony.....	50	20	18			16	20	16	14			250	20		15	30	5		12
Moose Woods.....	8	2	1	1		11		9			6	50	17		6	12	5		3
Total.....	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328		401

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta.....	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
British Columbia.....	1,371	1,244	31	203	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389
Manitoba.....	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	132	249
New Brunswick.....	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1	.....	19	1,490	37	.....	30	46	19	15
Nova Scotia.....	48	38	1	20	1	17	.....	9	.....	.....	94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15
Ontario.....	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956
Prince Edward Island.....	8	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	3	10	.....	.....
Quebec.....	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	468	33	448
Saskatchewan.....	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328	401
Total.....	5,232	3,985	684	1,178	471	2,854	757	2,678	603	118	966	57,050	4,927	526	2,893	4,176	1,762	2,599

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
ALBERTA.																	
Blackfoot.....	20	1,400	300			14	438	804									100
Blood.....	35	2,264	300	65		944	668	1,425	25		3	20	50	15			
Edmonton.....	1	380		10	16	9	179	316			3	20	146	31	15		1,267
Hobbema.....		503	76		9	47	94	132					62				342
Lesser Slave Lake.....	10	106	4	2		36	85	49									
Peigan.....		1,569	22			21	296	603			1	10					25
Saddle Lake.....		413	2	3	80	13	255	217			3	19	10	11	7		335
Sarcee.....		425	26	16		12	73	97									
Stony.....	20	1,200	160			40	161	141									
Total.....	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25		10	69	278	57	22		2,969
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	31	292	46	10			99	54									
Bella Coola.....	7	417	22	9		9	25	38			1	3			2		530
Cowichan.....	75	206	58	3	2	24	284	165	960	460		4	25		405	340	5,740
Kamloops.....	44	3,865	551	26		208	1,019	324			5	30	121	79	136	84	7,248
Kootenay.....	62	1,230	215	44		120	785	620									765
Kwawkewlth.....		1		1			5	4									1,500
Lytton.....	95	886	195	58		158	526	802			61	282	416		22	92	1,164
Nass.....	1	5	1			12	11	10								10	850
New Westminster.....	30	427	75	32	45	102	462	462	235	240	34	155	904		98	686	3,091
Okanagan.....	34	1,560	520	23		368	831	1,365	25	25	17	80	292				1,135
Queen Charlotte.....		11	3	4		4	25	11	4	1							300
Stickine.....		19															
Stuart Lake.....	20	319	57	19		60	85	58									
West Coast.....		14		20			64	1								8	761
Williams Lake.....		1,495	536	27		120	687	555									730
Total.....	399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
MANITOBA.																	
Birtle.....	6	314		7	27	17	80	129				5	36	6	10	8	953
Clandeboye.....		132		19	150	67	206	177	8				44				495
Fisher River.....	4	70		7	96	89	217	163			2	22	12				379
Griswold.....		213	17		16	1	1				1	1		23	14		511
Manitowapah.....		334		24	75	191	694	489	63				97				
Norway House.....				4	7	2	19	9									
Pas.....	5	34	7	6	12	8	90	75			2	2	7				
Portage la Prairie.....		115	4	2	20		24	24					10				160
Valley River Band.....		30	3		12	6	29	30				3	1			2	60
Total.....	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71		5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....		14	3	5	1	30	43	38				3	23	2			317
<i>Northern Division.</i>																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....		12					7	3					2				300
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties.....		5					3	7		1							126
Total.....		31	3	5	1	30	53	48		1		3	25	2			743

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis County.....	2																			20
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	1			3	2	3	6													85
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	13		1			21	13	5												200
Cape Breton (Sydney).....																				
Colchester.....	1					1														12
Cumberland.....	1					2														19
Digby.....						1														25
Halifax.....	2					9	10	20												150
Hants.....	4	1		2	2	3	9				2	1								100
Inverness.....	9			1		21	16	1												150
Kings.....	3	1			2	2	2					2								200
Lunenburg.....	4		1	6	16	19	18	50			2	2					8	2		266
Pictou.....																				
Queens.....	1			2	2	4	3	11	6			6								12
Richmond.....	6		1		4	12	10				1									50
Shelburne.....																				
Victoria.....	6		3		2	20	45													100
Windsor.....																				
Yarmouth.....																				
Total.....	53	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6		5	11					8	12		1,370

ONTARIO.

Alwrick.....		27	3			9	20	9			2	11	13	5	11					612
Cape Croker.....	1	96	6	1		31	28	48	16	11	3	26	96	28	3	42				296
Caradoc.....	1	247	21	4		65	128	118			2	46	280	73	22	196				6,085
Chapleau.....																				
Christian Island.....		35	2	1		8	22	12	6		3	12	40							200
Fort Frances.....	2	93	1	3	3	3	15	6												
Golden Lake.....		5					4	3												6
Gore Bay.....	8	102	12	5		10	45	21	25	2	5	35	215	10	9	14				484
Kenora.....		70		7	20	4	21	8												85
Lake Simcoe.....		22	3			2	19	19			1	7	37	47	3	75				290
Manitowaning.....	19	389	117	24	6	79	280	195	133	14	79	302	430	14	4	26				2,230
Moravian.....	1	59	10				18	8				6	4	17		25				725
Mud Lake.....		24	4	1		4	21	32				5	39							411
New Credit.....		97	10	2		12	67	35	12		1	13	34	19	17	15				692
Parry Sound.....	4	42	7	8	2	13	39	47	1		6		31	20		66				750
Port Arthur.....		16		1			17	15				3								380
Rama.....		10					8	7					8		2					300
Rice Lake.....		19	2			7	26	35				6	45	57	80					220
Sarnia.....	1	115	8	2		9	37	39			3	11	40	89	25	17				1,993
Saugeen.....	1	80	7	1		5	45	40				15	20	25	14	20				300
Sault St. Marie.....	4	63	6	8	26	48	41	42			2	14	12							855
Savanne.....		3		4	8	1	9	5												
Scugog.....		9	4				2	2				2	12	20	2					205
Six Nations.....	16	681	181	44		131	820	892	150	70	25	390	1,261	751	217	990				16,941

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LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.				OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
ONTARIO.																	
Sturgeon Falls.....	13	53	4	9	.....	6	52	58	.....	.....	5	16	.....	8	20	22	380
Thessalon.....	8	44	7	4	.....	15	28	29	.....	.....	.....	19	37	.....	.....	.....	421
Tyendinaga.....	2	295	25	15	.....	20	530	275	50	40	5	60	262	400	100	250	3,760
Walpole Island.....	15	250	40	8	.....	13	160	96	.....	.....	11	42	59	76	28	176	2,695
Total.....	96	2,946	480	152	65	495	2,502	2096	393	137	151	1,033	2,973	1,667	557	1,945	40,316
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	7	1	2	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	160
QUEBEC.																	
Becancour.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis.....	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	50
Cacouna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga.....	.....	280	50	75	.....	60	325	225	5	.....	65	540	90	20	45	.....	5,000
Lake St. John.....	7	35	6	7	5	22	82	35	10	.....	9	34	47	12	7	.....	300
Lorette.....	2	10	1	1	.....	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Maniwaki.....	.....	26	2	1	.....	43	23	5	.....	.....	15	10	10	5	.....	.....	262
Maria.....	.....	2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	18	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	90
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka.....	.....	68	28	8	.....	.....	82	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	27	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	153
Restigouche.....	.....	27	2	3	.....	11	30	78	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	12
Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis.....	3	205	35	18	4	34	325	181	.....	.....	18	75	149	315	85	50	600
Timiskaming.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	21	15	12	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	.....	200
Total.....	12	688	125	122	15	149	988	626	47	18	31	202	809	415	122	102	6,967

SASKATCHEWAN.														
Assiniboine.....	1	187	31	2	36	1	42	92					11	195
Battleford.....	7	628		14	90	89	391	468					15	555
Carlton.....	4	470	31	21	122	165	589	724	11		41	91	76	1,463
Crooked Lake.....	2	219	8	5	44	11	145	179					15	429
Duck Lake.....	5	317	13		111	98	362	473	10	5	8	20	10	559
Moose Mountain.....		118		3	19	8	46	89						56
Onion Lake.....		440		4	48	52	348	342						
Pelly.....		200		1	34	29	125	135				3	6	203
Qu'Appelle.....	1	375	27	12	11	113	234	213				5	8	95
Touchwood Hills.....	10	306	24	16	73	107	335	297				13		439
Isle à la Crosse.....	1	21		1	4		10	11						
File Hills Agency.....	1	205	28	10	40	99	177	238			3	17	60	542
File Hills Colony.....	1	93	7		32	14	42	64			3	17	60	400
Moose Woods.....	1	58	7	2		36	82	126						70
Total.....	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451	21	5	55	166	261	5,006

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.....	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25	.....	10	69	278	57	22	.....	2,969
British Columbia.....	399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814
Manitoba.....	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71	.....	5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
New Brunswick.....	.....	31	3	5	1	30	53	48	.....	1	.....	3	25	2	.....	.....	743
Nova Scotia.....	.....	53	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6	.....	5	11	.....	8	12	1,370
Ontario.....	96	2,946	480	152	65	495	2,502	2,096	393	137	151	1,033	2,973	1,667	557	1,945	40,316
Prince Edward Island.....	1	7	1	2	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	160
Quebec.....	12	688	125	122	15	149	988	626	47	18	31	202	809	415	122	102	6,967
Saskatchewan.....	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451	21	5	55	166	261	46	.....	.....	5,006
Total.....	644	28,243	3,987	819	2,145	4,229	15,336	15,205	1,868	893	370	2,065	5,745	2,295	1,407	3,304	83,903

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
ALBERTA.								
Blackfoot.....		12		50	40		50	140
Blood.....				40	10			200
Edmonton.....		14	18	69	83	55	1,683	92
Hobbema.....		1		85	77	27	2,175	124
Lesser Slave Lake.....			26	27	27	48	800	42
Peigan.....		1		8	5			90
Saddle Lake.....		13	26	79	89	99	2,127	130
Sarcee.....				6	8		50	65
Stony.....				150	12		1,200	200
Total.....		41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	13	19	207	605	322	173	8,900	139
Bella Coola.....	95	69	143	448	201	88	4,150	100
Cowichan.....	60	1	381	330	274	71	27	181
Kamloops.....		14	148				30	492
Kootenay.....			59	175	26		100	153
Kwawkewith.....	73	72	295	256	176	216	2,930	109
Lytton.....		48	48	266	108	53	389	183
Nass.....	90	156	169			242	3,750	287
New Westminster.....	170	123	386	330	383	155	963	321
Okanagan.....	2	15	19	205	60	7	263	166
Queen Charlotte.....		110	20	70	85	20	50	70
Stickine.....		14	5	245	100	118	1,155	82
Stuart Lake.....	4	5	215	347	202	480	4,410	122
West Coast.....	55		1,053	170	343	137	1,653	161
Williams Lake.....			45	262	38		2,705	332
Total.....	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
MANITOBA.								
Birtle.....		1		43	43	15	1,065	98
Clandeboye.....	1	152	32	36	124	237	1,140	219
Fisher River.....	2	197	192	133	313	717	2,297	266
Griswold.....			4	51	63	3	1,670	72
Manitowapah.....	52	176	168	168	282	1,557	7,304	317
Norway House.....	1	337	820	485	730	1,315	5,100	1,390
Pas.....		24	315	101	298	666	5,300	187
Portage la Prairie.....		10	9	50	47		900	90
Valley River Band.....				22	9		276	17
Total.....	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	34	50	34	42	139	260	141	12
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....			8	7	6		55	4
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....		2	37	32	35	6	1,206	
Total.....	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.....			3	6	10	2	15	2
Antigonish and Guysborough.....		9		5	22	16	76	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	3	7			10		200	
Cape Breton (Sydney).....								
Colchester.....				2	15			
Cumberland.....	1	4	1	13	7	1	11	1
Digby.....			9	11	5		125	10

Halifax.....	4	7		11	26	5	45	3
Hants.....	2	3	3	10	9		100	
Inverness.....	2	19		2	18	6	195	
Kings.....			4	5	10		40	2
Lunenburg.....		10	4	2	23	4	30	3
Pictou.....								
Queens.....		5	7	8	6	10	12	7
Richmond.....	4	14			20	11	90	
Shelburne.....			1	8	6		76	
Victoria.....	1	6			16		60	
Windsor.....								
Yarmouth.....								
Total.....	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
ONTARIO.								
Alnwich.....		3	22	14	29		1,447	14
Cape Croker.....	16	20	2	25	30	140	25	6
Caradoc.....		3		60	54	1	383	42
Chapleau.....			243	275	263	281	5,110	185
Christian Island.....	3	15	3	10	12	15	200	15
Fort Frances.....	1	23	242	89	151	490	3,790	98
Golden Lake.....		5	4	20	15	5	200	15
Gore Bay.....	27	19		41	46	130	411	4
Kenora.....		9	353	95	248	411	7,167	225
Lake Simcoe.....	3	18	4	8	18	5	250	11
Manitowaning.....	115	27	40	118	171	331	1,194	101
Moravian.....		2		11	3	8	50	2
Mud Lake.....		4	51	21	49		2,281	25
New Credit.....			2	10	20		160	
Parry Sound.....	3	32	32	68	51	15	700	66
Port Arthur.....	54	54	311	136	231	1,117	660	216
Rama.....		4	28	32	28		800	40
Rice Lake.....			23	4	27	1	1,174	4
Sarnia.....	4	17		21	36	3	101	
Saugeen.....		4		30	80	20	150	20
Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	41	35	69	94	152	541	59
Savanne.....		2	410	135	256	495	6,207	243
Seugog.....		3	9	5	7		510	5
Six Nations.....		14	4	60	148		300	4
Sturgeon Falls.....	10	48	157	124	132	145	1,510	145
Thessalon.....	31	22	66	11	100	285	612	76
Tyendinaga.....	2	17	2	24	27	10	800	3
Walpole Island.....	3	58	23	25	76	14	2,461	20
Total.....	290	464	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,644
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island.....	5	14			20	19	54	

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TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
QUEBEC.								
Becancour.....								
Bersimis.....	2	2	116	30	155	12	1,750	111
Cacouna.....	1		15	1	26		210	
Caughnawaga.....	1	40	3	50	25		100	5
Lake St. John.....		1	163	150	285	150	7,400	200
Lorette.....			8	10	30		500	7
Maniwaki.....			76	69	65	35	1,747	73
Maria.....		1	8	3	15		120	2
Mingan.....	12	3	45	23	53		2,500	50
Oka.....		25	3					
Pierreville.....	1	5	10	4	25		804	16
Restigouche.....		2	22	28	2		90	
Seven Islands.....								
St. Regis.....		75	1	18	40	30	600	1
Timiskaming.....		2	29	25	12	20	300	20
Total.....	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine.....				6	49		900	46
Battleford.....		12	10	103	132	178	2,130	177
Carlton.....		8	55	151	145	157	4,039	186
Crooked Lake.....				41	66	16	107	133
Duck Lake.....		12		92	143	10	3,405	146
Moose Mountain.....				30	48	8	400	50
Onion Lake.....		11	30	112	122	123	3,796	148
Pelly.....		1		54	51	1	1,367	72
Qu'Appelle.....				44	75	28	870	162
Touchwood Hills.....				70	87		4,146	126
Isle à la Crosse.....			569	339	308	550	3,521	397
File Hills Agency.....				31	60		136	43
File Hills Colony.....				12	24		44	
Moose Woods.....		3		8	9		50	16
Total.....		44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Alberta.....		41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
British Columbia.....	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898
Manitoba.....	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
New Brunswick.....	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
Nova Scotia.....	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
Ontario.....	290	464	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,644
Prince Edward Island.....	5	14			20	19	54	
Quebec.....	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
Saskatchewan.....		44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602
Total.....	979	2,398	8,143	8,522	9,435	12,211	140,207	10,412

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GENERAL EFFECTS

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot.....	162	140			630	220	180	75	10	120	40
Blood.....	250	200			750	800	350	410		300	75
Edmonton.....	97	41	52	4	670	171	123	84	74	69	3
Hobbema.....	89	54			776		149	99	92	76	53
Lesser Slave Lake.....	98	84	30	22	243		51	14	41	19	2
Peigan.....	84	83					104	70		89	
Saddle Lake.....	149	108	8	2	692	309	184	63	87	7	27
Sarcee.....	30	25			90	40	34	34	2	18	6
Stony.....	85	62			659	119	119		119	65	
Treaty No. 8.....	275	182	303	213	2,741	54	682	58	1,438	160	
Total.....	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	200	85			1,898	830	560		515	31	98
Bella Coola.....	93	44			1,524		475	10	475	8	68
Cowichan.....	1,669	148			1,713	832	387	58			576
Kamloops.....	115	51	8		2,288	686	539	517	8		32
Kootenay.....	190	102	1		494	450	148	127	146	111	71
Kwawkewlth.....	241	96			1,183	734	384		386		91
Lytton.....	1,581	266			3,104		923	923		923	
Nass.....	776	776				820	410		562	7	45
New Westminster.....	1,469	433			2,403	1,302	427	393	520	316	473
Okanagan.....	37				855	188	186	188		188	
Queen Charlotte.....	350	250			580	325	170		325		15
Stikine.....	162	28					116		188	6	

Stuart Lake.....	103	10	119	3	1,246	657	277	24	479	49	127
West Coast.....	591	444			1,833	1,389	564				58
Williams Lake.....	695	166	5		170	166	295	150	131	131	84
Total.....	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
MANITOBA.											
Birtle.....	127	111	4		471	239	91	64	62	36	13
Clandeboye.....					843		217		206	1	
Fisher River.....	1,328	505			2,054	525	419	15	430	65	
Griswold.....	72	53	3	1	393		83	72	28	22	10
Manitowapah.....	1,227	552			1,553	786	363	18			
Norway House.....	140	140			3,159		749		813		
Pas.....	66	57			1,094	181	225		346	35	
Portage la Prairie.....	175	120			426	230	135	40	180		
Valley River Band.....	8	6			73	17	18	7	15	13	6
Total.....	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,066	1,978	2,220	216	2,080	172	29
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	754	138	26	1	999	329	229	167	140		229
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	200	500	100	20	222		45	44			5
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....					685	185		21	36		128
Total.....	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	274	232	176		362
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	58	30			58	57	15	2	4		20
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	161	56	1		190	63	53	12	38		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	90	65	1		125	60	25	25	40	23	40
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	90	25			130		23				
Colchester.....	96	20			96	5	20		5		12
Cumberland.....	80	26			74	11	11	1			5
Digby.....	84	75			97		23		18		
Halifax.....											
Hants.....	80	20			80	80	19	7	15	3	19

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Inverness.....	56	20	1		171	15	36	15	19	11	5
Kings.....	88	40			88	35	18	2	25	1	45
Lunenburg.....	105	65			105		19	12	11	5	17
Pictou.....											
Queens.....	60	24			60	21	15	20	11		39
Richmond.....	70	16			134	68	33	30	16		30
Shelburne.....	40	34			40	34	15		15		15
Victoria.....	80	30			89	60	40	50	40	10	50
Windsor.....	33	10	2			20	4	3	5		12
Yarmouth.....											
Total.....	1,271	566	5		1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick.....	263	200			263		29	9			
Cape Croker.....	220	200	25	6	220	203	128	280	98	240	
Caradoc.....	889	685	1		1,154	659	383	141	10	44	72
Chapleau.....	282	42	5		575		111		637		17
Christian Island.....	200	100			275	50	80	6	20	15	45
Fort Frances.....	199	125			888	544	244	2	487	10	142
Golden Lake.....	125	125			132	80	34	1	14		10
Gore Bay.....	433	345	2	2	547	356	84	257	27		77
Kenora.....	115	73	1		1,059	282	235	11	279	6	75
Lake Simcoe.....	90	50			95		32	11	3		35
Manitowaning.....	1,036	1,026	50		2,046	1,149	555	320	53	4	181

Moravian.....	343	225			343	100	100	50	2	25	25
Mud Lake.....	214	214			214	200	63	7	7		7
New Credit.....	265	210			286	90	90	42	2		45
Parry Sound.....	274	170	101		568		165	76	85		
Port Arthur.....	531				1,434				325		160
Rama.....	190	150	3		236	100	40	3	20		55
Rice Lake.....	105	105			105	95	22	8	3		7
Sarnia.....	275	228			425	163	90	60	8	3	20
Saugeen.....	350	200			444	200	140				45
Sault Ste. Marie.....	894	247	976		976		245	4	559		90
Savanne.....	76	34			1,162	284	235	1	258	2	88
Scugog.....	30	27			30	29	10	2	8	3	26
Six Nations.....	4,000	2,100			4,606		1,100	431		431	390
Sturgeon Falls.....	190	50	51	2	578	271	111	23	73	5	10
Thessalon.....	450	54	131		574	130	130		130		130
Tyendinaga.....	1,411				1,411			77	5	9	2
Walpole Island.....	745				745			90	40		124
Treaty No. 9.....	4,449				4,449		890		890		
Total.....	17,744	6,985	1,346	10	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	1	1	288		58	10	58	5	30
QUEBEC.											
Becancour.....			22	6	22		11	2			4
Bersimis.....	1		259	137	559		200	1	167		17
Cacouna.....											
Caughnawaga.....	1,000	400	500	5	2,234	4	625	80			390
Lake St. John.....	75	30	400	175	590		150	78	190		22
Lorette.....	48	7	376	158	240		141		7		134
Maniwaki.....	213	55	210	30	378		104	25	37		42
Maria.....	80	40	10	1	115	15	24	3	10		4
Mingan.....											
Oka.....	195	90	175	95							
Pierreville.....	167	134	282	200	299	200	103	2	4		169
Restigouche.....	300	75	25	14	537	250	28	52	6	12	84
Seven Islands.....	1		65	125	700	282	282		282		
St. Regis.....	1,000	200	2		1,595	700	400	60	40		5
Timiskaming.....	245	125	10		245		20	21	12	15	13
Unorganized Northern Districts.....			3,906		3,906				3,906		
Total.....	3,325	1,156	6,242	946	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,661	27	884
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine.....	58	58			121	85	49	22	38	17	12
Battleford.....	146	82	5	1	785	308	214	100	96	124	94

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Carlton.....	478	299	47	10	995	661	252	132	152	193	184
Crooked Lake.....	217	195	122		528	257	122	43		53	1
Duck Lake.....	264	233	10		953	586	276	91	161	147	9
Moose Mountain.....	31	29	1		59	30	46	20	20	14	6
Onion Lake.....	130	127	6	6	638	305	225	55	140	120	33
Pelly.....	101	51			493	130	73	37	55	52	18
Qu'Appelle.....	194	187	3		554	93	104	59	32	64	
Touchwood Hills.....	260	204	3		209	158	155	94	164	94	158
Isle à la Crosse.....									365		
File Hills Agency.....	169	123	14	1	223	152	68	74	21	52	79
File Hills Colony.....	116	70	1		116	52	29	29		18	23
Moose Woods.....	15	15	1	1			12	5	4	15	
Total.....	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	963	617

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.....	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
British Columbia.....	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
Manitoba.....	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,066	1,978	2,220	216	2,080	172	29
New Brunswick.....	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	274	232	176	.....	362
Nova Scotia.....	1,271	566	5	.....	1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
Ontario.....	17,744	6,985	1,346	10	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	1	1	288	.....	58	10	58	5	30
Quebec.....	3,325	1,156	6,242	946	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,661	27	884
Saskatchewan.....	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	963	617
Total.....	38,282	16,572	8,466	1,243	82,912	22,355	19,809	6,931	18,849	4,710	6,063

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

AGENCY.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....		1,507	1,491	4,000			1				1	1						
Blood.....		500	600	1,500				30			15			3			8	
Edmonton.....		242	201½	963			2	6	5		19	3	7	4	4	1	1	6
Hobbema.....		197½						11	11		18	1		1				
Lesser Slave Lake.....				5							4							
Peigan.....		240	1,275	37				5			5						2	
Saddle Lake.....		74	5	120			1	3			2		2					
Sarcee.....		343	343	400			11				11							
Stony.....																		
Total.....		3,103½	3,915½	7,025			15	62	16		75	5	9	8	4	11	1	6
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	99	99	99	99			9	10	3		7						25	
Bella Coola.....	2½	2½	2½	2½			6		2						2			
Cowichan.....	34		33	29			14	1										
Kamloops.....	20	40	30	60			3	4										
Kootenay.....	25	25	25	25			2			1								
Kwawkwalth.....																		
Lytton.....	293	60½	59½	320½			24	1	13	29			3					
Nass.....	162½		63	59½			19	68	102						20		3	
New Westminster.....	80½	80½	80½	77½			27			5	2						2	
Okanagan.....	155	275	330	875			10	2	7	11		9				4		
Queen Charlotte.....	4	1	1	5			8		2	1				1				
Stikine.....																		
Stuart Lake.....	10	27	28	77			29	4	5		2			16		2		

West Coast.....	7½	2	.....	3½	.....	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake.....	20	33	33	1,520	.....	4	16	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	913	645½	874½	3,153½	.....	160	106	131	20	65	.....	9	3	39	36	.....	.....	.....
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle.....	.....	34	150	.....	.....	1	3	7	.....	19	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clandeboye.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	8	7	.....	.....	4
Griswold.....	.....	296	29	80	.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintowapah.....	.....	60	66	66	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House.....	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pas.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	.....	35	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	6	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Valley River Band.....	.....	31	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	456	267	158	.....	12	85	7	.....	43	1	43	5	15	13	2	4	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	8	8	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19	8	14	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	1½	.....	½	½	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

AGENCY	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Inverness.....			2	1			5			1								
Kings.....	5	5		30			2											
Lunenburg.....	4	5	2															
Pictou.....							1											
Queens.....	1	½	1½	1½										1				
Richmond.....	6	1	1	6			1		1	1							1	
Shelburne.....							7	1	2								1	
Victoria.....	200	50	20	50			20			18	18		18	15	5		10	
Windsor.....																		
Yarmouth.....																		
Total.....	224½	65½	32	67¾			68	1	13	23	19	18	16	5	1	11		
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwich.....	2,637			2,800			3											
Cape Croker.....	18	8	18	28	1			2		2								
Caradoc.....	42	11	12	356	1		3		6	2	2	1						
Chapleau.....																		
Christian Island.....	3		2	15			2					3						
Fort Frances.....							10											
Golden Lake.....								1										
Gore Bay.....	37	19	20	19			4	1		2	1	1		4	4	4		
Kenora.....	4							1				3			1			
Lake Simcoe.....								1										
Manitowaning.....	117	117	117	117			1	10		5	19		1					
Moravian.....	20																	

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

AGENCY.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Moose Mountain.....		59	15					2	4		5		6					
Onion Lake.....		51	78				1	12					2					
Pelly.....		134	80	830				4	4		6		6					
Qu'Appelle.....		140	284	30			1	11										
Touchwood Hills.....	879	7						9			5							
Isle à la Crosse.....																		
File Hills Agency.....		233	246				2	7					4					1
File Hills Colony.....		218	221				2											1
Moose Woods.....	80	70	60	1,120				4	4		1	1						
Total.....	1,493	1,654	1,817½	3,625			10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10		2

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta.....		3,103½	3,915½	7,025	.....	.....	15	62	16	.....	75	5	9	8	4	11	1	6
British Columbia.....	913	645½	784½	3,153	.....	.....	160	106	131	20	65	.....	9	3	39	36	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	11	456	267	158	.....	.....	12	85	7	.....	43	1	43	5	15	13	2	4
New Brunswick.....	19	8	14	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	224½	65½	32	67½	.....	.....	68	1	13	23	19	.....	18	16	5	1	11	.....
Ontario.....	3,072½	269½	350½	3,475	5	.....	53	33	7	16	38	10	15	10	16	11	4	6
Prince Edward Island.....					.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	105	116	41	172	.....	1	101	19	7	11	36	1	70	52	5	5	17	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1,493	1,654	1,817½	3,625	10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10	2
Total.....	5,837½	6,318½	7,187½	17,683½	5	1	429	410	220	81	324	18	229	99	107	87	35	18

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TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.		Value of Private Fencing.		Value of Private Buildings.		Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.		Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA.										
Blackfoot.....	2,803,080	00	9,000	00	100,000	00	12,875	00	36,000	00
Blood.....	5,310,815	00	6,000	00	28,500	00	44,150	00	53,500	00
Edmonton.....	1,176,928	00	5,369	00	23,050	00	16,615	00	24,376	00
Hobbema.....	408,155	00	4,890	00	12,170	00			23,690	00
Lesser Slave Lake.....	261,310	00	370	00	12,500	00			3,405	00
Peigan.....	964,040	00	9,000	00	18,500	00	36,738	00	23,026	00
Saddle Lake.....	565,933	00	2,635	00	24,740	00	2,650	00	19,797	00
Sarcee.....	1,104,096	00	9,000	00	10,300	00	36,800	00	10,000	00
Stony.....	207,915	00	8,000	00	15,000	00	500	00	13,000	00
Total.....	12,802,272	00	54,264	00	244,760	00	150,328	00	206,794	00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	218,010	00	17,750	00	123,100	00	15,435	00	12,900	00
Bella Coola.....	365,075	50	3,600	00	107,150	00	10,200	00	5,750	00
Cowichan.....	1,748,200	00	109,700	00	168,100	00	12,250	00	36,755	00
Kamloops.....	3,795,107	25	28,200	00	113,840	00	34,100	00	78,790	00
Kootenay.....	135,625	00	11,496	00	15,210	00	103,700	00	17,983	00
Kwawkwalth.....	278,321	00	920	00	51,215	00	2,875	00	8,350	00
Lytton.....	619,114	00	38,662	50	74,915	00	21,300	00	35,580	00
Nass.....	3,052,250	00	20,500	00	256,220	00	98,600	00	1,500	00
New Westminster.....	1,806,990	00	12,101	00	114,800	00	53,700	00	13,000	00
Okanagan.....	2,425,000	00	46,900	00	71,000	00	11,800	00	32,500	00
Queen Charlotte.....	109,710	00	600	00	38,000	00	1,400	00	12,000	00
Stickine.....	1,260	00			12,080	00			200	00
Stuart Lake.....	162,350	00	6,670	00	69,630	00	20,300	00	6,875	00
West Coast.....	114,000	00	4,175	00	107,500	00			1,385	00
Williams Lake.....	543,800	00	16,260	00	45,100	00	7,900	00	33,270	00
Total.....	15,374,812	75	317,534	50	1,367,860	00	393,560	00	296,838	00
MANITOBA.										
Birtle.....	401,889	00	1,550	00	20,852	00	1,925	00	19,178	00
Clandeboyne.....	211,509	00	775	00	28,850	00			2,476	00
Fisher River.....	918,280	00	2,070	00	54,275	00	3,850	00	9,710	00
Griswold.....	197,295	00	930	00	14,450	00	7,200	00	19,660	00
Manitowapah.....	203,938	00	1,182	00	25,810	00	5,250	00	11,600	00
Norway House.....	44,776	00	325	00	44,550	00			790	00
Pas.....	80,583	00	1,040	00	31,090	00	1,850	00	2,886	00
Portage la Prairie.....	201,842	00	3,300	00	6,500	00	1,800	00	7,700	00
Valley River Band.....	70,080	00	285	00	4,555	00	300	00	2,070	00
Total.....	2,330,192	00	11,457	00	230,932	00	22,175	00	76,070	00
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>										
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	45,575	00	2,120	00	23,025	00	24,200	00	3,945	00
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	8,618	00	150	00	8,200	00	10,700	00	1,400	00
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>										
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	5,950	00	105	00	20,185	00	14,400	00	310	00
Total.....	60,143	00	2,375	00	51,410	00	49,300	00	5,655	00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
120,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	3,105,955 00	12,800 00	3,000 00	15,800 00
204,430 00	2,500 00	7,500 00	5,657,395 00	3,815 00	12,100 00	15,915 00
55,330 20	2,703 00	4,280 00	1,308,651 00	6,010 00	4,680 00	10,690 00
33,301 00	3,571 00	3,056 00	488,833 00	2,364 00	2,975 00	5,339 00
17,725 00	3,300 00	2,535 00	301,145 00	10 00	1,100 00	1,110 00
140,700 00	825 00	1,610 00	1,194,439 00	8,447 00	1,530 00	9,977 00
51,332 00	3,962 75	6,629 00	677,678 75	406 00	680 00	1,086 00
26,730 00	450 00	1,800 00	1,199,176 00	6,500 00	7,300 00	13,800 00
28,630 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	286,095 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
678,228 20	25,311 75	57,410 00	14,219,367 75	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	6,600 00	5,750 00	12,350 00
14,980 00	47,800 00	31,100 00	585,655 50	1,700 00	3,300 00	5,000 00
43,460 00	26,640 00	41,050 00	2,186,155 00	3,600 00	2,350 00	5,950 00
1,077,190 00	12,765 00	12,525 00	5,152,517 25	15,967 00	12,750 00	28,717 00
94,551 00	5,016 00	5,735 00	389,316 00	625 00	600 00	1,225 00
1,250 00	38,400 00	63,700 00	445,031 00	.....	2,300 00	2,300 00
53,679 00	5,790 00	22,430 00	871,470 50	5,931 00	3,055 00	8,986 00
4,750 00	77,488 00	33,100 00	3,544,408 00	16,275 00	15,200 00	31,475 00
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	2,167,496 00	15,000 00	13,100 00	28,100 00
195,500 00	5,100 00	11,450 00	2,799,250 00	3,150 00	6,400 00	9,550 00
5,000 00	7,000 00	12,000 00	185,710 00	800 00	5,000 00	5,800 00
4,000 00	11,275 00	10,200 00	39,015 00	.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
26,060 00	23,010 00	15,920 00	330,815 00	1,115 00	38,405 00	39,520 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,233 00	700 00	1,725 00	2,425 00
99,150 00	8,950 00	6,950 00	761,380 00	275,088 50	82,591 00	357,679 50
1,710,151 00	418,281 00	392,510 00	20,271,547 25	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
46,507 40	4,292 50	3,525 00	499,718 90	886 00	2,095 00	2,981 00
16,895 25	5,339 50	9,040 00	274,884 75	50 00	825 00	575 00
24,845 00	16,863 00	23,200 00	1,053,093 00	.....	5,245 00	5,245 00
24,000 00	1,750 60	3,455 00	268,740 60	1,530 00	1,450 00	2,980 00
78,395 00	14,200 00	12,200 00	352,575 00	1,200 00	1,110 00	2,310 00
1,765 00	93,780 00	18,500 00	204,486 00	49 00	5,200 00	5,249 00
8,169 00	13,150 00	6,590 00	145,358 00	45 00	3,850 00	3,895 00
10,100 00	1,350 00	3,600 00	236,192 00	960 00	1,100 00	2,060 00
6,978 00	475 00	1,700 00	86,443 00	155 00	325 00	480 00
217,654 65	151,201 60	81,810 00	3,121,491 25	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
3,540 00	5,050 00	16,100 00	123,555 00	100 00	600 00	700 00
1,700 00	485 00	3,000 00	34,253 00	40 00	2,800 00	2,840 00
989 00	1,896 00	3,561 00	47,396 00	70 00	1,500 00	1,570 00
6,229 00	7,431 00	22,661 00	205,204 00	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00

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TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County.....	1,000 00	40 00	1,200 00		75 00
Antigonish and Guysborough..	8,700 00	485 00	1,120 00	3,500 00	35 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	12,000 00	875 00	12,500 00	6,575 00	5,000 00
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	15,000 00		7,500 00		
Colchester.....	1,800 00	40 00	1,200 00	250 00	150 00
Cumberland.....	250 00	100 00		50 00	100 00
Digby.....	1,675 00	50 00	1,700 00	1,500 00	30 00
Halifax.....	850 00	265 00	1,005 00		376 00
Hants.....	10,510 00	500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,900 00
Inverness.....	9,600 00	910 00	7,800 00	2,930 00	928 00
Kings.....	4,000 00	100 00	1,000 00		200 00
Lunenburg.....	4,000 00	320 00	7,855 00	600 00	813 00
Pictou.....	2,300 00	200 00	5,200 00	5,000 00	200 00
Queens.....	1,100 00		2,310 00		200 00
Richmond.....	6,500 00	260 00	2,800 00	9,000 00	650 00
Shelburne.....		500 00	1,350 00		40 00
Victoria.....	2,500 00	300 00	450 00	1,500 00	400 00
Windsor.....	300 00		800 00		
Yarmouth.....					
Total.....	82,085 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick.....	59,315 28	4,880 00	18,500 00	3,675 00	3,119 00
Cape Croker.....	120,500 00	2,500 00	48,000 00	30,600 00	6,950 00
Caradoc.....	162,281 60	18,233 00	91,716 00	27,150 00	18,165 00
Chapleau.....	18,600 00		10,300 00		
Christian Island.....	29,400 00	800 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00
Fort Frances.....	236,584 00	1,815 00	19,100 00	2,450 00	1,713 00
Golden Lake.....	4,329 00	500 00	2,725 00	3,100 00	580 00
Gore Bay.....	61,500 00	8,435 00	22,775 00	15,700 00	12,047 00
Kenora.....	128,916 00	442 50	5,550 00	3,390 00	1,203 00
Lake Simcoe.....	32,150 00	800 00	6,275 00	1,800 00	1,540 00
Manitowaning.....	175,903 00	7,230 00	51,000 00	21,950 00	28,475 00
Moravian.....	95,000 00	5,800 00	27,600 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Mud Lake.....	50,000 00	900 00	30,200 00	5,700 00	2,700 00
New Credit.....	197,500 00	8,000 00	40,800 00	8,650 00	9,050 00
Parry Sound.....	40,850 00	8,150 00	32,440 00	20,625 00	5,450 00
Port Arthur.....		861 00	42,710 00		
Rema.....	50,000 00	3,000 00	15,250 00	13,200 00	1,250 00
Rice Lake.....	55,800 00	1,300 00	16,850 00	2,800 00	2,560 00
Sarnia.....	505,500 00	5,215 00	58,500 00	9,100 00	9,365 00
Saugeen.....	64,320 00	1,500 00	9,500 00	18,500 00	4,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie.....	56,987 50	2,275 00	27,000 00	22,800 00	7,100 00
Savanne.....	101,267 00	162 00	6,135 00		1,223 40
Scugog.....	68,000 00	1,798 00	2,000 00	500 00	580 00
Six Nations.....	1,092,400 00	436,960 00	606,245 00	50,000 00	215,192 00
Sturgeon Falls.....	241,680 00	1,975 00	25,200 00	11,000 00	2,950 00
Thessalon.....	133,468 00	8,800 00	12,250 00	9,600 00	740 00
Tyendinaga.....	645,300 00	134,825 00	87,555 00	39,300 00	42,754 00
Walpole Island.....	49,026 50	4,541 00	28,922 00		7,833 00
Total.....	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
255 00	25 00	130 00	2,725 00			
210 00	225 00	160 00	14,435 00			
4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	44,250 00	350 00	2,000 00	2,350 00
		1,250 00	23,750 00			
250 00	100 00	300 00	4,590 00	20 00	100 00	120 00
			500 00			
42 00	265 00	625 00	5,887 00	40 00		40 00
875 00	855 00	1,060 00	5,286 00			
900 00	700 00	2,000 00	23,010 00	50 00	100 00	150 00
1,020 00	385 00	980 00	24,553 00	60 00	1,205 00	1,265 00
700 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	8,000 00	100 00	100 00	200 00
1,636 00	340 00	1,550 00	17,114 00	165 00		165 00
300 00	600 00	600 00	14,400 00		230 00	230 00
390 00		300 00	4,300 00	120 00	50 00	170 00
875 00	1,650 00	625 00	21,860 00	60 00	700 00	760 00
	650 00	500 00	3,040 00	25 00	125 00	150 00
2,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	11,350 00	180 00	1,580 00	1,760 00
	100 00	100 00	1,300 00		200 00	200 00
13,453 00	12,395 00	13,380 00	230,350 00	1,170 00	6,390 00	7,560 00
4,069 00	1,432 00	8,368 00	103,358 28		1,200 00	1,200 00
19,330 00		19,000 00	246,880 00	420 00	1,060 00	1,480 00
45,055 50	1,320 20	27,751 50	391,672 70	410 00	515 00	925 00
		3,410 00	32,310 00			
4,200 00	1,200 00	2,650 00	50,250 00	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
5,940 00	7,825 00	8,350 00	283,777 00		2,900 00	2,900 00
1,000 00	255 00	2,000 00	14,489 00		100 00	100 00
16,175 00	2,887 15	17,050 00	156,569 15	315 00	631 00	946 00
4,451 00	14,819 70	16,233 00	175,005 20	6 00	110 00	116 00
4,320 00	945 00	1,900 00	49,730 00		75 00	75 00
61,590 00	7,990 00	30,000 00	384,138 00	1,855 00	2,825 00	4,680 00
7,000 00	300 00	5,000 00	149,700 00			
4,841 00	2,100 00	7,550 00	103,991 00		400 00	400 00
13,580 00	300 00	10,000 00	287,880 00	650 00	850 00	1,500 00
9,776 00	4,595 00	14,900 00	136,786 00		2,850 00	2,850 00
3,785 00	14,062 00	6,210 00	67,628 00			
2,230 00	1,670 00	7,200 00	93,800 00	40 00	500 00	540 00
4,025 00	520 00	2,750 00	86,605 00		600 00	600 00
16,034 00	677 00	11,470 00	615,861 00		1,000 00	1,000 00
8,000 00	1,000 00	5,600 00	112,420 00	100 00	500 00	600 00
11,000 00	9,500 00	14,000 00	150,662 50			
1,275 00	4,811 00	12,887 00	127,760 40	34 00	775 00	809 00
1,479 00	406 00	1,430 00	76,193 00			
198,651 00	2,700 00	50,800 00	2,652,948 00	4,100 00	19,500 00	23,600 00
11,500 00	10,600 00	24,000 00	328,905 00		6,600 00	6,600 00
8,481 50	8,433 00	7,906 00	189,678 50	1,000 00		1,000 00
84,347 00	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00	50 00	4,250 00	4,300 00
17,210 00		6,707 60	114,240 10			
569,345 00	102,993 05	380,923 10	8,275,763 83	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,744 00		30 00	30 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.					
Becancour.....	4,000 00	120 00	1,520 00		444 00
Bersimis.....	36,000 00	445 00	17,300 00	3,000 00	195 00
Cacouna.....			2,605 00		
Caughnawaga.....	738,420 00	7,860 00	372,380 00	60,000 00	28,790 00
Lake St. John.....	28,350 00	4,205 00	18,133 00	5,935 00	4,800 00
Lorette.....	22,000 00	350 00	35,000 00	25,000 00	1,700 00
Maniwaki.....	15,875 00	1,480 00	9,555 00	2,043 00	3,416 00
Maria.....	22,500 00	500 00	1,050 00	5,000 00	1,040 00
Mingan.....			4,000 00	1,000 00	
Oka.....		7,600 00	76,000 00	6,000 00	12,600 00
Pierreville.....	23,390 00	955 00	49,170 00		490 00
Restigouche.....	170,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00		13,000 00
Seven Islands.....	500 00		4,200 00	1,900 00	
St. Regis.....		1,350 00	66,500 00	15,000 00	11,000 00
Timiskaming.....	22,425 00	725 00	8,350 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Total.....	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine.....	397,536 00	997 00	13,895 00	7,630 00	10,736 00
Battleford.....	1,443,584 00	17,475 00	29,850 00	450 00	33,625 00
Carlton.....	750,201 00	9,615 00	30,570 00	25,200 00	40,023 50
Crooked Lake.....	799,462 00	13,050 00	18,415 00	2,051 02	23,834 50
Duck Lake.....	1,532,324 00	8,081 00	33,680 00	9,500 00	28,675 00
Moose Mountain.....	206,000 00	400 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	7,000 00
Onion Lake.....	1,778,800 00	17,540 00	30,925 00		16,295 00
Pelly.....	256,352 00	1,550 00	13,100 00	1,655 00	19,470 00
Qu'Appelle.....	959,104 00	4,049 00	18,470 00	3,200 00	30,082 00
Touchwood Hills.....	1,101,106 00	8,764 00	24,244 00	2,050 00	35,056 00
Isle à la Crose.....		565 00	17,885 00		410 00
File Hills Agency.....	681,387 00	6,775 00	27,210 00	3,500 00	25,750 00
File Hills Colony.....	340,310 00	300 00	19,020 00	3,200 00	10,900 00
Moose Woods.....	55,200 00	260 00	300 00	1,200 00	3,785 00
Total.....	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,130 00		170 00	7,384 00			
1,200 00	4,650 00	6,100 00	68,890 00	165 00		165 00
			2,605 00			
57,975 00	1,600 00	58,000 00	1,325,025 00	800 00	11,115 00	11,915 00
6,630 00	21,170 00	8,700 00	97,923 00	960 00	1,600 00	2,560 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	96,050 00			
3,372 00	3,203 00	3,445 00	42,389 00	453 00	320 00	773 00
925 00	300 00	2,000 00	31,315 00	25 00	100 00	125 00
	5,000 00	4,000 00	14,000 00			
33,000 00			135,200 00		2,600 00	2,600 00
2,838 00	808 00	14,605 00	92,256 00		100 00	100 00
8,000 00	15,000 00	13,000 00	276,000 00			
	59,400 00	15,000 00	81,000 00			
35,000 00	665 00	13,500 00	143,015 00			
2,800 00	1,025 00	3,700 00	42,050 00	1,050 00	700 00	1,750 00
153,870 00	113,821 00	152,220 00	2,455,102 00	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
24,305 00	2,925 00	3,475 00	461,499 00	2,000 00	1,850 00	3,850 00
89,500 00	8,175 00	15,675 00	1,638,334 00	895 00	3,600 00	4,495 00
132,061 50	8,695 50	12,905 00	1,009,271 50	4,326 00	3,085 00	7,411 00
34,154 50	2,435 45	7,200 00	900,602 47	1,692 00	1,255 00	2,947 00
70,600 00	5,890 00	16,760 00	1,705,510 00	1,659 00	2,370 00	4,029 00
20,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	247,400 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
91,084 00	7,377 00	6,200 00	1,948,221 00	288 00	7,100 00	7,388 00
35,350 00	2,095 00	8,200 00	337,772 00	730 00	1,275 00	2,005 00
63,919 00	3,088 00	7,400 00	1,089,302 00	1,137 00	960 00	2,097 00
89,917 00	7,005 50	12,200 00	1,280,342 50	5,030 00	2,060 00	2,090 00
22,800 00	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00			
47,670 00	1,375 00	9,080 00	802,747 00	1,165 00	1,550 00	2,715 00
16,590 00	320 00	4,000 00	394,640 00	1,090 00	500 00	1,590 00
13,790 00		1,640 00	76,175 00		500 00	500 00
751,731 00	83,011 45	128,895 00	11,987,266 47	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00

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TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

RECAP

Province.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	12,802,272 00	54,264 00	244,760 00	150,328 00	206,794 00	678,228 20
Br. Columbia..	15,374,812 75	317,534 50	1,367,860 00	393,560 00	296,838 00	1,710,151 00
Manitoba.....	2,330,192 00	11,457 00	230,932 00	22,175 00	76,070 00	217,654 65
New Brunswick	60,143 00	2,375 00	51,410 00	49,300 00	5,655 00	6,229 00
Nova Scotia....	82,085 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00	13,453 00
Ontario.....	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40	569,345 00
P. E. Island....	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00	1,470 00
Quebec.....	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00	153,870 00
Saskatchewan..	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00	751,731 00
Total.....	46,530,822 53	1,190,714 00	4,309,777 00	1,172,372 02	1,354,715 40	4,102,131 85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	*Indian Trust Fund.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25,311 75	57,410 00	575,950 04	14,795,317 99	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
418,281 00	392,510 00	518,566 27	20,790,113 52	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
151,201 60	81,810 00	422,145 90	3,543,637 15	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
7,431 00	22,661 00	39,398 11	244,602 11	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00
12,395 00	13,380 00	5,334 18	235,684 18	1,170 00	3,390 00	7,560 00
102,993 05	380,923 10	5,229,248 71	13,505,012 54	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
2,050 00	3,000 00	.....	43,744 00	.....	30 00	30 00
113,821 00	152,220 00	234,976 01	2,690,078 01	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
83,011 45	128,895 00	627,409 98	12,614,676 45	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00
916,495 85	1,232,809 10	7,653,029 20	68,462,865 95	426,203 50	354,442 00	780,645 50

* Details of the Indian Trust Fund will be found in Part H. of the annual report of the Auditor General for 1913-14.

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....	42,000.00	12,100.00	15,000.00		150.00	600.00	28,000.00	4,114.03	101,964.03
Blood.....	24,132.30	21,318.88	1,345.93	5,250.00			3,500.00	6,255.42	66,802.53
Edmonton.....	33,026.60	8,036.72	7,060.60		975.00	7,795.00	5,415.00	13,869.44	76,178.36
Hobbema.....	15,834.00	2,450.00	5,924.00	5,368.00	1,450.00	8,975.00	2,244.00	4,553.72	46,798.72
Lesser Slave Lake.....	8,498.50	1,691.00	460.00		2,450.00	3,500.00	250.00	24,976.00	41,825.50
Peigan.....	9,736.00	6,366.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			4,000.00	2,858.78	26,960.78
Saddle Lake.....	11,847.00	7,445.00	2,895.00		695.00	15,483.00	3,910.00	4,260.00	46,535.00
Sarcee.....	4,580.00	3,826.45	3,352.00			350.00	7,131.00	991.67	20,231.12
Stony.....	3,750.00	3,909.73	8,300.90	1,533.00		8,532.50	28,176.70	4,606.45	58,809.28
Total.....	153,404.40	67,143.78	46,337.83	14,151.00	5,720.00	45,235.50	87,626.70	66,485.51	486,104.72
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	63,700.00	1,400.00	52,300.00		9,800.00	14,600.00	33,800.00	120.06	175,720.06
Bella Coola.....	3,400.00	475.00	10,200.00		53,300.00	9,800.00	19,300.00	28.40	96,503.40
Cowichan.....	21,935.00	1,000.00	29,400.00		28,150.00	590.00	2,000.00	630.51	83,644.54
Kamloops.....	194,483.60			2,000.00				875.73	197,359.33
Kootenay.....	34,050.00	9,700.00	18,600.00		1,550.00	5,550.00	3,550.00	10.13	73,010.13
Kwawkwalth.....			21,525.00	120.00	101,000.00	2,400.00	10,150.00		135,195.00
Lytton.....	131,377.00	25,372.00	265,315.00		10,681.00	8,669.00		718.69	442,133.69
Nass.....	26,950.00	1,050.00	25,050.00	200.00	30,200.00	20,400.00	21,250.00	1,447.28	126,547.28
New Westminster.....	36,175.00	5,550.00	64,250.00		57,730.00	30,180.00	55,680.00	752.79	250,317.79
Okanagan.....	91,000.00	16,000.00	3,700.00		1,200.00	5,800.00		175.53	117,875.53
Queen Charlotte.....	1,000.00	1,100.00	15,000.00		22,000.00	900.00	6,000.00	67.50	46,067.50
Stickine.....					250.00	12,175.00	15,700.00		28,125.00
Stuart Lake.....	25,217.00	5,025.00	13,370.00	1,232.25	10,630.00	19,000.00	4,945.00	2,056.72	81,475.98
West Coast.....	242.00	340.00	7,600.00	2,600.00	49,600.00	3,425.00	1,100.00	8.81	64,915.85
Williams Lake.....	43,355.00	5,240.00	10,100.00		1,725.00	10,225.00	12,650.00	.50	83,295.50
Total.....	672,884.60	72,252.00	536,410.00	6,152.25	377,816.00	143,714.00	186,125.00	6,892.78	2,002,246.63

MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	25,018.50	1,715.00	9,366.00	.....	499.00	8,299.00	995.00	3,146.33	49,038.83
Clandeboye.....	4,340.50	.....	6,200.00	45.00	900.00	13,480.00	.....	21,742.97	40,708.47
Fisher River.....	11,242.00	2,400.00	20,250.00	.....	23,500.00	62,000.00	23,100.00	11,824.86	154,316.86
Griswold.....	24,451.40	200.00	3,500.00	.....	350.00	2,550.00	2,400.00	1.25	33,452.65
Manitowapah.....	32,676.20	3,910.00	14,575.00	.....	28,598.00	9,824.00	2,930.00	8,249.56	100,762.76
Norway House.....	2,946.00	.....	52,500.00	.....	22,500.00	333,500.00	12,000.00	16,310.00	439,756.00
Pas.....	5,244.00	1,300.00	8,400.00	200.00	.....	24,700.00	.....	7,641.85	47,535.85
Portage la Prairie.....	12,092.20	500.00	14,500.00	.....	.....	3,900.00	1,600.00	11,261.71	43,853.91
Valley River Band.....	1,850.00	145.00	278.00	.....	25.00	1,390.00	2,035.00	43.14	5,766.14
Total.....	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	245.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.47
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	4,135.00	.....	26,300.00	75.00	9,365.00	300.00	9,650.00	259.61	50,084.61
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	2,334.60	300.00	9,500.00	22.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	683.94	15,840.54
<i>Southwestern Division..</i>									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	699.80	.....	17,525.00	.....	200.00	1,140.00	1,486.00	28.34	21,079.14
Total.....	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	1,440.00	14,136.00	971.89	87,004.29
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	120.00	.....	1,200.00	30.00	100.00	50.00	800.00	4.55	2,304.55
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	240.00	20.00	4,360.00	.....	120.00	230.00	4,360.00	10.81	9,390.81
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	4,125.00	500.00	12,500.00	.....	100.00	150.00	1,000.00	.....	18,375.00
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	7.07	10,007.07
Colchester.....	125.00	45.00	3,400.00	.....	.....	500.00	1,400.00	.....	5,470.00
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	2,050.00	.....	.....	125.00	.....	18.77	2,193.77
Digby.....	325.00	.....	2,200.00	.....	25.00	350.00	900.00	.....	3,800.00
Halifax.....	1,100.00	920.00	6,025.00	.....	100.00	3,800.00	10,500.00	19.63	22,464.63
Hants.....	900.00	400.00	500.00	.....	50.00	1,000.00	2,010.00	.....	4,860.00
Inverness.....	3,100.00	20.00	4,600.00	.....	250.00	190.00	1,600.00	.....	9,760.00
Kings.....	250.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	200.00	200.00	500.00	.....	3,150.00
Lunenburg.....	2,239.00	1,075.00	3,625.00	.....	300.00	100.00	525.00	.61	7,864.61
Pictou.....	700.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	1,000.00	200.00	7,000.00	.....	12,900.00

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Continued.

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Queens.....	1,000.00	200.00	1,500.00	100.00	250.00	250.00	400.00	53.87	3,753.87
Richmond.....	1,400.00	160.00	2,900.00		940.00	174.45	475.00		6,049.45
Shelburne.....	50.00		1,300.00		250.00	400.00	250.00		2,250.00
Victoria.....	2,000.00	188.00	2,400.00	100.00	160.00	250.00	100.00	4.60	5,202.60
Windsor.....									
Yarmouth.....			75.00						75.00
Total.....	17,674.00	3,528.00	54,635.00	230.00	3,845.00	8,019.45	41,820.00	119.91	129,871.36
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	4,173.00	837.00	8,060.00		250.00	2,713.00	2,952.00	6,378.07	25,363.07
Cape Croker.....	5,466.80	1,860.00	1,540.00		1,100.00	40.00	130.00	15,571.31	25,708.12
Caradoc.....	40,310.85	3,440.50	83,052.50	5,388.42	118.00	1,716.00	15,740.50	3,557.83	153,324.60
Chapleau.....						9,800.00		12,240.00	22,040.00
Christian Island.....	1,450.00	130.00	1,250.00		350.00	300.00	1,500.00	2,467.90	7,437.90
Fort Frances.....	3,645.00	250.00	25,800.00		34,800.00	25,300.00	10,050.00		99,845.00
Golden Lake.....	325.00		1,000.00	60.00	100.00	1,000.00	300.00	3.68	2,788.68
Gore Bay.....	12,741.00	1,816.10	25,955.00		466.09	312.35	10,842.00	5,320.37	57,452.91
Kenora.....	8,252.65	925.00	28,731.25	150.00	19,636.60	31,575.95	10,913.50		100,184.95
Lake Simcoe.....	2,005.00	300.00	2,535.00	231.00		180.00	1,200.00	1,178.93	7,629.93
Manitowaning.....	41,644.00	2,300.00	20,300.00		2,725.00	3,550.00	19,250.00	12,237.87	102,606.87
Moravian.....	9,311.55	200.00	11,000.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	380.00	4,618.31	25,709.87
Mud Lake.....	4,302.50	704.00	10,460.00	30.00	775.00	5,450.00	3,368.50	1,710.05	26,800.05
New Credit.....	17,545.20	2,000.00	15,000.00	4,011.75		250.00	4,000.00	5,685.72	48,492.67
Parry Sound.....	5,935.00		10,600.00		500.00	950.00	2,158.00	5,572.93	25,715.93
Port Arthur.....								9,613.35	9,613.35
Rama.....	2,000.00	100.00	12,000.00	300.00	500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,507.66	21,907.66
Rice Lake.....	5,347.00	1,058.00	4,175.00	489.00	352.00	1,128.00	250.00	1,183.02	13,980.02
Sarnia.....	35,775.00	957.00	13,225.00	2,125.00	240.00	354.00	22,060.00	8,477.36	83,213.36
Saugeen.....	4,500.00	300.00	14,000.00	48.00	800.00	500.00	1,500.00	12,483.76	34,131.76

Sault Ste. Marie.....	6,700.00	1,700.00	19,500.00	1,400.00	6,600.00	1,150.00	9,650.00	9,559.26	66,609.26
Savanne.....	4,259.70	160.00	30,179.00		29,679.00	52,225.00	7,657.00		124,159.70
Seugog.....	782.00	478.20	729.00	80.00	46.00	360.00	1,257.90	509.46	4,242.56
Six Nations.....	190,310.00		115,840.00	4,541.00				44,245.66	354,936.66
Sturgeon Falls.....	2,900.00	400.00	23,600.00			16,000.00	7,500.00	29,878.39	80,278.39
Thessalon.....	4,721.00		28,750.00		2,765.00	2,415.00	2,475.00	4,210.67	45,336.67
Tyendinaga.....	52,827.40	3,000.00	48,700.00	5,000.00	1,300.00	325.00	750.00	5,623.32	117,525.72
Walpole Island.....	7,958.15	2,885.00	25,382.75	259.00	1,800.00		668.00	1,450.00	42,915.89
Total.....	474,887.80	26,398.80	581,364.50	24,313.17	105,092.69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	950.00				2,225.00	75.00	3,000.00		6,250.00
QUEBEC.									
Becancour.....	264.00	20.00		844.80				214.74	1,343.54
Bersimis.....	425.00	200.00	2,000.00		500.00	43,200.00	810.00	140.46	47,275.46
Cacouna.....			2,460.00	230.80	220.00	660.00	1,645.00	252.48	5,468.28
Caughnawaga.....	28,327.00	2,700.00	65,000.00	5,043.44			5,000.00	715.42	106,785.86
Lake St. John.....	8,000.00	700.00	6,000.00		400.00	45,000.00	1,200.00	236.17	61,536.17
Lorette.....			19,000.00			1,800.00	20,000.00	443.83	41,243.83
Muniwaki.....	4,701.00	270.00	14,973.00	83.00	265.00	8,693.00	1,463.00	1,457.49	31,905.49
Maria.....	910.00	115.00	3,450.00		300.00	600.00	1,724.00		7,099.00
Mingan.....					60.00	7,000.00			7,060.00
Oka.....	5,500.00	10,000.00	15,500.00		150.00	50.00		207.57	31,407.57
Pierreville.....	785.00		12,755.00	489.50		675.00	19,860.00	186.60	34,751.10
Restigouche.....	9,250.00	750.00	25,000.00	300.00	380.00	450.00	8,500.00	19.80	44,649.80
Seven Islands.....						4,000.00			4,000.00
St. Regis.....	60,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00		1,300.00	1,150.00	11,500.00	2,500.84	156,450.84
Timiskaming.....	3,950.00	300.00	8,000.00		300.00	2,500.00	300.00	1,874.13	17,224.13
Total.....	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.54	3,875.00	115,778.00	72,002.00	8,249.53	598,201.07
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....	11,846.00	2,822.00	2,055.00			4,300.00	7,806.00	1,643.34	30,472.34
Battleford.....	19,279.10	7,547.48	6,789.50		1,076.00	7,804.00	7,864.00	5,576.37	55,936.45
Carlton.....	26,554.30	17,150.00	16,248.50		2,300.00	23,729.50	10,165.25	6,913.51	158,997.51
Crooked Lake.....	18,474.95	3,758.00	3,550.00		955.00	1,650.00	8,740.00	6,334.92	43,462.87
Duck Lake.....	26,387.00	8,313.00	4,880.00		947.00	20,359.00	6,483.00	6,924.22	117,756.09
Moose Mountain.....	12,292.00	3,500.00	1,500.00		600.00	4,400.00	4,000.00	2,410.12	146,458.21
Onion Lake.....	16,045.00	18,172.48	10,760.02		7,546.00	41,686.50	5,578.40	5,175.55	104,963.95
Pelly.....	14,476.00	2,535.00	2,335.00		180.00	3,575.00	1,750.00	5,170.79	30,021.79
Qu'Appelle.....	44,292.00	9,090.00	8,700.00		4,100.00	5,200.00	10,000.00	5,986.77	117,390.56

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
SASKATCHEWAN— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Touchwood Hills.....	22,552.35	8,900.74	14,825.00	.....	4,300.00	62,200.00	4,300.00	3,984.78	121,062.87
Isle à la Crosse.....	3,670.00	.....	10,020.00	.....	52,000.00	65,520.00	7,315.00	10,249.00	148,774.00
File Hills Agency.....	39,968.00	5,745.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	1,450.00	540.00	1,545.00	52,848.00
File Hills Colony.....	31,445.00	1,310.00	2,350.00	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	35,505.00
Moose Woods.....	200.00	3,937.00	900.00	.....	.....	100.00	50.00	.....	5,187.00
Total.....	237,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02	.....	74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	926,846.44

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	153,404.40	67,143.78	46,337.83	14,151.00	5,720.00	45,235.50	87,626.70	66,485.51	486,104.72
British Columbia.....	672,884.60	72,252.00	536,410.00	6,152.25	377,816.00	143,714.00	186,125.00	6,892.78	2,002,246.63
Manitoba.....	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	245.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.72
New Brunswick.....	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	1,440.00	14,136.00	971.89	87,004.29
Nova Scotia.....	17,674.00	3,528.00	54,635.00	230.00	3,845.00	8,019.45	41,820.00	119.91	129,871.36
Ontario.....	474,887.80	26,398.80	581,364.50	24,313.17	105,002.69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
Prince Edward Island.....	950.00				2,225.00	75.00	3,000.00		6,250.00
Quebec.....	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.54	3,875.00	115,778.00	72,002.00	8,249.53	598,201.07
Saskatchewan.....	287,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02		74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	921,659.44
Total.....	1,856,424.95	307,678.28	1,724,292.35	52,179.96	658,424.69	1,176,541.25	664,395.75	432,193.55	6,872,130.78

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

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 Edna F. Gough	" ..
¹ Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor...	Cumberland Co..	Miss Dora M. Quinn	" ..
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County..	Miss Gertrude McGirr.....	" ..
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria..	Miss Annie Macneil..	" ..
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester ..	Miss Jessie Scott...	" ..
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg ..	Miss E. B. Julien..	" ..
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Richmond ..	Ernest L. Macneil..	" ..
² Malagawatch.....		" ..	Frank Cabot.....	" ..
Whyecocomagh.....		" ..	John A. Gillis.....	" ..
Shubenacadie.....		" ..	Miss Mary A. Shortt	" ..
¹ Bishopville.....	at Bishopville....	Kings ..	Miss Mary C. Coldwell.....	" ..
Tufts Cove.....	at Tufts Cove....	Halifax ..	George F. Richardson.....	" ..
³ Afton.....	Afton.....	Antigonish ..	W. J. Rogers.....	" ..
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 Alice McLaughlin.....	" ..
¹ Beaumont, S.S. No. 15..	Fort Folly.....	" ..	Miss Bertha S. Leger.....	" ..
¹ Black Lands.....	Restigouche Co..	" ..	Miss Elizabeth Cook	" ..
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..				

¹White school attended by Indian children.²Open January 1, to May 31, only.³New school, first opened December 1, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

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.										
13	5	18	8	10	2	1	4	.....	1	Bear River.
9	10	19	12	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
15	10	25	12	17	7	.....	1	.....	.....	Sydney.
3	5	8	4	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	¹ Halfway River.
16	11	27	18	1	8	4	8	1	5	Indian Cove.
11	9	20	9	12	1	5	1	.....	1	Middle River.
5	6	11	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	Millbrook.
8	7	15	8	7	1	.....	3	1	3	New Germany.
20	15	35	14	14	10	6	1	4	.....	Salmon River.
8	4	12	4	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	² Malagawatch.
12	18	30	12	11	8	6	2	2	1	Whycocomagh.
3	12	15	8	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shubenacadie.
3	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	¹ Bishopville.
8	10	18	9	11	1	5	.....	.....	1	Tufts Cove.
24	15	39	28	38	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	² Afton.
158	141	299	157	159	47	30	36	14	13	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
14	26	40	15	24	5	7	3	1	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
26	7	33	17	12	4	11	3	3	.....	Burnt Church.
19	15	34	14	22	7	3	2	.....	.....	Big Cove.
3	1	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	¹ Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.
1	3	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Black Lands.
12	14	26	13	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eel River.
12	12	24	18	8	5	4	6	1	.....	Kingsclear.
13	12	25	9	14	9	1	.....	1	.....	Oromocto.
14	21	35	24	11	10	12	2	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
8	5	13	8	1	2	2	7	1	.....	Woodstock.
9	12	21	14	7	3	9	2	.....	.....	Edmundston.
20	20	40	25	12	12	7	6	3	.....	Tobique.
147	136	283	165	131	63	51	29	9	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys).....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Peter J. DeLisle (Prin.); Peter Williams (Asst.)..	Roman Catholic..
“ (Girls).....	“	“	Miss Mary E. Burke (Prin.); Miss Sadie Burke (Asst.).....	“ ..
“ (Bush).....	“	“	Mrs. A. Beauvais.....	“ ..
“ (St. Isidore)	“	“	Miss E. E. Gallagher.....	“ ..
“ (Mission)....	“	“	Miss McClatchie....	Methodist.....
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Sr. St. Francois Xavier.....	Roman Catholic..
¹ Escoumains.....	at Escoumains....	“	Miss Isabelle Sheehy	“ ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Sr. M. Antoinette (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Raphael (Asst.)..	“ ..
¹ Kiskissink.....	at Kiskissink.....	“	Miss C. Martineau..	“ ..
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.); Sr. Mary of St. Joseph (Asst.).....	“ ..
St. Francis (Prot.).....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	Henry L. Masta.....	Church of England
“ (R.C.).....	“	“	Sr. Ste. Blainde.....	Roman Catholic..
St Regis (Island).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Miss Elizabeth Burke.....	Undenominational
“ (village).....	“	“	Miss Nellie Keon..	“ ..
Chenail.....	“	“	Mrs. Sarah Back...	“ ..
² Chetlain.....	“	“	Miss Marg. F. Gallagher.....	“ ..
Cornwall Island.....	“	“	Miss Katie Roundpoint.....	“ ..
Oka (County).....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss Mildred C. Lunan.....	Methodist.....
“ (village).....	“	“	Mrs. L. L. Smith...	“ ..
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Helen J. White.	Undenominational
Maniwaki.....	“	“	Miss Margaret McCaffrey.....	Roman Catholic..
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Miss Josephine Audet.....	“ ..
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Sr. Ste. Jeanne de Chantel (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Agathe (Asst.).....	“ ..
³ Long Point.....	at Long Point.....	Timiskaming.....	Miss Emily Wabie..	“ ..
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	“	Sister Monica.....	“ ..
¹ Hunters Point.....	at Hunters Point..	“	Violet McCracken...	“ ..
³ Wolf Lake.....	at Wolf Lake.....	“	Agnes Robinson....	“ ..
Fort George.....	at Fort George....	James Bay Dist't.	Rev. W. G. Walton..	Church of England
Ruperts House.....	at Ruperts House..	“	Rev. P. C. Howard..	“ ..
Total, Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹White school attended by Indian children.²New school, first opened December 3, 1913.³Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.										
144		144	80	86	26	19	13			Caughnawaga (Boys).
16	121	121	77	70	24	10	10	7		" (Girls).
16	18	34	23	7	12	6	7	2		" (Bush).
11	16	32	21	17	8	7				" (St. Isidore).
11	10	21	8	13	4	4				" (Mission).
27	30	57	39	25	17	15				Bersimis.
5	6	11	8	7	3	1				¹ Escoumains.
45	43	88	62	21	20	19	12	10	6	Pointe Bleue.
2	5	7	5	2	3	2				¹ Kiskissink.
24	56	80	48	26	24	15	10	5		Restigouche.
6	7	13	10	1	3	5	4			St. Francis (Prot.)
34	36	70	56	25	22	5	8	9	1	" (R.C.)
14	9	23	15	9	5	3	3	3		St. Regis (Island).
30	27	57	41	31	6	14	6			" (Village).
35	29	64	20	36	15	10	3			Chenail.
17	20	37	23	27	2	8				² Chetlain.
27	18	45	28	30	10	3	2			Cornwall Island.
10	12	22	10	14	4	2	2			Oka (County).
12	7	19	9	2	9	2	3	3		" (Village).
5	14	19	9	7	7	3	2			Congo Bridge.
6	14	20	10	8	6	5	1			Maniwaki.
12	16	28	18	6	4	6	6	3	3	Maria.
37	40	77	56	36	10	20	11			Lorette.
8	14	22	12	22						³ Long Point.
11	17	28	19	7	4	7	3	7		Timiskaming.
5	12	17	14	3	4	1	4			¹ Hunters Point.
10	14	24	24	5	2	3	3	4	7	³ Wolf Lake.
40	36	76	50	76						Fort George.
13	14	27	14	15	12					Ruperts House.
622	661	1,283	809	639	266	195	113	53	17	Total, Quebec.

SCHOOL

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..	Udenominational
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. Vening	Udenominational
¹ Biscotasing S.S. No. 1..	At Biscotasing ..	Chapleau.....	Miss Loretto J. Coughlan.....	".....
Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids..	Fort Frances.....	Robert R. Gill.....	Church of England
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island..	Georgina Island..	George Cork.....	Methodist.....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic..
Sheshegwaning (R.C.)....	Sheshegwaning....	Gore Bay.....	Miss Elizabeth Leusch.....	".....
² Sheshegwaning (Prot.)....	".....	".....	William C. Dunn....	Church of England
West Bay.....	West Bay.....	".....	Miss Clotilda Laferriere.....	Roman Catholic..
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning ..	Miss Annette Hayward.....	Church of England
South Bay.....	South Bay.....	".....	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic..
Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	".....	Mrs. Seymour Fairbanks.....	Church of England
³ Buzwah.....	Buzwah.....	".....	Miss Lila Dodd.....	Roman Catholic..
Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake..	".....	Mrs. Joseph Jalbert, jr.....	" " "
⁴ Wikwemikong.....	Manitoulin Island.	".....	Miss Adele Duhamel	" " "
Wikwemikongsing.....	Wikwemikongsing	".....	Miss Inez E. Mercier.	" " "
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	A. Beith Gardiner..	Udenominational
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	G. C. Monture.....	".....
Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss Leona Lutz...	Methodist.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	".....	Joseph Partridge...	Udenominational
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Miss Frances E. Munt.....	".....
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	".....	Miss Carolyn H. Tutt.....	".....
⁵ Skene.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Miss Mary L. De-caire.....	".....
Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Christian Island..	James Oliver, M.A..	Methodist.....
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	Fort William.....	Miss C. Harrison...	Roman Catholic..
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William.....	".....	Miss Rose Chaput..	" " "
Mountain Village.....	".....	".....	Miss Margaret O'Brien.....	" " "
⁵ Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Miss Isabella Pel-tier.....	" " "
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist.....
¹ Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	Miss Mena E. Throop	Udenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong)....	Mud Lake.....	".....	H. C. Buffam.....	".....
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Mrs. Angus George..	".....
Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	".....	Miss Agnes A. Weaver.....	".....
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	".....	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist.....

¹White school, attended by Indian children. ²New school, first opened October 1, 1913. ³This school re-opened Sept. 2, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1904. ⁴This school replaces the former boys' and girls day schools at this point, which were closed Sept. 30, 1913. ⁵Closed since June, 30, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
20	20	40	18	12	12	5	8	3	Alnwick.	
21	15	36	23	12	10	5	3	6	Cape Croker.	
16	11	27	18	19		4	4		Port Elgin.	
8	8	16	9	6	5	1	3	1	Sidney Bay.	
16	19	35	13	17	3	11	4		Back Settlement.	
7	20	27	12	15	3	4	4	1	Bear Creek.	
22	26	48	17	36	6	4	2		Oneida No. 2.	
21	18	39	18	30	4		5		Oneida No. 3.	
14	15	29	12	10	7	8	4		River Settlement.	
3	2	5	3	2	2	1			¹ Biscotasing S.S. No. 1.	
9	3	12	4	12					Manitou Rapids.	
16	7	23	14	7	6	8		2	Georgina Island.	
12	18	30	16	11	3	11	5		Golden Lake.	
8	10	18	13	7		5	6		Sheshegwaning (R.C.)	
11	8	19	17	13		5	1		² Sheshegwaning (Prot.)	
24	22	46	15	31	7	6	2		West Bay	
8	12	20	7	15	4		1		Sheguiandah.	
12	15	27	18	13	3		8	3	South Bay.	
6	10	16	10	8	4	1	3		Sucker Creek.	
16	11	27	18	21	2	4			³ Buzwah.	
9	11	20	10	18	2				Whitefish Lake.	
29	24	53	23	30	9	8	6			
7	10	17	8	11	3	3				
36	23	59	29	28	15	11	4			
12	11	23	14	12	5	3	2	1	New Credit.	
9	16	25	9	14	3	3	3	2	Gibson.	
10	8	18	6	4	3	5	3	2	1 Henvey Inlet.	
14	16	30	8	17	3	5	5		Ryerson.	
11	16	27	14	20		2	5		Shawanaga.	
2	4	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	⁵ Skene.	
16	17	33	16	18	8	3		4	Christian Island.	
12	12	24	5	17	4		2	1	Lake Helen.	
11	5	16	6	6	5	1	2	2	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).	
13	22	35	22	19	6	6	4		Mountain Village.	
13	15	28	5	26	2				⁵ Pic River.	
23	28	51	25	28	8	12	3		Rama.	
8	12	20	15	4	3	5	1	7	¹ Hiawatha.	
18	19	37	22	25		8	3	1	Mud Lake (Chemong).	
16	8	24	15	16	3	5			Kettle Point.	
3	12	15	7	8	5	2			Stony Point.	
22	16	38	18	26	4	7	1		St. Clair.	

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—concluded.</i>				
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Saugeen.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	Mrs. B. Robb.....	"
¹ Batchawana.....	Batchawana.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	Miss M. F. Mercier..	Roman Catholic..
¹ Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	".....	Miss Ida May Ryan	"
" " (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Lucius F. Hardyman.....	Church of England
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Miss Annie Kehoe..	Roman Catholic..
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	".....	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
² Scugog S. S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island.....	Scugog.....	Miss Edith E. Bruce.....	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Elmer Jamieson.....	"
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	John Clark (Prin.); Miss Helen Van Valkenburg (Asst.)	"
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	Miss Esther J. Ross	"
" No. 4.....	".....	".....	S. A. Anderson.....	"
" No. 5.....	".....	".....	James D. Moses.....	"
" No. 6.....	".....	".....	John R. Lickers.....	"
" No. 7.....	".....	".....	Arnold C. Moses.....	"
" ³ No. 8.....	".....	".....	Leona Hatzan.....	"
" No. 9.....	".....	".....	Miss Rosa B. Russell.....	"
" No. 10.....	".....	".....	Miss J. L. Jamieson	"
" No. 11.....	".....	".....	Miss Edith M. Lee	"
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Miss J. McDermott..	Roman Catholic..
Nipissing.....	".....	".....	Miss Katie Tackney	"
² Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Sister St. Peter.....	"
⁴ Timagami.....	Bear Island.....	".....	Miss May G. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River..	Thessalon.....	Miss Lillian McGoev	Roman Catholic..
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss Rose Fagan.....	"
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	".....	Mrs. J. McKay.....	"
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	".....	T. H. Young.....	Church of England
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	".....	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic..
⁴ Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Miss M. McDonald..	"
Albany River (C.E.).....	At Fort Albany...	".....	Rev. J. T. Griffin...	Church of England
Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope.....	".....	Rev. E. Richards...	"
French Post.....	At Moose River...	".....	Fred. Marks.....	"
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort.....	".....	Miss Lucy J. Barker	"
Osnaburg.....	At Osnaburg.....	".....	S. N. Dixon.....	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	T. Irvine Brant.....	Undenominational
" (Western).....	".....	".....	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central).....	".....	".....	Miss F. Fletcher.....	"
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Alexander Leween..	"
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island...	Miss C. McPherson..	Church of England
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Joseph Sampson.....	Methodist.....
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Closed during September quarter, 1913. No teacher.² White school, attended by Indian children.³ New school, first opened April 14, 1913.⁴ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
16	20	36	26	21	7	2	2	4	.....	French Bay.
14	11	25	19	10	2	8	5	.....	.....	Saugeen.
23	19	42	34	11	7	14	5	5	.....	Scotch Settlement.
15	12	27	13	6	13	8	.....	.....	.....	¹ Batchawana.
39	26	65	22	43	7	9	6	.....	.....	² Garden River (R.C.).
23	11	34	22	21	11	2	.....	.....	.....	" (C.E.).
6	17	23	15	3	4	4	12	.....	.....	Goulais Bay.
5	11	16	10	2	8	2	.....	3	1	Michipicoten.
4	3	7	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Scugog, S. S. No. 3.
31	41	72	29	26	15	8	20	2	1	Six Nations, No. 1.
52	25	77	36	35	5	12	20	4	1	" No. 2.
30	36	66	29	36	11	11	6	2	.....	" No. 3.
16	17	33	17	10	4	7	7	5	.....	" No. 4.
14	15	29	17	7	5	10	8	.....	.....	" No. 5.
16	13	29	13	5	9	9	5	1	.....	" No. 6.
27	41	68	31	41	19	4	4	.....	.....	" No. 7.
15	15	30	15	18	4	6	2	.....	.....	" No. 8.
18	19	37	21	18	4	7	6	2	.....	" No. 9.
27	18	45	15	30	4	9	2	.....	.....	" No. 10.
24	16	40	19	17	8	8	5	2	.....	" No. 11.
15	14	29	13	12	8	9	.....	.....	.....	Garden Village.
4	8	12	4	.....	7	3	.....	2	.....	Nipissing.
25	24	49	26	23	11	11	2	2	.....	³ Mattawa.
22	13	35	25	28	3	4	.....	.....	.....	⁴ Timagami.
15	8	23	14	11	6	5	.....	1	.....	Mississagi River.
8	9	17	8	3	4	5	5	.....	.....	Sagamook.
14	7	21	11	8	9	4	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
4	7	11	6	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	Spanish River.
7	4	11	8	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	Thessalon.
27	23	50	25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁴ Abitibi.
43	39	82	31	73	.....	7	2	.....	.....	Albany River.
27	27	54	13	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Hope.
6	8	14	7	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	French Post.
17	13	30	11	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
10	17	27	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Osnaburg.
24	19	43	20	28	4	10	1	.....	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	10	25	9	9	4	3	5	4	.....	" (Western).
18	6	24	11	11	5	4	4	.....	.....	" (Central).
15	8	23	9	13	2	7	.....	1	.....	" (Mission).
17	16	33	17	22	3	7	1	.....	.....	Walpole Island, No. 1.
28	26	54	22	40	2	9	2	1	.....	" No. 2.
1,340	1,267	2,607	1,254	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	..... Total, Ontario.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River.....	Black River.....	Claudeboye.....		
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	"		
Fort Alexander (Upper).....	Fort Alexander.....	"		
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River.....	"	Rev. G. C. Smith..	"
¹ Patapun.....	St. Peters.....	"	Miss E. A. Fingland..	"
St. Peters (North).....	"	"	Peter Harper.....	"
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Fisher River.....	Mrs. J. H. Lowes.....	Methodist.....
Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	"	Miss Emily N. Royan.....	"
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	"	Chas. Morris.....	Church of England
Peguis (North).....	Peguis.....	"	Lionel Frances.....	"
" (South).....	"	"	Henry J. Frances.....	"
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	"	Miss E. Stedman.....	Methodist.....
² Oak River Sioux.....	Oak River.....	Griswold.....	Miss Rowena Steadmar Havard.....	Church of England
³ Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Manitowapah.....	Miss Nora Shannon..	Roman Catholic..
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	"	Rupert Bruce.....	Church of England
" (Lower).....	"	"	Colin Sanderson.....	"
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	"	L. E. Martel.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin.....	"	John E. Favell.....	Church of England
⁴ Little Saskatchewan.....	Little Saskatchewan.....	"	James Clare.....	"
⁵ 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 Bernadette Adam.....	Roman Catholic..
⁶ Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein River.....	Norway House.....	Joseph A. Everett.....	Methodist.....
Cross Lake (Prot.).....	Cross Lake.....	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham.....	"
" (R.C.).....	"	"	Eugene Gauthier.....	Roman Catholic..
Island Lake.....	Island Lake.....	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham.....	Methodist.....
Jack River.....	Jack River.....	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall..	Church of England
Norway House (R.C.).....	Norway House.....	"	Sister Marguerite Marie.....	Roman Catholic..
⁶ Little Grand Rapids.....	Little Grand Rapids.....	"	Alfred G. Johnson.....	Methodist.....
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House.....	"	John W. Niddrie.....	"
Nelson House.....	At Nelson House.....	"	W. E. W. Huffy, B. A..	"
Rossville.....	Norway House.....	"	Miss Anna M. De Wolf.....	"
York Factory.....	At York Factory.....	"	Rev. R. Farries.....	Church of England
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Joseph Chamberlain..	"
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin.....	"	Rev. S. C. Deacon.....	"
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	"	John A. Keddie.....	"
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	"	C. T. Mitchell.....	"
⁷ Pas.....	Pas.....	"	Miss Florence Nichols.....	"
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	"	J. G. Kennedy.....	"
Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountain.....	"	Louis Young.....	"
Lower Roseau River.....	Roseau River.....	Portage la Prairie..	Mrs. Jerome Martin..	Roman Catholic..
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids.....	"	Miss Rose Godon.....	Undenominational
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake.....	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce..	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				

¹ White school attended by Indian children. ² Re-opened May 19, 1913, having been closed since December, 1907. ³ Closed from June 30, 1913. ⁴ Open during March, 1914, only. ⁵ Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. ⁶ Open during the summer only. ⁷ Re-opened October 1, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
10	9	19	9	16	2	1				Black River.
11	15	26	6	12	6	7	1			Brokenhead.
16	8	24	15	14	7	3				Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	6	11	7	8	2	1				Hollowwater River.
25	12	37	18	24	4	9				¹ Patapun.
14	28	42	17	28	2	5	3	2	2	St. Peters (North).
18	15	33	10	28	2	3				Berens River.
34	37	71	33	54	10	7				Fisher River.
13	14	27	12	24	3					Grand Rapids.
27	22	49	18	34	7	6	2			Peguis (North).
24	14	38	16	19	9	7	3			" (South).
15	11	26	4	20	5	1				Poplar River.
11	10	21	13	21						² Oak River, Sioux.
6	6	12	8	6	4	2				³ Ebb and Flow Lake.
7	13	20	7	9	5	5	1			Fairford (Upper).
16	21	37	7	21	6	5	5			" (Lower).
7	7	14	7	12		2				Lake Manitoba.
11	22	33	12	24	6	2	1			Lake St. Martin.
10	18	28	23	17	7	4				⁴ Little Saskatchewan.
11	10	21	18	7	9	3	2			⁵ Pine Creek.
12	13	25	12	17	3	5				Shoal River.
10	5	15	9	6	3	6				Waterhen River.
19	21	40	12	34	6					⁶ Bloodvein River.
18	16	34	15	23	4	6	1			Cross Lake (Prot.).
12	7	19	4	13		6				" (R.C.).
6	8	14	7	13	1					Island Lake.
10	5	15	8	10	3	2				Jack River.
6	10	16	13	7	3	4	2			Norway House (R.C.).
20	25	45	18	31	14					⁶ Little Grand Rapids.
6	2	8	7	6	1	1				Oxford House.
.....	1	1	1	1						Nelson House.
6	13	19	11	15	4					Rossville.
21	27	48	30	35	10	3				York Factory.
18	9	27	10	21	3	2	1			Big Eddy.
16	15	31	13	20	11					Chemawawin.
7	16	23	4	16	3	4				Cumberland.
7	10	17	8	17						Moose Lake.
17	19	36	12	29	5	2				⁷ Pas.
16	8	24	10	14	7	3				Red Earth.
10	9	19	12	43	4	2				Shoal Lake.
7	12	19	9	17	2					Lower Roseau River.
9	5	14	2	7	2	5				Roseau Rapids.
9	6	15	7	9	3	1	2			Swan Lake.
553	560	1,113	494	772	188	125	24	2	2	..... Total, Manitoba.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Miss Gertrude Lawrence.....	Presbyterian.....
Little Pines.....	Little Pines.....	Battleford.....	Rev. W. H. English, teacher; Mrs. English, matron...	Church of England
Murray Lake.....	Moosomin.....	Battleford.....	Albert E. Rotsey...	Roman Catholic..
¹ Poundmakers.....	Poundmakers.....	".....	Miss Agnes Tierney.	"
¹ Red Pheasant's.....	Red Pheasant.....	".....	J. M. Marshall.....	Church of England
Ahtakakoops.....	Ahtakakoops.....	Carlton.....	H. Hutchison, teacher; Mrs. Hutchison, matron...	"
Big River.....	Kenemotayoos...	".....	Louis Ahenakew...	"
Meadow Lake.....	Meadow Lake.....	".....	Mrs. Elizabeth Chatlain.....	Roman Catholic..
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	".....	C. W. Bryden.....	Presbyterian.....
Montreal Lake.....	Montreal Lake.....	".....	John R. Settee....	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake.....	Wm. Twatts.....	".....	Wm. Godfrey, teacher; Mrs. Wm. Godfrey, Matron.	"
² Fort à la Corne (South)...	James Smith.....	Duck Lake.....	J. L. Lowe, teacher; Mrs. J. L. Lowe, matron.....	"
John Smith.....	John Smith.....	".....	P. H. Gentleman, teacher; Mrs. P. H. Gentleman, matron.....	"
James Smith.....	James Smith.....	".....	Henry W. Shaw, teacher; Mrs. Henry W. Shaw, matron.....	"
³ Nut Lake.....	Nut Lake.....	".....	Rev. George Goodson.....	Methodist.....
White Bears.....	White Bears.....	Moose Mountain..	Sara J. Porter.....	Presbyterian.....
Keys.....	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Cyril G. Markham.	Church of England
Valley River.....	Valley River.....	".....	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.....	Undenominational
Day Stars.....	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills.	H. Gordon Montgomery.....	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake.....	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Mrs. Florence Waters.....	Methodist.....
Samson's.....	Samson's.....	Hobbema.....	Miss Abbie Aylwin.	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)..	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. J. Kent.....	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).	At Shaftsbury, Up per Peace River	Lesser Slave Lake	Miss L. Millen.....	"
Total Alberta.....				

¹ Closed during June and September quarters, 1913² Closed from May 20, 1912, to December 8, 1913.³ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
11	14	25	16	10	4	11				Assiniboine.
13	11	24	7	15	9					Little Pines.
10	10	20	6	20						Murray Lake.
9	6	15	9	11	4					¹ Poundmakers.
15	10	25	8	23	1		1			¹ Red Pheasants.
15	20	35	16	17	11	3	3	1		Ahtahkakoops.
12	13	25	11	15	3	5	2			Big River.
11	4	15	7	15						Meadow Lake.
21	19	40	20	31	4	5				Mistawasis.
11	14	25	19	16	6	3				Montreal Lake
22	11	33	22	15	12	5	1			Sturgeon Lake.
11	7	18	11	14	4					² Fort à la Corne (South)
13	20	33	20	12	7	6	6	2		John Smith.
10	17	27	10	10	13	1	3			James Smith.
11	6	17	2	6	10	1				³ Nut Lake.
9	16	25	14	21		4				White Bears.
9	10	19	8	16		1	2			Keys.
4	6	10	8	3	7					Valley River.
4	6	18	8	3	3	4				Day Stars.
221	220	441	226	273	98	49	18	3		Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
13	22	40	18	29	11					Goodfish Lake.
12	10	22	12	14	7	1				Samson's.
6	4	10	5	2	2		3	2	1	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
2	4	6	5	5			1			Upper Peace River. (Christ Church Mission.)
38	40	78	40	50	20	1	4	2	1	Total, Alberta.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Days Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
¹ Andimaul.....	At Andimaul.....	Babine.....	Jennie Halpenny....	Salvation Army...
² Fort Babine.....	Fort Babine.....	".....	Jos. F. Morrissey....	Roman Catholic..
Gitwangah.....	Kitwangar.....	".....	Miss F. B. Kemp....	Church of England
Glen Vowell.....	Skedach.....	".....	Miss Agnes Law....	Salvation Army..
Hazelton.....	Gitamaks.....	".....	Miss E. J. Soal....	Church of England
Kitsegukla.....	Kitsegukla.....	".....	Miss Susan Edgar....	Methodist.....
Kitselas (New Town).....	Kitselas.....	".....	Louis Edgar.....	".....
Kisfiix.....	Kisfiix.....	".....	Mrs. A. L. Fakely....	".....
Kisgegas.....	Kisgegas.....	".....	Joshua J. Harvey....	Church of England
Meanskinisht.....	At Meanskinisht..	".....	Rev. T. Tomlinson..	".....
³ Rocher de Boulé.....	At Rocher de Boulé.....	".....	Sydney Browning....	Roman Catholic..
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Kate Tranter..	Methodist.....
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	".....	Miss Adeline Gibson	".....
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	".....	Rev. G. Read, teacher; Mrs. Read, matron.....	".....
Hartley Bay.....	Hartley Bay.....	".....	Rev. J. N. Matthews	".....
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	".....	Miss Isabella Clarke	".....
¹ Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	Maynard C. Mustard.....	Church of England
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	".....	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist.....
Koksilah.....	Koksilah.....	Cowichan.....	C. A. Dockstader....	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	Miss Kathleen Aspenden.....	".....
⁴ Quamichan (R.C.).....	Quamichan.....	".....	Miss C. Ordano....	Roman Catholic..
⁵ Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Rose A. Quigley....	".....
Tsartlip.....	Tsartlip.....	".....	Miss L. H. Hagan..	".....
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Miss E. D. Ferryman.....	Church of England
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	Rev. J. E. Rendle..	Methodist.....
Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Miss Lilly Blackford.....	Church of England
Sholus.....	Nicola Mameet..	".....	Rev. F. B. Eteson..	".....
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	Herbert Collinson..	".....
⁶ Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	".....	Rev. Wm. Crary....	".....
Metlakahtla.....	Metlakahtla.....	".....	Miss S. Klippert....	".....
Port Simpson.....	Port Simpson.....	".....	J. H. Young.....	Methodist.....
Homalco.....	Aupe.....	New Westminster	Mrs. Kathleen Petznick.....	Roman Catholic..
Tsawassen.....	Tsawassen.....	".....	Rev. W. Chaput....	".....
Skwah.....	Skwah.....	".....	Walter H. Grimshaw.....	Undenominational
Sliammon.....	Sliammon.....	".....	Basil Nicholson....	Roman Catholic..
⁷ Similkameen.....	At Similkameen..	Okanagan.....	Miss A. M. Easton..	Undenominational
¹ Hedley (public).....	Near Chu-chu-wayha.....	".....	Elizabeth McCaffrey.....	".....
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte..	Frank Trainor, teacher; Mrs. Frank Trainor, matron..	Church of England
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	".....	A. C. Brown.....	Methodist.....

¹Closed during June and September quarters, 1913. ²New school, first opened September 1, 1913. ³Re-opened January 9, 1914, having been closed since March 31, 1912. ⁴Open during March quarter, 1914, only. ⁵Re-opened September 1, 1913, having been closed since May, 1911. ⁶Only one return received. ⁷White schools, attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
14	11	25	5	23	2					¹ Andimaul.
25	24	49	27	49						² Fort Babine.
20	19	39	11	26	3	3	6	1		Gitwangah.
15	21	36	9	24	7	3	2			Glen Vowell.
19	21	40	15	14	13	7	4		2	Hazelton.
8	11	19	15	16	2	1				Kitsegukla.
9	9	18	9	14	1	2	1			Kitseias (New Town).
16	25	41	9	22	17	2				Kisfiux.
11	7	18	5	12	3	3				Kisgegas.
7	11	18	9	5	4	7	2			Meanskinisht.
15	15	30	20	13	17					³ Rocher de Boulé.
23	21	44	10	36	6	2				Bella Bella.
25	18	43	8	13	18	6	6			Bella Coola.
8	13	21	8	13	6	2				China Hat.
9	8	17	10	12	2	3				Hartley Bay.
29	13	42	9	30	4		5	2	1	Kitamaat.
23	15	38	24	29	9					⁴ Kitkahtla.
10	16	26	9	24	2					Port Essington.
16		16	5	14	2					Koksilah.
12	11	23	10	18	3	2				Nanaimo.
11	11	22	11	18	3	1				⁵ Quamichan (R.C.)
7	6	13	5	10	2	1				⁶ Songhees.
4	4	8	3	7	1					Tsartlip.
21	19	40	13	37	2	1				Alert Bay.
12	8	20	9	7	8	5				Cape Mudge.
8	8	16	9	10	3	3				Lytton.
17	5	22	8	18	4					Sholus.
17	10	27	14	14	10	3				Kincolith.
18	24	42	24	38	4					⁷ Lakalsap.
27	20	47	25	23	8	5	6	5		Metlakahla.
43	49	92	20	74	14	4				Port Simpson.
20	15	35	17	24	4	3	4			Hamalco.
13	5	18	13	14	3					Tsawassen.
23	28	51	32	50		1				Skwah.
19	17	36	18	15	5	6	8	2		Sliammon.
10	5	15	9	5	3	6	1			⁷ Similkameen.
1		1	1	1						⁷ Hedley.
39	33	72	18	44	10	9	8	1		Massett.
27	23	50	19	25	20	3	1	1		Skidegate.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —Concluded.				
Tahltan.....	Tahltan.....	Stickine.....	Rev. Fred. P. Thorman.....	Church of England Undenominational
Telegraph Creek.....	At Telegraph Creek.....	".....	W. S. P. Thorman.....	
Clayoquot (R.C.).....	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Joseph Schindler.....	Roman Catholic..
¹ Nitinat.....	Claoose.....	".....	Gordon Ede.....	Methodist.....
Uchuelet.....	Itedse.....	".....	Hugh W. Vanderveen.....	Presbyterian.....
² Wyah.....	Nitinat.....	".....	John Alfred Wrinch.....	Methodist.....
Total, British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
St. David's Mission.....	At Fort Simpson.....	Fort Simpson.....	Rev. James R. Lucas.....	Church of England
YUKON.				
³ Champagne Landing.....	At Champagne Landing.....	Yukon Territory ..	Rev. Chas. C. Brett..	Church of England
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide.....	" ..	Rev. Benj. Totty...	" ..
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk.....	" ..	A. C. Field.....	" ..
³ Teslin Lake.....	At Teslin Lake.....	" ..	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	" ..
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse.....	" ..	Wm. G. Blackwell..	" ..
Total, Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Closed during September and December quarters, 1913.²Only one return received.³The 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.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded										
16	11	27	7	22	4	1				Tahltan.
8	13	21	5	13	4	3	1			Telegraph Creek.
11	20	31	14	22	8	1				Clayoquot (R.C.)
13	7	20	6	19	1					¹ Nitinat.
7	12	19	8	16	2	1				Ucluelet.
9	10	19	4	19						² Wyah.
715	652	1367	534	952	244	101	55	12	3	Total, British Columbia.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
5	16	21	6	21						St. David's Mission.
YUKON.										
19	7	26	5	26						³ Champagne Landing.
14	9	23	10	18	5					Moosehide.
5	6	11	4	8	3					Selkirk.
15	10	25	4	25						⁴ Teslin Lake.
12	9	21	10	21						Whitehorse.
65	41	106	33	98	8					Total, Yukon.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission.....	At Fort Albany, James Bay.	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. L. Carriere, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort, James Bay.	".....	Rev. W. Haythorn- thwaite.	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau.....	Rev. George Prewer	Church of England
Fort William Orphanage...	At Fort William.	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare..	Roman Catholic..
Fort Frances.....	On Agency reserve Fort Frances.	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. J. B. Dorais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle, Man....	Birtle.....	Rev. W. McLaren...	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander reserve.	Clandeboye.....	Rev. P. Bosquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Pine Creek.....	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve...	Manitowapah.....	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.....	".....
Sandy Bay.....	On Sandy Bay reserve.....	".....	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.....	".....
Norway House (Meth.)...	At Rossville Vil- lage, Norway...	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.....	¼ mile east of Portage la Prai- rie, Man.....	Portage la Prairie	W. A. Hendry.....	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's.....	Adjoining Thun- derchild's res- erve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, Tp. 46, R. 18, W. 3rd M..	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle....	Roman Catholic..
Cowessess.....	On Cowessess' res- erve.....	Crooked Lakes...	Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I.....	".....
Round Lake.....	On north side of Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M....	".....	Rev. H. McKay....	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, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
10	10	20	18	20						Albany Mission.
15	10	25	21	11	2	6	3	3		Moose Fort.
17	12	29	25	19	7	3				Chapleau.
7	7	14	11	1	7	1	4		1	Fort William Orphanage.
20	33	53	49	18	10	7	11	7		Fort Frances.
20	26	46	34	28	3	1	6	7	1	Cecilia Jeffrey.
27	22	49	43	18	22		8	1		Kenora.
116	120	236	201	115	51	18	32	18	2	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
22	26	48	40	16	9	7	9	7		Birtle.
30	35	65	59	10	17	14	21	3		Fort Alexander.
28	55	83	76	29	14	13	14	13		Pine Creek.
29	20	49	40	17	8	16	8			Sandy Bay.
20	31	51	35	9	12	11	10	9		Norway House (Meth.).
3	4	7	6	1	2	2	2			Norway House (R.C.)
21	22	43	40	19		13	1	10		Portage la Prairie.
153	193	346	296	101	62	76	65	42		Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
13	15	28	24	9	5	6	4	4		Thunderchild's.
23	23	46	45	8	8	10	12	8		Cowessess.
26	24	50	43	32	5	8		5		Round Lake.
56	51	107	101	44	12	8	18	12	13	Duck Lake.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.				
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 Sekaskootch 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 reserve 3½ miles from town of Kam-sack.....	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
Muscowequans.....	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2d 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. Francis An-cel, O.M.I.....	"
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac la Ronge...	".....	Rev. M. B. Edwards.....	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C. E.).....	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters...	Blood.....	Rev. S. Middleton..	Church of England
Blood (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. Lavern, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.
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. Leduc..	Roman Catholic.
Ermineskins.....	On Ermineskins reserve.....	Hobbema.....	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	"

*This school was closed on September 30, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.										
21	28	49	46	13	8	13	8	7	.....	File Hills.
18	32	50	37	29	8	5	6	2	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
9	6	15	11	5	3	3	3	1	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
20	27	47	40	12	8	9	13	5	.....	Crowstand.
16	11	27	25	7	6	9	5	.....	.....	*Keeseekouse.
20	18	38	30	20	8	6	4	.....	.....	Gordon's.
22	29	51	45	18	3	18	4	8	.....	Muscowequan's.
20	30	50	41	32	8	10	.....	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
22	34	56	50	24	17	8	7	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
286	328	614	538	251	101	113	84	52	13	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
30	17	47	37	20	14	8	4	1	.....	Blood (C.E.)
27	23	50	38	17	18	12	3	.....	.....	Blood (R.C.)
27	16	43	40	16	8	12	4	3	.....	Crowfoot.
23	19	42	34	32	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50	37	87	70	34	10	17	7	12	7	St. Albert.
24	28	52	49	14	17	5	6	4	6	Ermineskin's.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
<i>ALBERTA—Concluded.</i>				
Peigan (C. E.).....	On Pincher creek, 2 miles from Pei- gan reserve.....	Peigan.....	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England
Peigan, (R.C.).....	About centre of Peigan reserve..	"	Rev. J. Riou.....	Roman Catholic.
Blue Quills.'.....	On Blue Quill's re- serve.....	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. A. Husson, O. M.I.....	"
Sarcee.....	Southeast corner, Sarcee reserve..	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn J.W. Tims..	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Fort Chip- ewyan.....	Fort Smith.....	Sister Laverty.....	Roman Catholic.
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's).....	On Buffalo bay, Lesser Slave lake.....	Lesser Slave Lake	Sister Vincent.....	"
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno).....	At Lesser Slave Lake.....	"	Rev. E. Cetour, O. M.I.....	"
Sturgeon Lake.....	On east shore of Sturgeon lake...	"	Rev. J. Calais, O. M.I.....	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)....	At Vermilion on the Peace river.	"	Rev. C. Jousard, O.M.I.....	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)....	At St. John's Mis- sion, Wabiskaw Lake.....	"	Arnold E. Philpot...	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabis- kaw Lake.....	"	Sister Catherine Au- relie.....	Roman Catholic.
Whitefish Lake.....	At St. Andrew's Mission, White- fish Lake.....	"	Rev. C. D. White..	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>				
Fort Resolution.....	At Fort Resolu- tion, 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 Provi- dence on the Mackenzie river	Fort Simpson.....	Sister McGuirk.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, N. W. T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
<i>ALBERTA—Concluded.</i>										
17	12	29	24	12	.....	6	11	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	10	25	19	13	6	6	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
26	22	48	44	14	4	12	9	9	Blue Quill's.	
12	7	19	16	11	....	3	5	.....	Sarcee.
8	17	25	20	11	4	5	4	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	
20	20	40	40	27	9	4	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's.)
17	20	37	26	24	10	3	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno.)
17	18	35	28	10	3	7	15	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
3	10	13	12	7	3	1	1	1	Vermilion (St. Henri.)	
7	5	12	7	3	4	2	2	1	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	
14	16	30	22	11	8	4	7	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
4	7	11	3	4	1	4	2	.....	Whitefish Lake.
341	304	645	529	280	129	111	80	32	13	Total, Alberta.
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>										
26	31	57	50	31	11	3	8	4	Fort Resolution.
19	15	34	30	15	7	7	5	Hay River.
21	27	48	46	16	11	14	7	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
66	73	139	126	62	29	24	20	4	Total, N. W. T.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
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.....	Kwakwewlth.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
YalꞤ (All Hallows).....	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton.....	Constance, Sister Superior.....	" ..
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimshean reserve.....	Nass.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist.
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimshean reserve.....	"	Miss Lottie M. Deacon.....	"
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish.....	North side of Burrard Inlet opposite city of Vancouver.....	" ..	Sister Mary Amy...	" ..
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	" ..	Rev. Victor Rohr, O.M.I.....	" ..
Ahousaht.....	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast Vancouver Island.....	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian.
Alberni.....	2½ miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island...	"	H. B. Currie.....	"
Total, British Columbia.				
YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon.....	W. T. Townsend...	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
7	28	35	30	12	5	5	4	7	2	Kitamaat.
.....	29	29	23	18	6	5	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	26	26	20	9	5	4	2	2	4	Yale (All Hallows).
28	.....	28	20	8	5	6	8	1	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	32	32	24	3	2	4	10	4	9	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
20	24	44	41	11	10	10	2	5	6	Sechelt.
27	23	50	50	16	9	14	9	.....	2	Squamish.
28	38	66	65	11	12	30	4	1	8	St. Mary's.
17	16	33	29	5	7	7	12	2	.....	Ahousaht.
29	26	55	45	20	9	9	17	.....	.....	Alberni.
156	242	398	347	113	70	94	68	22	31	Total, British Columbia.
YUKON.										
19	17	36	32	19	10	3	2	2	.....	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO:			
Mohawk Institute.....	At Brantford.....	A. Nelles Ashton.....	Undenominational....
"	At Muncey.....	Rev. S. R. McVitty.....	Methodist.....
"	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. B. P. Fuller.....	Church of England....
"	At Spanish, Ont.....	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J.....	Roman Catholic.....
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.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. G. Nordmann.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.....	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Koo- tenay Agency.....	Rev. Sr. Justinian.....	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 Agen- cy.....	Rev. R. H. Cairns.....	Methodist.....
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper island, Cowich- an Agency.....	Rev. W. Lemmons.....	Roman Catholic.....
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, Kwaw- kewlth Agency.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England....
Clayoquot.....	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency....	Rev. Froben Epper....	Roman Catholic.....
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Res- erve, Williams Lake Agency.....	Rev. H. Boening.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all the girls, sewing, knitting and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

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.																	
60	72	132	124	13	10	15	20	30	44								
70	73	143	125	30	19	40	31	21	2								
44	30	74	54	26	13	20	11	4									
100	100	200	133	93	41	30	15	21		4							
274	275	549	436	182	83	105	77	76	46	4			1				Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																	
44	47	91	83	10	8	22	31	16	4								
45	43	88	71	14	26	14	18	1	15	8							
89	90	179	154	24	34	36	49	17	19	8							Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
17	23	40	30	16	8	7	3	5	1								
117	127	244	224	98	40	39	38	24	5	2	3		2				2
134	150	284	254	114	48	46	41	29	6	2	3		2				2
ALBERTA.																	
52	39	91	73	60	19	3	2		7								
45	22	67	55	18	12	15	5	8	9								
97	61	158	128	78	31	18	7	8	16								Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
40	40	80	80	22	22	25	8	3									
37	33	70	61	25	11	10	16	4	4								
44		44	33	7	7	18	1	8	3	14	5						
54	38	92	87	27	12	19	11	6	17	1	1	1					
29	27	56	46	19	3	17	11	6									
35		35	32	3	5	8	8	7	4	16							
33	20	53	49	11	6	11	16	8	1	5	3						1
27	35	62	54	7	16		9	10	20	2							
299	193	492	442	121	82	108	80	52	49	38	9		1				1

general household duties.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng-land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia.....	15		15					158	141	299
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1					14	26	40
New Brunswick.....	12		12					147	136	283
Quebec.....	29	6	17	3	3			622	661	1283
Ontario.....	82	37	24	13	8		1,340	1,267	2,607	
Manitoba.....	43	1	7	24	10	1	553	560	1,113	
Saskatchewan.....	19	1	3	11	1	3	221	220	441	
Alberta.....	4			2	2		38	40	78	
Northwest Territories.....	1			1			5	16	21	
British Columbia.....	45	4	9	13	16	1	715	652	1,367	
Yukon.....	5			5			65	41	106	
Total, Day Schools.....	256	49	88	72	40	5	2	3,878	3,760	7,638
BOARDING										
Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	7		4	2		1	116	120	236	
Manitoba.....	7		4		1	2	153	193	346	
Saskatchewan.....	13		7	3		3	286	328	614	
Alberta.....	13		12	6			341	304	645	
Northwest Territories.....	3		2	1			66	73	139	
British Columbia.....	10		3	2	3	2	156	242	398	
Yukon.....	1			1			19	17	36	
Total, Boarding Schools.....	59		32	15	4	8	1,137	1,277	2,414	
INDUSTRIAL										
Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	4	1	1	1	1		274	275	549	
Manitoba.....	2	1			1		89	90	179	
Saskatchewan.....	2		1	1			134	150	289	
Alberta.....	2		1		1		97	61	158	
Northwest Territories.....										
British Columbia.....	8		5	2	1		299	193	492	
Yukon.....										
Total, Industrial Schools.....	18	2	8	4	4		893	769	1,662	

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Classes of Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	

SCHOOLS.

157	52.50	159	47	30	36	14	13	Nova Scotia.
15	37.50	24	5	7	3	1	1	Prince Edward Island.
165	58.35	131	63	51	29	9	9	New Brunswick.
809	63.05	639	266	195	113	53	17	Quebec.
1,254	48.10	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	Ontario.
494	44.38	772	188	125	24	2	2	Manitoba.
226	51.02	273	98	49	18	3	3	Saskatchewan.
40	51.28	50	20	1	4	2	1	Alberta.
6	28.57	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
534	39.06	952	244	101	55	12	3	British Columbia.
33	31.13	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,733	51.52	4,586	1,344	964	529	175	40	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
201	85.17	115	51	18	32	18	2	Ontario.
296	85.55	101	62	76	65	42	.....	Manitoba.
538	87.65	251	101	113	84	52	13	Saskatchewan.
529	82.01	280	129	111	80	32	13	Alberta.
126	90.65	62	29	24	20	.....	4	Northwest Territories.
347	87.18	113	70	94	68	22	31	British Columbia.
32	88.88	19	10	3	2	2	2	Yukon.
2,069	85.29	941	452	439	351	168	63	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
436	79.41	162	83	105	77	76	46	Ontario.
154	86.03	24	34	36	49	17	19	Manitoba.
254	89.43	114	48	46	41	29	6	Saskatchewan.
123	81.01	78	31	18	7	8	16	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
442	89.84	121	82	108	80	52	49	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,414	85.07	499	278	313	254	182	136	Total, Industrial Schools.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

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.....	15			15		15					158	141	299	157
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1		1					14	26	40	15
New Brunswick.....	12			12		12					147	136	283	165
Quebec.....	29			29	6	17	3	3			622	661	1283	809
Ontario.....	82	7	4	93	38	29	16	11	1		1730	1662	3392	1891
Manitoba.....	43	7	2	52	2	11	24	12	3		795	843	1638	944
Saskatchewan.....	19	13	2	34	1	11	15	1	6		641	698	1339	1020
Alberta.....	4	18	2	24		13	8	3			476	405	881	697
Northwest Territories.....	1	3		4		2	2				71	89	160	132
British Columbia.....	45	10	8	63	4	17	17	20	3	2	1170	1087	2257	1323
Yukon.....	5	1		6			6				84	58	142	65
Total.....	256	59	18	333	51	126	91	50	13	2	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218

¹All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.						Province.			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.		Printer.	Painter.	Total.
52-50	159	47	30	36	14	13										Nova Scotia.
37-50	24	5	7	3	1											Prince Edward Island.
58-30	131	63	51	29	9											New Brunswick.
63-05	639	266	195	113	53	17										Quebec.
55-75	1,744	539	528	356	173	52	4			1						5 Ontario.
57-63	897	284	237	138	61	21	8									8 Manitoba.
76-17	638	247	208	143	84	19	2	3		2			2			9 Saskatchewan.
79-11	408	180	130	91	42	30										Alberta.
82-50	83	29	24	20		4										Northwest Territories.
58-61	1,186	396	303	208	86	83	38	9		1				1		49 British Columbia.
45-77	117	18	3	2	2											Yukon.
61-62	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	48	16		1	3			3	71	Total.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1914, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	100.00	75 00	262.00	
Amabel.....	".....			72.00	
Eastnor.....	".....	100.00	100 00	380.00	
Lindsay.....	".....			587.00	
St. Edmund.....	".....			26.60	
Bury (town plot).....	".....	1.82	46 00	433.75	
Hardwicke.....	".....			1,111.00	
Oliphant.....	".....			40.00	
Southampton.....	".....			21.00	
Wiaraton.....	".....	1.35	36 00	10.20	
Islands off West Coast of Saugreen Peninsula.....	".....			170.00	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	100.00	100 00	54.00	
White Cloud Island.....	".....			7.00	
Thessalon.....	Algoma.....	321.10	1,329 92	480.00	
Thessalon (town plot).....	".....	.7	36 00	18.61	
Archibald.....	".....			2,943.00	
Dennis.....	".....			364.00	
Herrick.....	".....			190.00	
Havilland.....	".....			559.50	
Kars.....	".....			6,777.00	
Apaquash (town plot).....	".....			120.50	
Laird.....	".....			4,392.00	
Macdonald.....	".....			2,466.50	
Meredith.....	".....			3,562.85	
Duncan.....	".....			12,380.50	
Kehoe.....	".....			14,337.00	
Fenwick.....	".....			5,393.50	
Cobden.....	".....			370.21	
Pennefather.....	".....			483.00	
Ley.....	".....			929.00	
Serpent River Reserve.....	".....	34.66	519 90		
Fisher (town plot).....	".....			196.30	
Whitefish River Reserve.....	".....	669.00	6,595 50		
Fisher.....	".....			80.00	
Tilley.....	".....			876.00	
Tupper.....	".....			3,193.00	
Vankoughnet.....	".....			4,573.50	
Assignack.....	Manitoulin.....			100.00	
Billings.....	".....			222.00	
Bidwell.....	".....			205.00	
Campbell.....	".....			904.00	
Carnarvon.....	".....			7,914.00	
Howland.....	".....			645.00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....			1,246.00	
Sheguiandah (town plot).....	".....			190.88	
Manitowaning.....	".....	1.00	60 00	13.20	
Tehkummah.....	".....			7,365.00	
Sandfield.....	".....			3,563.00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	4.50	225 00	9.50	
Tolsmaville.....	".....			1,002.00	
Allan.....	".....			1,629.00	
Burpee.....	".....			4,728.00	
Barrie Island.....	".....			1,384.00	
Gordon.....	".....			1,736.00	
Gore Bay (town plot).....	".....			2.00	
Mills.....	".....			3,292.00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....			13,670.00	
Dawson.....	".....			10,624.00	
Robinson.....	".....			19,881.00	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1914—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Aeres.	\$ cts.	Aeres.	
South Baymouth (town plot)...	Manitoulin.....			133-00	
Meldrum ".....	".....			78-00	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....			110-00	
Cayuga (town plot).....	".....	2-00	60 00	33-36	
Dunn.....	".....			1,548-50	
Caledonia (town plot).....	".....			50-00	
Shannonville ".....	Hastings.....			1-45	
Deseronto ".....	".....	20	337 50	4-80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Prov. of Ontario..	3-90	70 00	19-63	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	".....	237-90	2,372 00		
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes.....	".....			104-31	
Bay of Quinte.....	".....	3-90	70 00		
Sarnia (town).....	Lambton.....	78	469 74		
Fort William Reserve.....	Thunder Bay.....	5-37	7,053 00		
Red Rock Reserve No. 53.....	".....	14-00	482 50		
Walpole Island Reserve.....	Kent.....	1-00	500 00		
		266-85	11,017 24	123-94	

QUEBEC.

Ouïatchouan.....	Lake St. John.....			3,917 14	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....			4,057-74	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Wright.....	1-95	715 00	45-09	
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	97-46	332 82	2,512-24	
Becancour.....	Nicolet.....	13-23	2,729 50		
Weymontachi Reserve.....	Champlain.....	32-96	214 80		
Quarante Arpents Reserve.....	Quebec.....			19-00	
		145-60	3,992 12	10,551-21	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique.....	Victoria.....	960-00	2,169 75	3,362-00	
		960-00	2,169 75	3,362-00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve.....	Marquette.....	336-20	1,176 70	80-06	
The Pas (town plot).....	".....	2-20	6,600 00		
		338-40	7,776 70	80-00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboine Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....			320-00	
Little Bone Reserve.....	Yorkton.....			2,002-73	
Muscowpetung Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....			352-00	
Cote Reserve No. 64.....	Yorkton.....			11,528-03	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended
March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve.....	West Saskatchewan.....	1.27	762 00	757.73	
Keeseekoosue Reserve.....	Yorkton.....			457.00	
Key Reserve.....	".....			845.50	
Kylemore (town plot).....	Humboldt.....			21.00	
Lestock ".....	".....			15.58	
Muskeg Lake Reserve.....		3.90	78 00		
		5.17	840 00	16,299.57	

ALBERTA.

Wabamun (town plot).....	Northern Alberta.....			66.53	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.....	127.30	4,644 00	64,481.70	
Peigan Reserve.....	".....	160.00	1,440 00	6,080.00	
Sarcee.....	".....			6,650.00	
Sharphead.....	Northern Alberta.....			685.20	
Samson Reserve.....	".....			1,920.00	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	".....			1,107.00	
Bobtail Reserve.....	".....	11.68	233 60	6,767.64	
Stony Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.....	.36	200 00		
Alexis Reserve.....	Northern Alberta.....	24.34	486 00		
Duffield (town plot).....	".....			234.95	
		323.68	7,003 60	87,993.02	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Squamish Reserve.....	New Westminster.....	1,105.35	170,494 63		
Iwachis Reserve No. 3.....	Barclay.....	26.00	5,300 00		
Mauvais Rocher Reserve No. 5.....	Kamloops.....	.56	21 00		
Switsemaliph Reserve.....	".....	.22	50 00		
Adams Lake Reserve No. 4 A.....	".....	2.00	225 00		
		1,134.13	176,090 63		

GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 4,510.19 acres, which realized \$218,410.86. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 273,554 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,435,665.93, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expendi- 'ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance, and medicines....	11,100 00	14,903 28		3,803 28
Ontario, relief, medical attendance, and medicines....	8,075 00	8,729 81		654 81
General legal expenses.....	13,500 00	8,027 05	5,472 95	
Repairs to roads and drainage.....	4,600 00	3,743 31	856 69	
General expenses.....	44,075 00	44,795 05		720 05
	81,350 00	80,198 50	6,329 64	5,178 14
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries.....	1,600 00	1,599 99	01	
Relief and seed grain.....	8,000 00	9,107 20		1,107 20
Medical attendance and medicines.....	5,000 00	6,695 42		1,695 42
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	1,500 00	1,433 30	66 70	
Repairs to roads and dyking.....	800 00	779 32	20 68	
To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces.....	1,000 00	690 71	309 29	
Building Council House, Chapel Island.....	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	20,400 00	20,305 94	2,896 68	2,802 62
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries.....	1,984 00	1,823 00	161 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	6,000 00	8,272 05		2,272 05
Medical attendance and medicines.....	4,000 00	3,492 70	507 30	
Miscellaneous.....	3,061 00	2,554 53	506 47	
Repairs to roads.....	450 00	25 75	424 25	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture.....	1,000 00	324 20	675 80	
	16,495 00	16,492 23	2,274 82	2,272 05
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries.....	400 00	516 65		116 65
Relief and seed grain.....	1,125 00	928 42	196 58	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	850 00	1,035 93		185 93
Miscellaneous.....	850 00	449 48	400 52	
	3,225 00	2,930 48	597 10	302 58
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.				
Implements, tools, etc.....	11,893 00	14,328 36		2,435 36
Garden and field seeds.....	5,301 00	4,122 73	1,178 27	
Live stock.....	6,945 00	6,522 55	422 45	
Supplies for destitute Indians.....	141,100 00	152,333 84		11,233 75
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc.....	103,079 00	89,314 43	13,764 57	
Triennial clothing.....	4,500 00	2,184 93	2,315 07	
Surveys.....	15,000 00	15,115 73		115 73
Sioux.....	10,031 00	6,009 66	3,421 34	
Mills.....	1,001 00	271 70	729 30	
General expenses.....	299,578 00	306,928 83		7,350 83
	598,428 00	597,782 76	21,831 00	21,185 76

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	35,220 00	35,284 18		64 18
Relief.....	12,000 00	23,720 44		11,720 44
Seed, implements and farming.....	4,950 00	3,763 99	1,186 01	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines.....	41,200 00	43,892 50		2,692 50
Travelling expenses.....	12,000 00	18,693 31		6,693 31
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	27,420 00	27,886 08		466 08
Surveys.....	10,000 00	722 38	9,277 62	
Legal expenses.....	5,000 00		5,000 00	
B. C. Land Commission.....	76,403 76	49,254 23	27,149 44	
Cleaning Indian orchards.....	3,500 00	3,711 47		211, 47
	227,693 76	206,928 67	42,613 07	21,847 98
Yukon.....	22,000 00	7,988 08	14,011 92	
Indian Education.....	948,115 00	\$ 922,486 30	\$ 25,628 70	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors.....	2,800 00	2,800 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance.....	2,700 00	1,324 36	1,375 64	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands.....	50,000 00	44,895 00	5,105 00	
Relief to destitute in remote districts.....	35,000 00	41,536 51		6,536 51
To prevent spread of tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	9,000 45	999 55	
Printing and stationery, etc.....	8,000 00	4,129 47	3,870 53	
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic.....	9,000 00	9,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces...	10,000 00	10,879 53		879 53
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases.....	15,000 00	13,793 67	1,206 33	
	142,500 00	137,358 99	12,577 05	7,416 04

ANNUITIES, 1913-1914—AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
204,560.00	189,999.00	14,561.00	

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INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended
March 31, 1914.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1913.....		7,287,153.24
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....		772,819.94
Interest for year ended March 31, 1913.....		263,664.15
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....		9,450.00
Outstanding cheques, 1911-12.....		1,314.02
Credit transfers during the year.....		24,428.45
Debit " " ".....	21,948.81	
Expenditure during the year.....	683,851.79	
Balance, March 31, 1914.....	7,653,029.20	
	8,358,829.80	8,358,829.80

For further details of the foregoing expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and Consolidated Fund see Part 'H' of the Auditor General's report for 1913-14.

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on April 1, 1914.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.		Superintendent General.....		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott.....		Deputy Supt. General.....	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean.....	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department..	3,450	{Sept. 1, 1908 July 1, 1897 }	{Oct. 1, 1876 July 1, 1879 }
Samuel Stewart.....	1 B.	Asst. Secretary.....	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy.....	"	Inspector.....	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams.....	"	Law Clerk.....	2,500	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon.....	"	Inspector.....	2,200	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr.....	2 A.	Clerk of Supply.....	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross.....	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	2,000	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat.....	"	Privy Council Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins.....	"	Private Sec'y. to Supt. General	1,650	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie.....	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l.	1,650	Apr. 1, 1913	Nov. 24, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	900	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donahoe.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell.....	"	".....	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan.....	"	".....	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle.....	3 B.	".....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth.....	"	".....	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill.....	"	".....	550	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Lilya E. Langdon.....	"	".....	500	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Caroline G. McDonald.....	"	".....	500	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913
Alice F. Masta.....	"	".....	500	Dec. 11, 1913	Dec. 11, 1913
Benjamin Hayter.....	"	Packer.....	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley.....	"	".....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Frederick H. Paget.....	1 A.	Accountant.....	2,800	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay.....	1 B.	Asst. Accountant.....	2,200	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Robert M. Oglvie.....	"	Chief Architect.....	2,100	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
John W. Shore.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Emile Jean.....	"	".....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart.....	"	".....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley.....	"	".....	1,650	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Mary D. Maxwell.....	2 B.	".....	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey.....	"	".....	1,350	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Sarah M. O'Gready.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle.....	"	".....	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie.....	"	".....	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham.....	"	".....	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay.....	"	".....	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan.....	"	".....	900	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey.....	3 B.	".....	650	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Ada M. Tench.....	"	".....	500	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Joseph M. McAllister.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing.....	"	".....	700	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

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RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on
April 1, 1914.HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr.....	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and •Registrar of Land Patents.....	2,800	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883.
Alfred E. Kemp.....	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884.
Geo. L. Chitty.....	"	Timber Inspector.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893.
Peter J. O'Connor.....	"	Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1909.
Helen G. Ogilvy.....	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin.....	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell.....	"	"	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray.....	1 B.	Chief Surveyor.....	2,700	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
Walter Russel White.....	"	"	2,100	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson.....	"	"	2,100	Apr. 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien.....	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Rowland G. Orr.....	3 A.	Draughtsman.....	1,150	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Jessie C. Macfarlane.....	3 B.	Clerk.....	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson.....	1 B.	Registrar.....	2,200	April 1, 1913	June 1, 1888
John H. Fee.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	800	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
T. R. L. McInnes.....	"	"	800	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Gordon Davies.....	"	"	800	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Chas. A. Cooke.....	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster.....	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Henry Hooper.....	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis.....	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	June 29, 1912
William Seale.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson.....	1 B.	Clerk of Schools.....	2,100	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,750	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Phelan, P. N. L.....	2 B.	"	1,000	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Baek.....	3 A.	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby.....	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
Roy W. Knapp.....	3 B.	"	500	Nov. 14, 1913	Nov. 14, 1913

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO.				
		\$ cts.		
Parker, Chas. C.....	Inspector..... <i>Cape Croker Agency.</i>	1,900 00.....	Ottawa.....	Ontario and Quebec.
Duncan, A. J.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	McIver.....	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00.....	Warton.....	
Sutherby, J. E.....	Indian Lands Agent..... <i>Chapleau Agency.</i>	250 00.....	".....	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
McLeod, Wm.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Chapleau.....	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	300 00—Voted by Parliament...	".....	
McLeod, Geo.....	Constable..... <i>Christian Island Agency.</i>	25 00.....	Moose Factory via Cochrane, Ont.	
Picotte, Chas. J.....	Indian Agent..... <i>Chippewas of the Thames Agency.</i>	600 00.....	Penetanguishene.....	Chippewas of Christian Island.
Janes, Henry.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Delaware.....	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the
Woods, W. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	260 00.....	Mt. Brydges.....	Thames.
" ".....	" "..... <i>Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.</i>	390 00—Voted by Parliament...	".....	
Bourchier, John R.....	Indian Agent.....	400 00.....	Sutton West.....	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer..... <i>Chippewas of Rama Agency</i>	150 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
ers, Chas. W.....	Indian Agent.....	550 00.....	Atherley.....	Chippewas of Rama.
in, W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid by Band.....	Brechin.....	

<i>Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.</i>				
Maxwell, Timothy.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$50 for office assist...	Sarnia.....	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	450 00.....	".....	
Patterson, C. A., M.D.....	".....	250 00.....	Forest.....	
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen Agency.</i>				
Stout, Thos. A.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00.....	Port Elgin.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid by band.....	Southampton.....	
<i>Golden Lake Agency.</i>				
Rankins, Patrick.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00.....	Ruby.....	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Reeves, James, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00—Voted by Parliament.....	Eganville.....	
<i>Gore Bay Agency.</i>				
Baxter, Frank W.....	Indian Agent.....	800 00.....	Gore Bay.....	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Baker, Jas. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	250 00—Voted by band.....	".....	
Davis, R. W., M.D.....	".....	600 00.....	Mindemoya.....	
<i>Manitowaning Agency.</i>				
McLeod, Wm.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Manitowaning.....	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Sheguandah, South Bay, Tahgawini, Maganatawan and Manitoulin Island unceded.
Lewis, R. J.....	Clerk.....	720 00.....	".....	
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	350 00—Paid by band.....	Sudbury.....	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.....	".....	500 00.....	Little Current.....	
Shaw, R. W., M.D.....	".....	1,000 00—Paid by band and vote.....	Manitowaning.....	
McGowan, A.....	Constable.....	300 00.....	".....	
<i>Mattawa.</i>				
James, M., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00—Voted by Parliament.....	Mattawa.....	Mattawa and vicinity.
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick Agency.</i>				
Lean, Walton T.....	Indian Agent.....	425 00.....	Roseneath.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Aylesworth, F. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	300 00.....	".....	
<i>Mississaguas of the Credit Agency.</i>				
Van Loon, W. C.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00.....	Hagersville.....	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	350 00.....	".....	

RETURNS A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO—Concluded.				
		\$ cts.		
	<i>Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.</i>			
McCamus, Robert.....	Indian Agent.....	425 00.....	Keene.....	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year.....	Lakefield.....	
Ross, C. F., M.D.....	" ".....	185 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Mississaguas of Scugog Agency.</i>			
Williams, A. W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00.....	Port Perry.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	2 50 per ann. for each member of band attended.....	".....	
	<i>Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.</i>			
Donnelly, Thos.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00.....	Deseronto.....	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	250 00.....	Shannonville.....	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D.....	" ".....	250 00—Paid by band and vote.....	Deseronto.....	
Creggan, Rev. A. H.....	Missionary (C.E).....	500 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Moravians of the Thames Agency.</i>			
Beattie, Edwin T.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	Highgate.....	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	300 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.</i>			
McNabb, Alex. D.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00—Paid by band.....	".....	

<i>Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.</i>			
McKnight, Richard.....	Indian Agent.....	800 00.....	Port Arthur.....
Gillie, J. C., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	75 00 Paid by band (\$125 vote)	Fort William.....
Alexis, A.....	Constable.....	240 00.....	Nipigon.....
Powell, Chas., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00.....	Port Arthur.....
Crowe, H. S., M.D.....	".....	250 00.....	Schreiber.....
<i>Parry Sound Superintendency.</i>			
Logan, Alex.....	Indian Superintendent...	1,000 00 and commission.....	Parry Sound.....
Biehn, S. B., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	".....
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.....	".....	".....	Gravenhurst.....
Limbirt, M. H., M.D.....	".....	".....	Parry Sound.....
Oillie, J. A., M.D.....	".....	".....	Byng Inlet.....
Mason, W. R., M.D.....	".....	".....	Parry Sound.....
<i>Six Nations Agency.</i>			
Smith, Gordon J.....	Indian Superintendent...	2,000 00.....	Brantford.....
Hill, E. M.....	Clerk.....	700 00.....	".....
Hill, E. Pearl.....	Stenographer.....	400 00.....	".....
Davis, Walter, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	2,850 00 and \$300 for drugs.....	Ohsweken.....
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency.</i>			
Cockburn, G. P.....	Indian Agent.....	1,800 00.....	Sturgeon Falls.....
<i>Thessalon Agency.</i>			
Hagan, Samuel.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and office rent.....	Thessalon.....
Baxter, J., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	225 00.....	".....
Robb, J. M., M.D.....	".....	400 00.....	Blind River.....
<i>Treaty No. 9.</i>			
McLean, W. J.....	Paying Officer.....	1,800 00.....	Winnipeg, Man.....
<i>Walpole Island Agency.</i>			
McCallum, T. A.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00.....	Walpole Island.....
Cathcart, J. P. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00—Paid by band.....	".....
Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.			
Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Watha.			
Six Nations of Grand River.			
Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami Matatchewan.			
Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.			
Indians of Treaty 9.			
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.			

QUEBEC.

<i>Becancour Agency.</i>			
Hebert, Denis.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00.....	Becancour.....
Abenakis of Becancour.			

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
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QUEBEC—Continued.

		\$ cts.		
<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>				
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D.	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Bersimis.....	Bersimis and Escoumains.
"	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00 and \$250 for drugs.....	"	
Lepage, A.	Constable.....	480 00	"	
<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>				
LeBel, Narcisse	Indian Agent.....	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c....	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	"	
<i>Caughnawaga Agency.</i>				
Blain, Jean	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$60 office rent.....	Montreal.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
*Letourneau, L.	Asst. Indian Agent.....	400 00	St. Constant.....	
Granger, Rev. L. S.	Missionary (R. C.).....	100 00	Caughnawaga.....	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable.....	480 00	"	
Patton, A. O., M. D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	"	
<i>Escoumains.</i>				
Bussieres, J. C. L., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	150 00	Bergeronnes.....	Indians of Escoumains.
<i>Lorette Agency.</i>				
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent.....	425 00	Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Baie St. Paul.....	
Boucher, Alex., M.D.	"	600 00	Lorette.....	
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R. C.).....	425 00	"	
Verret, J. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	Indian Lorette.....	
<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>				
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$50 office rent.....	Maniwaki.....	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	350 00—Paid by band.....	"	
Bernard, Leon	Constable.....	50 00	"	

* Resigned June 1, 1914.

<i>Maria Agency.</i>				
Morin, Rev. J. D.....	Indian Agent.....	250 00.....	Grand Cascapedia.....	Micmacs of Maria.
Boileau, Jos., M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	New Richmond West.....	
<i>Gaspé Agency.</i>				
McCartney, F. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	80 00—Voted by Parliament.....	Gaspé.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.
<i>Mingan Agency.</i>				
Doyle, Frank.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00.....	Esquimaux Point.....	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00.....	“ “.....	
<i>North Timiskaming Agency.</i>				
Renaud, Jos.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	North Timiskaming.....	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beausejour, A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	”.....	
<i>Oka Agency.</i>				
Bertrand, Chas. F.....	Indian Agent.....	450 00.....	Oka.....	Lake of Two Mountains.
Wilson, T. G., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00.....	“.....	
<i>Pierreville Agency.</i>				
*Côté, Joseph.....	Indian Agent.....	400 00.....	Pierreville.....	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	“.....	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.....	Missionary (R.C.).....	500 00.....	“.....	
Wawanolet, Elie.....	Constable.....	25 00.....	“.....	
<i>Pointe Bleue Agency.</i>				
Tessier, Armand.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00—Com. 5% on land sales.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue, Lake
Claveau, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00.....	Chicoutimi.....	Mistassini, Kiskisink
Constantin, Jules, M.D.....	“.....	500 00.....	Pointe Bleue.....	group, Ste. Anne Group.
<i>Restigouche Agency.</i>				
Pitre, Jeremie.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	Restigouche.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Martin, A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	Campbellton, N. B.....	
Savoie, Wm.....	Constable.....	660 00.....	”.....	
<i>Seven Islands Agency.</i>				
MacDougal, Chas. A., M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00.....	Seven Islands.....	Seven Islands and Moisie.
“ “ “.....	Medical Officer.....	450 00.....	“.....	
Blouin, P. C.....	Constable.....	360 00.....	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans..	
Gamache, Jos.....	“.....	60 00.....	Seven Islands.....	
Levesque, W.....	“.....	60 00.....	“.....	

* Died May 29, 1914.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

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OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
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QUEBEC—Concluded.

		\$ cts.		
<i>St. Augustin Agency.</i>				
Hare, H. Mather, M.D.	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Romaine and St. Augustin.
" " "	Medical Officer	200 00		
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00	Natashkwan	
<i>St. Regis Agency.</i>				
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent	450 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel	"	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Marys	
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>				
Irving, R. A.	Indian Supt.	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	300 00	Newcastle	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville	
Teed, J. E., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	
Barlow, Louis	Constable	24 00	Buctouche	
Levi, Wm. P.	"	25 00	Big Cove	
Narvie, Wm.	Constable	20 00	Dalhousie	
Paul, Daniel	"	24 00	Eel Ground	
Metalick, Joseph	"	24 00	Burnt Church	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Edmundston and Tobique.
Guy, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Edmundston	
Peat, G. B.	"	400 00	Andover	
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00	Tobique	
Ellis, Jos.	Constable	180 00	Andover	
Brook, S.	"	180 00	St. Mary's	
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>				
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent	Fredericton	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kingsclear and Woodstock.
Mulligan, B. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	St. Mary's Ferry	
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Westfield	
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Case, Mayes, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	St. John	
Caswell, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Upper Gagetown	
McDonald, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead	
Gilchrist, John B., M.D.	"	200 00	Norton	

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Annapolis County.</i>				
Boyd, A. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies Maritime Provinces	1,800 00	(Riv. Bourgeois) Cannes	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.
Hoyt, Geo.	Indian Agent	100 00	Lequille	
Sponagle, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	
<i>Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.</i>				
Cameron, John	Indian Agent	200 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish	
Buckley, C. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Guysboro	
McGarry, P. A., M.D.	"	"	Canso	
Prosper, Jas.	Constable	2 00 a day	Heatherton	
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>				
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island	Eskasoni.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
"	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
<i>Colchester County.</i>				
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.</i>				
<i>Cumberland County.</i>				
Johnson, J. A.....	Indian Agent.....	\$ 100 00.....	Parrsboro.....	Franklin Manor.
<i>Digby County.</i>				
Harris, Rupert A.....	Indian Agent.....	150 00.....	Bear River.....	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	250 00.....	".....	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.....	".....	100 00.....	Weymouth.....	
Rice, F. E., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered.....	Sandy Cove.....	
<i>Halifax County.</i>				
Chisholm, Daniel.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00.....	Dutch Village.....	Grand Lake, Sambro,
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	Sheet Harbour.....	Ingram's River, Beaver
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.....	".....	200 00.....	Elmsdale.....	Lake, Ship Harbour Lake,
Morton, A. McD., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered.....	Bedford.....	Ministers' Lake.
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.....	".....	350 00.....	Dartmouth.....	
<i>Hants County.</i>				
Wallace, Alonzo.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00.....	Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.....	".....	100 00.....	Windsor.....	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	150 00.....	Shubenacadie.....	
Morris, C. H., M.D.....	".....	75 00.....	Windsor.....	
<i>Inverness County.</i>				
McPherson, Rev. D.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00.....	Glendale.....	Whycomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00.....	Malagawatch.....	
McDonald, H. N., M.D.....	".....	275 00.....	Whycomagh.....	
Googoo, Sam.....	Constable.....	80 00.....	".....	
<i>Kings County.</i>				
Beckwith, C. E.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00.....	Steam Mills.....	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00.....	Kentville.....	
McNally, Geo., M.D.....	".....	200 00.....	Berwick.....	

<i>Pictou County.</i>				
McLeod, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	100 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
McKenzie, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Pictou	
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>				
Freeman, N. P.	Indian Agent	200 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall,
Cole, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	Gold River, New Ross,
Hebb, A. M., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	Port Medway River.
Marshall, C. S., M.D.	"	60 00	Bridgewater	
Cochrane, W. N., M.D.	For Emergency Work	Accounts rendered	Mahone	
Barnhill, H. B., M.D.	"	"	Petite Riviere	
DeBrisay, Thos., M.D.	"	"	Lunenburg	
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	"	Riverport	
<i>Queens County.</i>				
Harlow, Chas.	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Ford, T. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Caledonia	
Smith, Freeman, M.D.	"	"	Mill Village	
<i>Richmond County.</i>				
McDonald, Rev. R.L.	Indian Agent	200 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr.	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
<i>Shelburne County.</i>				
Hipson, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Sable River, Shelburne River,
Densmore, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Port Clyde	Clyde River and Barrington.
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
<i>Victoria County.</i>				
Campbell, John E.	Indian Agent	150 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Grant, Hector, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Whycocomagh	
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>				
Whalen, Wm., H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bethune, Roderick, M.D.	"	"	"	
Walsh, C. E., M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

		\$ cts.		
McDonald, Rev. J. A.....	Indian Supt.....	400 00.....	Grand River Lot 14....	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.....	Asst. ".....	200 00.....	Higgins Road.....	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	450 00.....	Tyne Valley.....	
Conroy, P., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered.....	Charlottetown.....	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.....	".....	".....	Mount Stewart.....	
McLaughlin, E. D., M.D.....	".....	".....	St. Peters.....	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.....	".....	".....	Morell.....	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.....	".....	50 00.....	Kensington.....	

MANITOBA.

Grain, O. I., M.D.....	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta.....	3,500 00.....	Selkirk, Man.	
	<i>Winnipeg Office.</i>			
Campbell, Glen.....	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	3,000 00.....	Winnipeg.....	
Swinford, Sydney.....	Insp. Indian Agency Ac- counts for Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	2,400 00.....	".....	
McKenna, J. A. J.....	Inspector R. C. Schools..	2,600 00.....	".....	
Richardson, H.....	Clerk.....	1,500 00.....	".....	
Betournay, G. A.....	".....	1,400 00.....	".....	
*Last, Lilly.....	".....	720 00.....	".....	
Fewtrell, E. L.....	Caretaker.....	180 00.....	".....	
	<i>Lake Manitoba Inspec- torate.</i>			
Jackson, S. J.....	Inspector.....	2,200 00.....	Stonewall.....	

<i>Birtle Agency.</i>					
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	Birdtail Sioux, No. 57; Keeseekoweenin's, No. 61; Waywayseeccappo's, No. 62; Gambler's, No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.	
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk	900 00	"		
Wheeler, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	"		
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Rosburn		
Smith, Cameron, M.D.	"	"	Strathclair		
‡Hight, Jeanette	Nurse	900 00	Birtle		
Bell, Thos.	Constable	2 50 a day and expenses	"		
Foote, F. C.	Caretaker Agency team	180 00	"		
Harrison, S. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minnedosa		
<i>Brandon School.</i>					
Templeton, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Brandon		
<i>Elkhorn School.</i>					
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn		
<i>Griswold Agency.</i>					
McDonald, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Griswold	Oak River No. 58, Oak Lake No. 59.	
McDonald, M.	Clerk	300 00	"		
Blanchard, D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"		
St. John, Fred., M.D.	"	"	Virden		
Blacksmith, Tom	Constable	60 00	Griswold		
Wacanta, Sam	"	60 00	"		
Wakapa, Chaka	"	60 00	"		
Sepherin, Sioux	Interpreter	480 00	"		
<i>The Pas Agency.</i>					
Taylor, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas		Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moose Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lake.
Taylor, Ruth	Clerk	600 00	"		
Orok, R. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"		
Young, Fred.	Interpreter	600 00	"		
Rice, Oscar, M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minitonas		
Prevost, J. M. E., M.D.	"	"	Ashern		
<i>Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.</i>					
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage la Prairie Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairfield, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.	
Colbert, F.	Clerk	1,000 00	"		
Hassard, H. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"		
Houston, D. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Dominion City		
Medd, A. E., M.D.	"	500 00	Winnipegosis		
Pennyfather, C.	"	60 00	Hallard		
Mott, W. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Rathwell		
<i>Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.</i>					

*Resigned may 31, 1914.

‡Resigned June 30, 1914.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—Continued.				
	<i>Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency-Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
pbell, M.	Farmer	520 00	Indian Springs	
t, J. C.	"	400 00	Dominion City	
Ross, Peter	Constable	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
Sturton, H.	Farmer	60 00	Indianford	
Jackson, T.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.				
Semmens, Rev. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
<i>Fort Frances Agency.</i>				
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaming, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	"	
Bethune, F. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Emo	
Charlton, R. M., M.D.	"	"	Rainy River	
Lyons, J. H.	Interpreter	650 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	
Jourdain, P.	Constable	120 00	"	
<i>Kenora and Savanne Agency.</i>				
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kenora, Ont.	Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Ferguson, A. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Hansen, Hans	Constable	900 00	"	
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.				
Bunn, John R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	

<i>Claudeboye Agency.</i>				
Colcleugh, F. W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.
Lalulippe, H. O.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Steep, J. R., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	
Kennedy, V. W.	Constable	900 00	Selkirk	
<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>				
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hodgson	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake.
White, W. N.	Farmer	840 00	"	
<i>Norway House Agency.</i>				
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.
Norquay, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Transcona	
Clark, John	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House	

*Resigned May 31, 1914.

SASKATCHEWAN.

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.				
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert	
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>				
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.
Capstick, H.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Macadam, S. T., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Boudreault, P. J.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pink, H.	"	600 00	"	
Suffern, A.	"	600 00	"	
Dobie, M. J.	"	600 00	"	
Pruden, H.	Stockman	420 00	"	
Ballendine, J. W.	Farmer	480 00	"	
White, R. G.	Engineer	600 00	"	
Taylor, Thos.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Chastellaine, A.	Overseer	240 00	"	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>				
Borthwick, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis		Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Pataquakey's, Ahtahkapoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm. Charles, Wahpaton.
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
*Borthwick, B.	Assistant Clerk	540 00	"	
Duncan, J. D., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations.	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.				
	<i>Carlton Agency—Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
Brown, C.	Farmer	600 00	Mistawasis	
Campbell, R.		600 00	"	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince Albert	
Dreaver, S.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis	
Dreaver, Wm.	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>			
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrow's, Okemassis, Beardy's John Smiths', James Smiths, Nut Lake, Kinistino.
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Urton, M. E.	Stenographer	600 00	"	
MacRitchie, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Giles, G. N., M.D.	"	300 00	Birch Hills	
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Shadd, A. S., M.D.	"	300 00	Melfort	
Stewart, W. A., M.D.	"	480 00	Kinistino	
Hamilton, P. J.	Farmer	800 00	Perigord	
Kennedy, W.	"	480 00	Duck Lake	
Marion, L.	"	300 00	"	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	660 00	Fort à la Corne	
Robertson, W. E.	"	600 00	Chagoneess	
Gentleman, P. H.	Overseer	200 00	Puckahn	
Lepine, M.	Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake	
Lavolette, M.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	<i>Moose Woods Sioux Agency.</i>			
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer	120 00	Nutana	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
	<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>			
Abald, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Kecheewins', Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Burner, Lang.	Clerk	940 00	"	

Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	300 00	Onion Lake.....	
Hill, J. S., M.D.	".....	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A.	Farmer.....	600 00	"	
Slater, T. J.	".....	540 00	"	
Bangs, J.	Interpreter.....	540 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter.....	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos.	Miller.....	660 00	"	
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.				
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2,400 00	Balcarres.....	
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Sintaluta.....	Carry-the-Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk.....	660 00	"	
Hewitt, C. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered	"	
Bayley, B. M., M.D.	".....	"	Moosejaw.....	
Blenkin, Thos.	Farmer.....	720 00	Sintaluta.....	
<i>Crooked Lakes Agency.</i>				
Taylor, Ezekiel	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur	Clerk.....	900 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D.	Medical officer.....	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D.	".....	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.	Farmer.....	600 00	"	
Irvine, R. B.	".....	600 00	Grenfell.....	
Sutherland, J. A.	".....	660 00	Broadview.....	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter.....	480 00	"	
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>				
Graham, W. M.	Inspector in charge.....		Balcarres.....	File Hills Colony.
Tye, Alice W.	Clerk.....	900 00	"	
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical officer.....	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	
Main, Charles	Farmer.....	600 00	Balcarres.....	
Goforth, E.	Interpreter.....	480 00	Balcarres.....	
Creeley, L.	Labourer.....	420 00	"	
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>				
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Carlyle.....	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Cameron, H. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered	Winnipeg.....	
Williams, E. O.	Farmer.....	800 00	Carlyle.....	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.				
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—Con.	\$ cts.		
	<i>Qu'Appelle Agency.</i>			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edgeley	Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Wilson, R. D.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Knoke, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Lemberg	
Hall, W., M.D.	" (school)	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Harris, J. H.	Farmer	600 00	Edgeley	
Oswald, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Johnson, T. W.	Teamster	480 00	"	
	<i>Pelly Agency.</i>			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack	Cote, Key, Keeseekoose, Valley River
Christianson, M.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Tran, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
McGregor, J. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Roblin	
Mills, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	Fort Pelly	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer	600 00	Grandview	
Anderson, O. M.	Farmer	600 00	Kamsack	
Severight, Jas.	"	300 00	"	
	<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>			
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kutawa	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's, Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Phillips, A. C., M.D.	"	"	Punnichy	
Golden, L. A.	Farmer	600 00	Kylemore	
Charles, K.	"	600 00	Kutawa	
Robinson, W. B. H.	"	600 00	"	
Hicks, A. E.	"	600 00	"	
Geddes, Alex.	Teamster	420 00	"	

Thomson, J. H.	Wood Mountain Agency. Overseer	360 00	Wood Mountain
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ALBERTA.

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies. <i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>	2,400 00	Red Deer
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,100 00	"
Rose, Wm., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"
Brereton, D. L.	Farmer	720 00	"
Clark, F. J.	"	720 00	Cluny
Ostrander, J. E.	"	720 00	Gleichen
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	"
Yellow Fly, Teddy	Interpreter	420 00	"
<i>Blood Agency.</i>			
Dilworth, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod
Yeomans, E. H.	Asst. Indian Agent	1,200 00	"
McCrea, E. R.	Clerk	900 00	"
Lancaster, A. W.	Asst. Clerk	600 00	"
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	"
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	660 00	"
Hillier, E. G.	"	780 00	"
Nash, L. R.	"	660 00	"
Baker, H. Y.	Stockman	660 00	"
Mountain Horse	Interpreter	420 00	"
Mills, D.	Assistant Interpreter	180 00	"
Sweet Grass, Leonard	Mail Carrier	180 00	"
Sandgathe, F. J.	Farmer	660 00	"
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			
Race, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton
Pugh, J. E.	Clerk	840 00	"
Anderson, W. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"
Ferguson, A. A., M.D.	"	"	Morinville
Park, J., M.D.	"	"	Edmonton
Harrison, Tillson, M.D.	"	"	"
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	600 00	Wabamun
Hope, H.	"	600 00	Riviere-qui-barre
White, J.	Interpreter	540 00	Edmonton

Blackfoot Indians.

Blood Indians.

Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>ALBERTA—Continued.</i>				
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con. <i>Hobbema Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Butlin, Jos.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Hobbema.....	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.....	Assistant Agent.....	600 00.....	Hobbema.....	
Mann, Blanche E.....	Clerk.....	720 00.....	".....	
Walker, H. C., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	Wetaskiwin.....	
Lucas, I. W.....	Farmer.....	720 00.....	Hobbema.....	
White, A.....	Interpreter.....	420 00.....	".....	
Ferguson, G. P.....	Blacksmith.....	900 00.....	".....	
Iwastin, Narcisse.....	Labourer.....	240 00.....	".....	
Rattlesnake, A.....	".....	240 00.....	".....	
	<i>Peigan Agency.</i>			
Gunn, H. A.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Brocket.....	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.....	Clerk.....	1,000 00.....	".....	
Gillespie, J., J., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00.....	Pincher Creek.....	
Parker, F.....	Farmer.....	780 00.....	Brocket.....	
Clarke, C. H.....	Stockman.....	780 00.....	".....	
Provost, Chas.....	Interpreter.....	420 00.....	".....	
Little Plume, Tom.....	Asst. Stockman.....	360 00.....	".....	
Provost, Napoleon.....	".....	360 00.....	".....	
Big Swan, Philip.....	".....	480 00.....	".....	
	<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			
Hughes, C. E.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00.....	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake, James Seenun's, Chipewyan,
Gullion, W. E.....	Clerk and Farmer.....	780 00.....	".....	Beaver Lake.
Monkman, H. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	1,500 00.....	Vegreville.....	
Cardinal, Jas.....	Interpreter.....	480 00.....	Saddle Lake.....	
	<i>Stony Agency.</i>			
Waddy, J. W.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Morley.....	Stony Reserve.
Stocken, P. E.....	Clerk.....	780 00.....	".....	

Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
McKenzie, J.	Farmer	600 00	Morley	
Wildman, Dan	Interpreter	420 00	"	
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>				
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
McGill, Howard W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	"	
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Mayoh, Wm.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Onespot, John	Scout	240 00	"	
<i>St. Joseph's Industrial School.</i>				
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Okotoks	
<i>St. Albert Boarding School.</i>				
Giroux, Albert, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Albert	
<i>Red Deer School.</i>				
George, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer	
<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>				
LaMothe, L.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy	1,400 00	Ottawa, Ont.	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
<i>Fort Simpson Agency.</i>				
Harris, T. W.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Burrell, Samuel	Engineer	1,200 00	"	
<i>Fort Smith Agency.</i>				
Bell, A. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Brown, Wm.	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	"	
<i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency.</i>				
Donald, W. B. L., M.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinno-say's.
"	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Laird, H.	Clerk	1,200 00	"	
Boulanger, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alta.	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency
ALBERTA—Concluded.				
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con. <i>Fort Resolution.</i>	\$ cts.		
Vacant.....	Medical Officer	500 00.....		
	<i>Mackenzie River Dist.</i>			
Wilson, C. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00.....	Ft. McPherson, Peel River, N.W.T., via Edmonton.....	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cairns, R. H.....	Insp. of Indian Schools..	1,500 00.....	Vancouver.....	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Wilson, T.....	Insp. of Indian Orchards.	1,500 00.....	".....	
	SOUTHEASTERN IN- SPECTORATE.			
Megraw, A.....	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00.....	Hedley.....	
	<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>			
Smith, John F.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00.....	Kamloops.....	
Bennett, A. E.H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	780 00.....	".....	
Sanson, Geo. M.D.....	".....	420 00.....	Ashcroft.....	
Tutill, G. H., M.D.....	".....	480 00.....	Nicola Lake.....	
Scatchard, W., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered.....	Chase.....	

<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>		
Galbraith, R. L. T.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00
Green, F. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00
Hannington, D. P., M.D.....	".....	300 00
Henderson, G. B., M.D.....	".....	300 00
Bell, J. K. R., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered
Ryckman, F. S.....	Constable.....	900 00
<i>Lytton Agency.</i>		
Graham, H.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00
Elliott, Robert, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	750 00
Ross, S. A., M.D.....	".....	600 00
Christie, H. A., M.D.....	".....	Accounts rendered
Daunt, A. O'N.....	Constable.....	900 00
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>		
Brown, J. R.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00
McEwen, M. D., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	210 00
Logie, H. B., M.D.....	".....	210 00
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D.....	".....	500 00
White, R. B., M.D.....	".....	420 00
Cawston, J.....	Constable.....	420 00
<i>Stuart Lake Agency.</i>		
McAllan, Wm. J.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00
Lazier, D. B., M.D.....	".....	400 00
Manson, W. F.....	Constable.....	900 00
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>		
Ogden, Isaac.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00
Baker, Gerald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered
Feare, W. K., M.D.....	".....	600 00
Wright, W. H., M.D.....	".....	400 00
SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.		
Ditchburn, W. E.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2,500 00
Whitwell, Alice.....	Clerk.....	540 00
<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>		
Robertson, W. R.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00
Robertson, Catherine.....	Clerk.....	600 00

Fort Steele.....
Cranbrook.....
Wilmer.....
Creston.....
Cranbrook.....
".....
Lytton.....
Harrison Hot Springs..
Lytton.....
Lillooet.....
Lytton.....
Vernon.....
Hedley.....
Armstrong.....
Vernon.....
Fairview.....
Penticton.....
Fraser Lake.....
Fort Fraser.....
South Fort George.....
".....
".....
Lac la Hache.....
Quesnel.....
150-Mile House, Caribou
Alexis Creek.....
Victoria.....
".....
Duncan.....
".....

For bands or reserves in British Columbia see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.	
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.</i>					
<i>Cowichan Agency—Con.</i>		\$ cts.			
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Duncan	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."	
Cummings, W. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Sydney		
Ewing, W., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith		
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo		
Montgomery, J. C., M.D.	"	240 00	Comox		
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria		
O'Connell, Tom	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo		
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan		
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency.</i>					
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Alert Bay		
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	600 00	"		
Cox, H. P., M.D.	"	240 00	Quatsino		
Jamieson, T. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Campbell River		
Wicks, T. P.	Constable	900 00	Alert Bay		
<i>New Westminster Agency.</i>					
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,400 00	New Westminster		
O'Malley, Winnifred	Clerk	700 00	"		
Drew & Hall, Drs.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"		
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	1,200 00	"		
Henderson, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Powell River		
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City		
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner		
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Steveston		
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack		
Inglis, F., M.D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing		
Grant, J. S.	Constable	900 00	New Westminster		
<i>West Coast Agency.</i>					
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Alberni		
Cox, Grace	Clerk	600 00	"		

McLean, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	510 00	Ucluelet
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni
Dixon, D. S., M.D.	"	510 00	Tofino, Vancouver Island
Whitehouse, E. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Port Renfrew
Bartlett, T. H.	Constable	900 00	Alberni
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.			
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver
<i>Babine Agency.</i>			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"
Wallace, A. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Tewlka, Bulkley Valley
Ardagh, E. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Kitwanga
Hamblin, H.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere
<i>Bella Coola Agency.</i>			
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola
Best, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	Bella Bella
Bavis, W. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Coola
Tucker, Chas.	Constable	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer	900 00	"
<i>Nass Agency:</i>			
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Kibolot
Phillipson, A. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Port Simpson
Traynor, S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace
<i>Queen Charlotte Agency.</i>			
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Massett
Graves, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"
Spencer, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate
Hughes, O. W. M.	Constable	900 00	Massett
<i>Stikine.</i>			
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek
Hughes, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"
Harrison, E. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin
Cullen, F. E.	Constable	900 00	Telegraph Creek

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
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YUKON.

Hawksley, Rev. John.....	Indian Superintendent...	\$ 3,000 00.....	Dawson.....	
Clark, W. B., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	1,200 00.....	Whitehorse.....	
La Chapelle, J. O., M.D.....	".....	1,200 00.....	Dawson.....	

PART II

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN
EDUCATION



REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas except one band of Crees residing near Chapleau.

This agency includes the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Crees (already mentioned) and Ojibbewas at Chapleau, Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi, and Treaty No. 9 Indians at Mattagami, Flying Post, and New Brunswick House.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good or at least fair, with the exception of the band of Crees at Chapleau, two of whom died of tuberculosis and more of whom are suffering from the disease. There were no epidemics.

Sanitary conditions are only fair.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting and trapping in winter. The younger men hire as guides and packers to surveyors in summer. The Crees, who do not reside on the reserve, find occupation in the town of Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of two bands in this agency do not drink at all, the majority in the other bands are temperate, and only a few indulge occasionally when they can get the liquor.

The morality of these Indians is generally good, in the case of two bands this cannot be said, there have been several complaints.

Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but not progressive; many, however, live more comfortably than formerly.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has not been good during the year. There have been three deaths from consumption. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and a number of deaths was the result.

Buildings.—There have been a number of new dwelling-houses built during the past year. In general the dwellings are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good.

Stock.—During the past year these Indians have purchased a number of good horses, and have made some advancement in cattle. They have also quite a number of pigs, and a lot of poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements such as binders, mowers, seed-drills, disk-harrows, spring-tooth harrows, steel roller, and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but have made very little progress in cleaning land or fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of this band are law-abiding. Some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor. Generally-speaking, the morals of these Indians will compare favourably with those of the whites.

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REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS
OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. They are very careful in regard to their own cleanliness and around their premises. Their houses are mostly all whitewashed every spring, and the surroundings are kept clean and rubbish all burnt.

Occupations.—A few of the older Indians are farmers and succeed well enough, but the younger element do not care very much for farming, they take more to logging in the winter and work in the mills in the summer. Quite a number take advantage of the fishing privilege of two miles around the island, which is a great help to them.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber, and whitewashed. There are a few good frame dwellings painted outside. There are two brick churches—one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are fourteen good teams of horses besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, and are as good as any in the country. There are also quite a number of pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have nearly all the implements they need for seeding and harvesting.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough, and law-abiding. Their progress, especially in farming, is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a rule are temperate; they are not quarrelsome, there has been less drinking this year than before. There is no room for complaint about the morality of this band.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS
OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, no epidemics occurred. The medical attendant intends visiting the island as soon as the ice goes out, for the purpose of vaccinating all those requiring vaccination.

Occupations.—A few members of the band make their living out of the land, and these are the most comfortably off. Very few hunt or fish. Many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer. The women and old men trade with the summer visitors.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are as comfortable as the ordinary farm-house on the mainland, but a few of the Indians are still living in shacks.

Stock.—As a general thing, what stock there is on the island is kept in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of implements for all the work that is done on the land; but they are indifferently cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are industrious and improving their condition; but the greater number just live from hand to mouth.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, I think the band is fairly temperate, but many of the young men do not appear able to withstand temptation.

As to morality among the young people, I regret to say there is much room for improvement.

REPORT OF HENRY JANES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS,
MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—As indicated by its name, this agency includes three bands belonging to three different tribes.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and day labour. Some of them work for canning factories, pull flax, and cut wood for white people. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter.

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Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians do not keep much stock, and what they have is of average breeding.

Those who farm are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—Many of the dwelling-houses are frame; others are of log. They are in fairly good repair. There are several brick houses. Barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the three bands has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few cases of measles.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be a good deal of intemperance among the Oneidas and the Chippewas; also a lack of respect for the law of marriage.

The Munsees are generally temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, some are even making splendid progress, but the majority are moving forward only slowly.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

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 are expert river-drivers and lumbermen, who command the very highest wages that are paid. They are also expert canoe-men and trustworthy guides, and American tourists arrange with the Indians for the following summer for a trip up north, and pay them very large wages for this pleasure trip. They are splendid saw-mill men, quick and active. Those who are good workers are much sought after in the harvest fields. This reserve being situated close to chemical works and saw-mills at Longford Mills, there is always work to be got by them. The women earn considerable money by making fancy quill and sweet hay work, which they sell to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and comfortable, and in general kept clean. The buildings are mostly frame. There is a beautiful brick church on the reserve and the most up-to-date school in the county, and a large council-hall.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows, and horses of medium grade, 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.—These Indians are civil and content at their work of long hours. They do not grasp the idea of saving money.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been great advancement made in this last year. The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicants. The Indians give good assistance in stamping out this great curse, which is so much against the best interests of this reserve.

REPORT OF TIMOTHY MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the adult population is healthy and rugged, but the young people seem to be easily affected by disease, especially of a pulmonary nature. Several deaths have occurred during the year from tuberculosis and pneumonia. There have been no epidemics during the past year.

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Occupations.—Many of them devote their time to the cultivation of their land and have comfortable and well furnished homes with good outbuildings. Others find employment at the oil refinery and on the docks and railways. Some of the women make baskets, mats, and fancy articles, which they sell in the town and at the summer resorts.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, an Anglican and a Methodist church. The council-house was unfortunately burned last summer, but the contract for a new one has been signed.

At Kettle Point there are two frame churches, Anglican and Methodist, also a frame school-house, which has been re-seated recently with the latest approved seats, and a council-house, which has been enlarged, replastered inside and put on a cement foundation.

At Stony Point there is a frame school-house and Methodist church. These buildings are all in good condition and are well cared for. Great improvements have been made to buildings throughout the reserves, as the department granted to the band the sum of \$5,000 for such purposes.

Stock.—A decided change for the better is seen in both horses and cattle and greater advancement is looked for, as a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull has been supplied by the department. Generally the stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with the necessary implements and take reasonably good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians on this reserve are industrious and progressive. Many of the younger ones are fairly well educated and able to discuss current topics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral, but a few occasionally indulge in intoxicants when they can obtain them. A more rigid enforcement of the law against selling to Indians would be a boon to those who are sometimes found under its influence.

Occasionally a case of immorality is brought to our notice and is dealt with to the best of our ability.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, but quite a number of the school children have had chicken-pox and there are several cases of consumption.

Quite a number of the school children have been vaccinated this year. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed, and as a rule the Indians keep their houses very neat and clean as well as the surroundings.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They work for white men in the saw-mills and factories in the surrounding towns and country, and a number engage in basket-making, rustic work, hunting and trapping, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, making maple syrup and also taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. Private buildings are very fair and in most cases comfortable. Some of the Indians have erected houses, while others are prepared to build.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is not very large, but they have been well wintered and look well for the coming summer. There is not much increase, although quite a number have bought horses and cows in the past year.

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

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Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent and do not seem to have any ambition to get along, but simply to get a bare living and in some cases a very poor one. They are fairly law-abiding. Their progress is slow, but I think each year sees a little addition to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants to excess; but many of them are otherwise immoral. I am, however, of the opinion that the principles of temperance and morality are gaining ground each year on this reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemeneaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Buffalo Bay.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the health of the Indians in this agency has been good.

Most of them have been vaccinated within a few years, and as a rule keep their premises clean.

There were a number of cases of chicken-pox at the Fort Frances boarding school in January last, but none were of a serious nature.

There was a severe epidemic of measles in the Buffalo Bay band in December and January.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: fishing and hunting, working in saw mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river-driving, acting as guides and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves.

Stock.—Such of the Indians of this agency as keep stock take good care of their animals.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but an improvement is quite apparent: in the case of some bands no complaints have been laid against any of the members during the past year.

In other respects the Indians of this agency are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and as a rule becoming richer, as they live and dress better, and have better houses, than they did a few years ago.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKINS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health.—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 little or no farming. They hunt and fish chiefly. Sportsmen employ them as guides. Some work in lumber camps in the winter and at river-driving in spring. They also make mitts, moccasins and snowshoes, which affords them a source of revenue.

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

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

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

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

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REPORT OF R. S. MCKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND
SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

The agency buildings are situated in the town of Kenora, and consist of a one-story house, with six rooms and cellar, storehouse and coal shed, wharf and steamer. The office is in the post office.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Rat Portage, the Dalles, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good generally throughout the year with the exception of the Rat Portage, Whitefish Bay and Islington bands. In the case of the first-named band, the Indians were visited by an epidemic of small-pox, but no fatalities occurred. There was also an outbreak of small-pox in the Whitefish Bay band at Black River, but only one man died. The members of the Islington band suffered from German measles, scrofula, and kindred diseases during the early part of the year, and from an epidemic of typhoid fever during the winter, from which several deaths resulted.

The members of all the bands have been vaccinated, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of most of the Indians in this agency are: hunting and fishing, working in the lumber and tie camps, acting as guides and canoe men to tourists and others, working on steamboats, and railways, picking berries and wild rice, and attending to their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are nearly all log houses, rather small, but kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much live stock, but they take good care of what they have.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency as a rule have sufficient farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and generally take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of this agency are industrious and making fair progress; while others are indolent and prefer to roam about from place to place. Nearly all are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In the case of the members of the Rat Portage band the majority are addicted to the excessive use of liquor; but they are very strictly watched, and, if found under the influence, are promptly arrested and severely punished. The same remarks may be made in regard to the Islington band. In the case of other bands it may be said that the majority are temperate.

As a rule the morality of the Indians of this agency is fairly good, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac de Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabus kang, and Grassy Narrows.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer the members of the Lac Seul bands were visited by an epidemic of measles and fever, and, although medical attendance was sent in at once, quite a number of deaths occurred. None of the other bands suffered from any epidemic, and good health was the rule.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: working on the railway, in lumber camps, cutting wood for merchants, acting as guides to

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tourists and others, hunting and fishing, and looking after their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The Indians in this agency have good log houses, some with shingled roofs. They are generally comfortable, well furnished, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Some of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious, but they live away from their reserves so much, roaming from one place to another, that they make very little progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to liquor. Their morality is only fair, with room for improvement.

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Whitefish River, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Tahgaiwinini, Spanish River No. 3, Sucker Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island unceded.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the health of the Indians in this agency has been good or fairly so, with no contagious disease or epidemic.

In the case of the Tahgaiwinini band some of the members residing on Manitoulin island were quarantined for small-pox for a few months; all, however, have been vaccinated. There was also an outbreak of small-pox on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, and for nearly five months the reserve was under quarantine.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of five of the bands in this agency. Other employments are: gardening, acting as guides to prospectors and surveyors, fishing, hunting, working in saw-mills in summer and in lumber camps in winter. The women make fancy-work and pick berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency own stock, chiefly horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—All the bands have a sufficient supply of farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and as a rule these are well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log; on three of the reserves there are also frame houses. All are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and appear to be making progress, but many of them would be more prosperous if they would give more attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the majority of the Indians in this agency are not addicted to liquor and are moral; and, even where there is a tendency towards intemperance, there is a willingness to assist any effort to prevent liquor being used on the reserve.

REPORT OF WALTON LEAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve and the sanitary conditions with few exceptions are quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—There are a few of this band that work their land and are doing fairly well. Those unable to cultivate their land earn good wages by working for farmers during the summer, in lumber camps during the winter, and on the rivers,

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driving saw logs, in the spring. A number of the young women 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.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs, chiefly mixed breeds, and is very well cared for. A few horses and cattle belonging to members of this band are exceptionally good animals.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding citizens. They are improving their land each year by building good fences. They are also improving their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—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. Their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been good during the year, no epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind were reported. There was but one death in the tribe during the year: a young man, who had been living away from the reserve for about three years, died of tubercular trouble. The health committee visits the different premises occasionally and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of their homes and surroundings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation; those unable to cultivate their lands lease them to whites, and work out during the summer and fall as farm labourers, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are in good condition and well kept, most of them would be a credit to any community, there is a steady improvement both in buildings and fences. In many cases where land is leased, part of the rent money is applied on improvements, others are made with the assistance of loans from band funds, while a number of industrious Indians are steadily improving their holdings without any assistance whatever.

Stock.—These Indians are showing more interest each year in raising stock, which is well cared for in nearly every case. It consists chiefly of horses, cattle, hogs and a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—A large majority of those cultivating their own land are well supplied with modern implements, which are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and law-abiding, and their progress is steady; buildings of all kinds and fences are being erected and rebuilt and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are moral, and with a few exceptions are temperate.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Bands.—There are two bands in this agency, as indicated by its name.

Occupations.—Some work their own locations; others work on fruit farms in summer, returning to their reserve in winter. A few hire with farmers for summer; others hunt, fish and act as guides to tourists. Some follow river-driving in summer and work in lumber camps in winter.

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Stock.—Some very good horses and other stock are owned by these Indians. Some of the Indians take great interest in and great care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern implements, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—The homes of these Indians are very comfortable. Those who farm have good barns and stables.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, these Indians are healthy, but there has been a good deal of illness, though not of a serious nature. Most of the homes are kept clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the men are addicted to liquor, but the majority are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making some progress. Many show a desire to improve their condition.

REPORT OF A. W. WILLIAMS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is good, although one death occurred during the year from pneumonia. The houses and outhouses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious, they merely occupy their time at fishing and trapping, which resources do not give good returns. The women engage in basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern and up-to-date; only one old log house remains.

Stock.—The stock is good and gradually increasing in numbers, but not too good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements.—A fairly good number of implements are used, and these Indians are now taking fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—The young men are considered moral and temperate; but the older members occasionally indulge in liquor.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians, although called 'Moravians' after the Moravian form of religion, belong to the Delaware tribe.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians. They are now growing a considerable quantity of vegetables for the local canning factory. A number of girls go out to domestic service and give good satisfaction. The young men work out and do some lumbering besides working for farmers. In the canning factory season considerable employment is furnished the Indians; in the summer months there is plenty of labour for all at home or outside the reserve.

Buildings.—The reserve has a number of good residences. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected in the past few years.

Stock.—Some stock is kept of fair to good quality. The Indians take good care of their stock and sell to the dealers.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they use intelligently and with good results.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is fair. Tuberculosis seems to be the main disease; but the Indians are endeavouring by usual precautions to minimize its effects. A number were vaccinated this spring effectually. Whooping cough was prevalent this spring. Sanitation is well looked after, and the Indians are frequently admonished to regard cleanliness and abstinence as important conditions in the maintenance of their health.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, capable people and desirous of progressing. As drainage proceeds on this reserve, they hope to advance in material prosperity. Considering their difficulties, they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects conditions might be improved, which we are endeavouring to do.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very prevalent on the reserve. A few cases of measles broke out during the summer, which necessitated the closing of the Anglican school for a few days, but on the usual precautions being taken, the disease was soon stamped out.

Occupations.—During the summer season the greater number follow river-driving and loading lumber; the rest cultivate small portions of land. In winter they are employed taking out timber and working in the different camps; a few follow trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame or log, and are all whitewashed and painted and kept fairly neat and clean as a rule. There is a great improvement in the mode of living of these Indians during the past year.

Lack of proper ventilation is the great drawback in the dwellings.

Stock and Implements.—Horses, cattle, swine and poultry are kept by the majority of the band and are well looked after as to shelter and food. A number of farm implements are kept and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and making very fair progress; a few are shiftless and careless. A number of them are taking up farms on the eastern section of the reserve with very favourable prospects of success.

Temperance and Morality.—During the first part of the past year intoxication was very prevalent on the reserve; but by taking drastic measures, it has been to a great extent eliminated, there is very little drinking going on now.

As a whole the members of this band are moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

There are 69 members of the band living on the reserve. There are about 20 families belonging to this band living on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they squatted a number of years ago on private lands. There are 5 families living on a small reserve at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of this city, and the rest of the band are living on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly every family on the reserve is affected with tuberculosis. The remainder of the band at Gros Cap, Batchawana and Garden River are in a fairly healthy condition.

Since the appointing of the teacher as field matron, there is a great change for the better in the sanitary condition of the residents of Goulais Mission and Batchawana.

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The members of this band at Garden River keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and working in the lumber woods, loading vessels at the near-by saw-mills, picking berries, and a little gardening are the principal occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These are of frame and log, whitewashed and painted, and kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—Horses, cattle and poultry are kept by some of the members of this band at the different places where they reside, with the exception of Gros Cap, and are well cared for with fodder and warm comfortable stables.

Implements.—The members of this band do not farm to any great extent and have very few farm implements,—a couple of ploughs and a harrow or two and a few garden tools. What they have are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of the band are industrious and law-abiding, while others are shiftless and careless. On the reserve at Goulais Bay a number of them are clearing small pieces of land for gardens, and seem to be taking an interest in raising potatoes and other vegetables.

Temperance.—Most of the members of this band are temperate; there are a few who indulge whenever they get a chance. So far this year I have not had any complaints as to any drinking going on at any of the places where they reside.

Morality.—They are fairly moral.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—A number are affected with tuberculosis. There has not been an epidemic of any kind nor any serious sickness during the year. Sanitation on the reserve is poor.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in the winter season, acting as guides and canoe men for prospectors and tourists and a little fishing are the principal means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These are log and frame. There are only five houses and a Roman Catholic church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own mode of living, but not making much progress.

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

REPORT OF RICHARD McKNIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBE-
WAWS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Long Lake, Nipigon, Pic River, Pays Plat, Red Rock and Fort William.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians in this agency have enjoyed very good health with the exception of those of Pic River band. There are a number of old people in this band and they had a hard winter.

With a few exceptions they keep their houses clean. Better drainage is needed at Mountain Village.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. A number transport goods for traders during the summer, but the railway is doing away with them to a large extent. They also act as guides and canoe men. A few of the members of the Fort William band go to the shanties in the winter, but the greater number of them find employment in and around Fort William. The women pick berries.

Buildings.—The houses in this agency are log and frame, and they are kept clean and comfortable. Many of these Indians live in tents.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Quite a number have started to raise vegetables.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these Indians are temperate and moral. There were a few cases of immorality during the time that railway construction was going on. The members of Fort William band, being near the town, often find means of obtaining liquor.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this superintendency: Parry Island, Shawanaga, Maganatawan, Henvey Inlet, and Gibson or Watha.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics among these Indians during the past year, and as a rule their health has been good.

Sanitation has been observed by the free use of whitewash, and the inculcation of personal cleanliness upon the parents.

Occupations.—The Indians of Parry Sound reserve get work at Parry Sound and Depot Harbour. The members of nearly all the bands act as guides; some cut timber and realize on the sales; others keep gardens, and engage in fishing, hunting, and berry-picking; some work in the lumber camps in winter. Practically no farming is done in this superintendency.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians have any stock.

Buildings.—Many of the houses are frame. They are whitewashed and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians in this superintendency are well behaved, law-abiding, sober, honest, and moral. While many of them are indolent, the majority are industrious good workers, improving their condition.

REPORT OF GORDON J. SMITH, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. Seven cases of typhoid fever of a very virulent type occurred, resulting in two deaths. A somewhat severe outbreak of small-pox occurred in the village of Caledonia, near the border of the reserve; but, owing to strict precautions and general vaccination, the disease was kept off the reserve. Tuberculosis, while still continuing its deadly work, is slightly on the decrease, as the Indians are building better dwelling-houses, and are learning the nature of the disease and consequently take steps on their own initiative to prevent its spread. Houses where tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease occur are thoroughly disinfected.

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 and cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, particularly the hay crop. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help, and also in the canning factories. All the buildings on the reserve during the year, including cement abutments for bridges and culverts, was done by Indians. A large quantity of small fruit and vegetables is weekly offered for sale by Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. There is more attention being given to the growing of small fruits.

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Buildings.—The steady improvement in buildings continues, those erected this year, with the assistance of the loan system, being principally dwelling-houses. The loan system is proving a benefit. Payments are kept up with fair regularity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. The council purchased three bulls for improving the stock,—a Durham, a Holstein and a Polled Angus. A thoroughbred stallion 'Light Wool' has also been loaned to the superintendent by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Ltd., of Montreal, solely for use on the reserve. A large quantity of milk is sold to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep are raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements, from milking-machines down, are used by many members of the band, and almost every farm is well supplied with the most modern implements, and all, with very few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive and law-abiding. If work cannot be obtained on the reserve, they seek employment off; many have taken up land in the West, others have regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton, and other cities and towns.

The South Brant Farmers' Institute held its usual afternoon and evening meetings in the council-house, which were largely attended. 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 in attendance and quality of exhibits. The exhibit of horses was particularly good. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of 49 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have money on deposit in the banks, and transact business by cheques.

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 morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEO. P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Nipissing, Dokis, Timagami and Matatchawan.

Tribe.—The bands of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic in the agency during the past year.

The health of the members of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been good. They keep their premises clean and isolate persons suffering from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes comfortable. The members of the Dokis band are exceptionally clean and the cleanliness of their dwellings is often commented upon by white people who visit the reserve. They cultivate flowers and have gardens.

The health of the members of the Timagami band has not been good during the year, as there have been a good many colds and more or less tuberculosis.

The health of the Matatchawan band was better than formerly. A number are affected by scrofula and are careless about sanitation.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency do very little farming. The majority follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They also work in the lumber camps. Some

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of them make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles. The women gather berries, make moccasins and fancy bead-work.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Nipissing and Dokis bands are well built, neat, warm and comfortable. The Nipissing band has two fine churches, and the Dokis band erected a new church during the past year. The majority of the members of the Timagami band live in teepees and tents. A few on the Matatchawan reserve have erected comfortable log dwellings and others have promised to do likewise.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements and take good care of them. They are all well supplied with garden tools.

Stock.—The Nipissing and Dokis bands keep cattle and horses. They have purchased some good horses. They take good care of their stock and have comfortable quarters for them. Only a few cattle and horses are kept by the Timagami band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are moral. A number are addicted to liquor, but they are improving. During the year a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River and Spanish River.

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

Health.—During the past year the health of the Indians generally has been good, except that in the Serpent River and Spanish River bands there was an epidemic of small-pox, but no deaths were reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are loading vessels in summer, working in saw-mills, and gardening. The members of the Serpent River band gather a green vine that grows in the woods, and ship it to eastern cities. In winter many of the Indians work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Their buildings are good and clean and kept in a good sanitary condition.

Stock.—What they have is very good, but they have very little of it.

Farm Implements.—The Thessalon and Mississagi River bands have only a few hoes, rakes and axes. The Spanish River band in addition to the implements mentioned has also ploughs and harrows.

Characteristics, Temperance and Morality.—The younger people are improving, but the older people are too fond of liquor. The younger people are industrious and progressive. All are law-abiding. Most of them are moral.

REPORT OF THOS. A. McCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was a case of small-pox last January. The doctor was very careful and the health officer looked after the family very attentively and did not allow the disease to spread; just one family had it. The sanitary conditions are improving on the island.

Occupations.—Quite a number are farming and making a comfortable living; but the majority work off the reserve with farmers and in factories.

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Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a fairly good grade and brings good prices for its kind, and there is a ready market here at home.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians take fairly good care of their implements; more do not. They have not many farm implements.

Buildings.—There is some improvement in their houses; quite a number of the Indians have built additions and some of them have built good houses.

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

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance: it is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with. Our Indians are supplied across the line to quite an extent with liquor, but we have not had an Indian in jail in six months.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of the inspectorate is at Winnipeg, and the area supervised embraces the Kenora, the Savanne, and the Fort Frances agencies, all in the province of Ontario except one reserve.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and a portion of the Winnipeg river to the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Kenora eastward along the Canadian Pacific railway to Lac de Mille Lacs, and eastward from Minaki along the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Sioux Lookout, thence northward to Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul, thence westward down the English river to Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency embraces the country along the Rainy river, the Rainy lake, Seine river, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon lake.

The reserve known as Buffalo Bay, No. 35, which was formerly connected with the Kenora agency, has by order of the department been transferred to the Fort Frances agency and will henceforth be looked after from that point.

Both the Kenora and Savanne agencies have for some years been under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, whose office is in the town of Fort Frances.

It has been thought desirable that a separate agent should have charge of the Savanne agency, but no final action has yet been determined.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has twelve bands. The area owned by all the bands is 128,916 acres. The language spoken is the Ojibway.

It may seem to observers that the amount of land held by these people is a generous allotment, but it is not all valuable land. The soil, where soil can be found, is fair, but rocks and swamps abound, so that a great deal of it is unfit for cultivation.

Some of the natives are making good progress in agriculture and stock-raising, and such persons are prospering. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes and their families are well dressed. They like to point to their work as evidence of thrift and energy, and we enjoy commending them for following the counsel of the department. Officers are proud of such people, but they

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are all too few. The great majority roam a good deal and can seldom be found at their homes on the reserves. They are law-abiding, courteous and kind, but will not cheerfully engage in anything that ties them to a certain dwelling place.

Fur-bearing animals are plentiful and the prices paid for fur are very remunerative. One instance came to our notice where an Indian of Lac Seul received \$1,500 for three young black foxes. Otter, beaver, lynx, mink and silver foxes are in great demand, and these are the prime sources of income to the native hunter.

Fishing is also remunerative in certain places, but the average man requires most of his catch for the support of his family. Indians have few nets as a rule, and have seldom entered into commercial fishing as they might have done.

Deer and moose and rabbits have been very plentiful this year, so that food and money have been within the reach of all who either would or could work.

Many other sources of income may also be found, such as lumbering, guiding travellers, berry-picking, rice-gathering, freighting for the Hudson Bay Company, building bark canoes, cutting cord-wood, or making ties. The women do beadwork, make rush mats, or silkwork moccasins, and find ready sale for all that can be produced in that way. No one ought to be idle, and no one has a right to be poor except the sick and the infirm.

This has been an unfortunate year in the matter of general health.

Small-pox invaded the Kenora boarding school, and twenty-nine cases developed. A strict quarantine was maintained. The medical officer of the agency was in constant attendance. Everything was done that could be done to mitigate suffering and control the disease. Fortunately there were no fatalities, which is the best proof that the patients were well cared for. The Sisters of the school displayed great devotion in the care of the afflicted ones.

Sporadic cases of small-pox also developed on the Rat Portage and Black River reserves. These were all placed under quarantine at Black River, and a qualified person was put in charge, who, under the direction of the medical officer, rendered excellent service. At this point there was one death. Ample supplies were taken out from time to time from Kenora, so there was no lack of provisions or other supplies necessary. All infected clothing was destroyed by fire.

Serious illness was also reported from Big Island reserve, and there was no delay in sending Dr. Charlton, of Rainy River, to investigate, and his report showed that the situation was not as alarming as had been supposed.

An epidemic of measles prevailed for a time at Buffalo Bay reserve, and Dr. Charlton was again called and made several visits to the reserve. There was one death at this point, but the patient who lost his life had been ailing for years and was too weak to stand the strain of a further ailment.

Typhoid fever broke out on the Islington reserve in the beginning of January, 1914, and five deaths were reported before the agent became aware of its existence. The medical officer made two visits to the locality, and treated all cases found. His report after the second visit showed that 10 deaths had resulted, 7 from typhoid and 3 from various causes. Medical supplies were sent from Winnipeg on the order of the physician of the agency and any other necessary foodstuff was supplied through the Hudson Bay Company at White Dog.

It is alleged that much of the illness of the winter has resulted from overheated and overcrowded houses and lack of ventilation. At Islington it was thought that drinking impure water from a stagnant creek may have originated disease. These people are in the open air all summer, and the change to the small houses in winter is trying enough; but last winter was very warm compared to recent winters, and the temperature of their homes was not regulated by thermometers. None the less, our sympathies are with the sick and bereaved ones and we sorrow over the number of our dead.

We have had less trouble with illicit liquor dealing than we had last year, a fact

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that is very gratifying. We do not blind ourselves with the thought that we know all that is going on in the secret places. Something may have escaped us in the large territory, every point of which cannot be guarded all the time. Yet we have reason to be glad that conditions have not been altogether too bad.

Speaking of intemperance amongst Indians, I may say that it is not habitual: it is occasional. When some great success comes his way, when some great event is commemorated, when he has escaped from some danger, or when old friends meet after long absence, the Indian is disposed to celebrate, and he takes the trend of the white man and has recourse to stimulation. When he has it, he does not seem able to use it in moderation. He goes at it with the indiscretion of a child, and the debauch ends only when the supply of firewater is exhausted. Then he is sober until some other occasion comes along, perhaps in six months or a year or more.

Associated with intemperance is the kindred subject of moral or immoral living. So far as moral purity is concerned, it is very generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with this grace. While admitting that there may be some reason for this opinion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Much of the apparent evil is brought about by whisky introduced by persons who ought not to be called white men. Many Indians who live near to our centres of civilization, being tempted, fall; but this fact should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who live clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves in the fear of the Great Spirit.

During the year Dr. Thomas Hanson, who served for many years as medical officer of this agency, passed to his reward. His strength had been failing for a year or so, but a robust constitution bore him up until dropsy set in and he was gone. His friends mourn his demise, and the Indians cherish his memory, while his fellow officers regret the severance of the ties that bound us together.

Dr. Furguson, of Kenora, was appointed to act in the capacity of medical officer toward the close of 1913, and entered upon his work with both vigour and promise. His duties for the first year have been most arduous and exacting, involving long and frequent trips to the several reserves that had become the seat of various ailments as already recorded. No more faithful work could have been done by any one than what Dr. Furguson has done, and he has been successful in handling many critical cases and in keeping down the death-rate.

Constable Hans Hanson, who accompanied the doctor on most of the long trips, is also deserving of special mention for his devotion to duty and for his faithfulness in carrying out his instructions.

Agent McKenzie has been much overcrowded with unusual duties this year, but his strength held out well and he has shown himself equal to the occasion. He has seldom, if ever, put in a more trying year, and he deserves the highest commendation.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight different bands, and the several reserves aggregate 101,267 acres.

The Indians belong to the great Ojibway tribe and speak the language in use on the great lakes.

There is no separate agent for this section of our work, and until such an officer is appointed, it is managed by the agent of the Kenora division, not without some inconvenience.

The natives are for the most part of very migratory habits: hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be found.

Hunting and fishing have been very good this year owing partly to the mild weather and the light snow-fall and the thin ice.

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An epidemic of measles visited the Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves in June last, and practically every family suffered. Fortunately the treaty party happened along in the early stages of the disease, and Dr. Carr, accompanying the party, attended to the sick. He left medicines and gave advice both to the local dispenser and the parents, and, as the weather was warm and the trouble was of a minor nature, he did not anticipate any special danger. When the trip concluded, it was reported that the case had become serious, and a second trip was made by Dr. Carr, who on his return reported that the disease had run its course, but that 18 deaths had resulted. Ample supplies were left in June for the sick and destitute, and the Hudson Bay Company was told to allow no one to suffer in case of the disease spreading, and this was done so that there was no starvation.

Outside of this epidemic the general health has been fair. Occasional cases of scrofula have required treatment. Some have come under the power of that great scourge consumption and some have suffered from diseases more disgraceful than unfortunate. The approach of spring, however, brings with it the promise of better health and we hope it may be many years before similar experiences may recur.

Indians of this agency are mostly pagan in belief and practice; but a flourishing mission station under the auspices of the Anglican Church is found at Lac Seul, and many of the people of that locality have given up paganism for Christianity, and it must be said that as a rule these are more progressive than their pagan fellow countrymen.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The combined area of the several reserves is 118,307 acres.

The general health has been good during the year. An exception happened in connection with the Fort Frances boarding school, where mumps, bronchitis, and chicken-pox held sway for a time. There were twenty-six cases of illness in all. Dr. Moore handled these cases with his accustomed skill, and no fatalities have been reported.

The occupations of these people are taking out cord-wood and ties, river-driving, working in saw-mills and in lumber camps. Besides these, there are the usual berry-picking, rice-gathering and gardening. A good market is found in Fort Frances for as much of these commodities as can be procured.

So thorough and painstaking has the agent been in prosecuting those who have been found guilty of violating the liquor Act that a great check has been placed upon the traffic, and an increased fear of the law has been awakened, so that it would seem that we are approaching an era of sobriety the like of which has not been known for years.

Drs. Moore, Bethune and Charlton, medical officers of this agency, continue to minister to the sick in a manner much to be commended.

Mr. John Lyons renders acceptable service as assistant to the agent and as interpreter. His services are valuable, especially in the Indian councils and in courts of law.

The new gasoline boat furnished by the department last year for the use of the agent and the medical officer in their annual and occasional rounds has done good work and is much appreciated by all concerned. A new and important work has been done under supervision of the agent along the shore of Rainy lake where it borders upon the Couchiching reserve. Owing to the increase of the water level in the lake named, a considerable erosion of the bank occurred and much land was lost and much more would have been washed away in a short time. This will be prevented by the rip-rap work which has been completed before the opening of navigation.

My congratulations are hereby extended to Agent Wright for the able manner in which his office (and his outside work as well) is conducted.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of May, 1913, was spent in visiting every reserve in the Fort Frances agency except Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake. Councils were held with the chiefs and councillors of the various bands. Interest was manifested in their social relations, in sanitary matters, in their industrial pursuits, and in their general health. The fact was kept before them that the department was keenly alive to their best interests, and this was always received with apparent gratitude and appreciation. At no point was any concrete complaint voiced. The people seemed to be contented and happy at all points visited.

In the months of June and July, 1913, I accompanied the paying agent over the Kenora and Savanne agencies, and was present at all payments and councils held. All reserves were inspected at that time, and schools were visited where possible. Reports of these visits were transmitted after my return. There was no serious complaint presented at any point, and this can have only one meaning, namely, that the Indians were satisfied with the treatment received.

During the months of January and February we visited and inspected the Fort Frances boarding school, the Manitou Rapids day school, the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, at Shoal Lake, the Kenora boarding school, and the Indian office at Kenora. Reports of all findings have been sent in so that the department is kept fully informed of all the facts obtainable.

I am thankful to have had opportunity to help the Indian, whose welfare I have at heart, and am glad to serve the department, whose aim it is to educate and elevate the native people. There never was a time when these wards of the government needed assistance more than they need it just now, and any order received from the department shall be carried out as faithfully and as economically as possible.

[Received too late for publication in proper position.]

REPORT OF THOS. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, no epidemic having occurred, and those who have been sick during the year have been well looked after by the doctors appointed for that work.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A number depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry, while others are employed in the mills at Deseronto and Point-Anne. Some of the farms are well worked and the buildings and fences are kept in a good state of repair, while others receive very little attention and consequently foul weeds are allowed to grow up. The horses and cattle are chiefly a mixed breed and a very good quality. Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent, and a number of the Indians receive a good revenue for their milk from the cheese factories. Quite a number are growing peas and tomatoes to supply the Deseronto canning factory.

Buildings.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their stables and barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms in the way of buildings, fences and drainage. The road work, under the direction of path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, is being well attended to. This, with a grant that we have received from the department, is improving the condition of the roads. The band as a whole is prosperous, and the majority of the Indians are, I believe, making an honest effort to better their condition.

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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. There is a decided improvement in the morals of the Indians, undoubtedly due to the education they have received in the churches and schools.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work off the reserve, in the shanties, and driving logs. Only one cultivates the soil.

Stock.—They do not keep stock. However, one man does: he has quite a variety,—horses, several milch cows, some pigs, and some hens. He takes great care of his animals.

Farm Implements.—The small number who engage in gardening have no implements of their own. The man who cultivate the soil is well equipped with farm implements, also with the necessary vehicles. He takes great care of all the implements in his possession.

Buildings.—Their houses are not large, but they are fairly comfortable and kept clean. Two have been repaired.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is observed among the Indians of this reserve, although some do not pay attention to this subject; these, however, are exceptions and give way at rare intervals; they are improving in this respect.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear fairly industrious. They seem content with their present mode of life. They are adopting the white man's mode of life little by little. Most of them are economical and are trying to improve their condition.

General Remarks.—Very few of these Indians are of pure blood; they usually marry white women, and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF JOSEPH COTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Health.—The health was generally good. Every person who died was advanced in age.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets of all shapes, out of sweet grass and ash. All these wares are taken to the United States either by themselves or by outside dealers who come and purchase them from the Abenakis. In the spring and in the fall a large number of the young men 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 Indians during the summer is the chief cause of the lack of success in agriculture.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Abenakis have improved a good deal during the past year. The old houses are being replaced by very modern buildings.

Stock.—The stock owned by these Indians is generally of a good quality.

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

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

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

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease this year among the Indians; only a few were ill with grippe during the winter. As a few white people residing in the vicinity of the reserve had small-pox two years ago, all the Indians of the reserve were vaccinated, except those who were previously vaccinated with success or have had small-pox.

They are keeping their houses and surroundings pretty clean, all houses being whitewashed inside and outside every spring.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are trapping and working in the lumber camps. Very few are trying to make their living by farming, although some of them are making a success in that line. The tanning of deer and moose hides and the making of shoepacks are also good sources of revenue for the band, this last industry being mostly followed by the women.

Buildings.—The buildings, although not very valuable, are fairly well kept.

Stock.—Stock-raising is not engaged in on a large scale, but the animals generally receive good care.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements and vehicles are not properly sheltered as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are in general law-abiding, but are not progressing much financially owing to their indolent dispositions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are more moral and temperate of late, which is a great encouragement.

REPORT OF NARCISSE LEBEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease among the members of the band.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the women is the making of baskets and other fancy wares, which they sell to tourists during the summer season. Some of the men make snow-shoes and moccasins; others engage in hunting, but this resource is becoming more and more rare. Some are employed as guides by sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. As none of them engage in agriculture, they are always in nearly the same state of poverty, especially owing to the crisis that we are passing through. The department is obliged to give assistance to some of them during winter.

REPORT OF JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BERSIMIS AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are Montagnais with the exception of two Micmac families, two Huron families, and two or three Naskapis families.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good during the past year. Although they do not yet altogether understand

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the good effects resulting from the observance of the most elementary rules of health, there appears to be an improvement, thanks to the constant efforts made by the authorities to inculcate the principles of hygiene both by precept and example.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians in this agency engage specially in the hunt and a little in fishing, from which they derive sufficient for their subsistence. The women, particularly the widows, make snow-shoes, moccasins, and various objects of beadwork; but the market for the same has gone down greatly. Many of our Indians in the course of this winter, not having been able to procure sufficient provisions in the fall to go far into the woods, engaged in cutting pulp-wood on the reserve, which, with the permission of the department, they sold to a local company; and so were enabled to live happily with their families during this winter by their own earnings.

Farm Work.—The only cultivation in which any of the Indians in this agency engage is raising a few potatoes. They harvest only wild hay, which they have much trouble in saving on account of not having animals to cart it. Neither the soil nor the climate is favourable to cultivation, and profitable cultivation would require more energy than they are capable of.

Stock.—There is a little stock; in fact our Indians still keep more than they ought to do, because they have not the means to feed them suitably.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected within a year in this agency. Several houses have been repaired. All the Indians who are in a position to do so nearly own their houses now; some of them own one in common with others. The exterior of these houses is fairly well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Necessity, the mother of industry, compels our Indians only to such an extent as to make up for their want of energy in procuring what is absolutely necessary, and many of them lack even that; also, with the exception of perhaps two or three, they live from hand-to-mouth and consider themselves happy when they have eaten well, the next day does not trouble them.

The hunt was less abundant last spring, and in spite of the advance in the price of furs, they would certainly not have been able to support themselves; the work in the shanties, loading vessels that carry the pulp-wood, and cutting pulp-wood supplied the rest beyond what was given as assistance by the department to the widows and orphans. The hunt this year is average; but the decrease in the price of fur will make great hardship in the population.

The Indians of the Escoumains reserve seem more civilized than those at Bersimis. Most of them speak French, and some of them a little English.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are inclined to the use of intoxicants; but they are so closely watched and severely punished when found guilty that intemperance is kept in check.

The trespassing of white men on the Bersimis reserve for immoral purposes is also prevented as much as possible. The Indians on the Escoumains reserve are believed to be free from such immorality.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent this year. There have been no contagious diseases.

There has been no vaccination; all those who were in need of it were vaccinated last year. Sanitary regulations are well observed. The houses are clean, well painted, and the interior is well kept.

Occupations.—The making of moccasins and snow-shoes is the chief occupation of the Hurons of Lorette; but this industry this year has been almost nil. In the

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spring and fall a large number act as guides and some as cooks for the American sportsmen who come and spend part of the two seasons at the hunting and fishing clubs. These Indians are very skilful and much appreciated by the tourists who employ them. The hunt was good for the six who engaged in it, and furs sold at very high prices.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected this year; but several have been repaired. Some of the houses are small, but clean and well finished both inside and outside. The buildings on this reserve, with very few exceptions, are comfortably furnished and several are even very well furnished.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not possess any farm implements, as they do not do any cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Hurons are industrious and good workers; but they are not as a rule sufficiently economical and provident. This is unfortunate, as their special industry in moccasins and snow-shoes is sensibly diminishing, especially within the last two years.

They like to live well and do not deprive themselves of anything they can obtain. Several have intelligence above the average and can bear comparison advantageously with the white people who reside in the parish bordering on the reserve. A large number can read and write and are subscribers to newspapers, which they read regularly with profit. Some of them are interested in political events and would like to have their rights as voters.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians is always improving, and the village has never before been so peaceable as it is at present.

Their morals have been more satisfactory.

REPORT OF LORENZO LETOURNEAU, ASSISTANT INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good, a case of small-pox appeared on the reserve last year, but a great many Indians were vaccinated and no one else was attacked with the disease. There are three cases of tuberculosis under treatment at present.

Occupations.—As a rule, the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, at the erection of structural steel works, in the construction of buildings, in car-shops and other factories; and they make good wages. A very small portion of the Indians are engaged in farming. Some of them are very successful in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive; while others neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to a second-growth timber.

Buildings.—They have good houses, fairly well finished, comfortable and in general kept clean.

Stock.—Those engaged in farming have good horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are generally well cared for by the owners, nearly each Indian family appears to own a cow that provides milk for them.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve who are familiar with farm work are well equipped with farm implements, which with a few exceptions are well taken care of.

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 towns, they are fairly temperate and moral.

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REPORT OF C. E. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF
THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—Most of these Indians are Iroquois; there are a few Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in general has been good during the year. Sanitation seems to be a little improved.

Occupations.—Many of them spend the largest part of the year in shanties and the drive; others work at Hudson for the ice-house; some spend their time on the farm and do well. Some of the women make moccasins, lacrosses and baskets.

Buildings.—Some are in good order, but many need to be repaired. Many of the Indians have no sheds or barns for their grain and they are obliged to keep everything out of doors.

Stock.—Their stock is pretty well kept.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are medium.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not appear to be making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor, but in general they are trying to do better. Except in the case of three families, their morality is good.

REPORT OF F. É. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST.
REGIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent during the year. There were three cases of small-pox; but, as great precaution was exercised, the disease did not spread and there has not been any further outbreak. The houses of those affected with this disease were quarantined, and after their convalescence, the houses were thoroughly disinfected by the doctor in charge.

During the year quite a number of the children and a few of the adults were vaccinated.

As a rule the Indians generally endeavour to keep their premises clean and free from all refuse matter, or anything that might tend to disease.

Occupations.—There are many who are becoming very successful farmers, while others are engaged in fishing, hunting, basket-making, manufacturing of lacrosse sticks; and a number are engaged as labourers by farmers.

Some of the Indian girls are performing household duties in white families, and others working in the cotton and woollen factories at Cornwall, Ont.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are in good repair. Of course there are some, but very few, that are in very poor condition. However in the case of the new buildings being erected, much attention is given to location and size, and they are being built larger than formerly.

Stock.—The animals owned by the Indians are as a general rule in fine condition and many of them take great pride in keeping them in excellent condition.

Farm Implements.—Those engaged in farming have all the necessary implements, and usually take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many are industrious, while others are extremely lazy; however, there is a noticeable improvement. As a rule they are law-abiding.

Occasionally some of them secure too much fire-water and are either fined or jailed. Collectively they are becoming better and richer.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of strong drink, but it would seem that the evil is lessening.

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The morals are very good; of course, as in all classes, there are some whose morals are somewhat questionable.

Improvements.—The New York and Ottawa Railway Company has built a siding on Cornwall island and since then several cars of hay have been shipped by the Indians to outside markets where they were able to secure much better prices than at home.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

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

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria, like all the other Micmacs in Canada, 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 of good size, comfortable and clean; five are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—They are good workers and command good wages, but they are always poor owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which, however, they do not procure very easily. The progress of the band is, therefore, so much the better on this account. Their morals are generally good and they observe Christian principles.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. There was no contagious disease. Sanitary precautions are well observed. Houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. They do some farming, lumbering, ship-loading, act as guides for tourists, make peevie stock, axe-handles, and a few of them make baskets, snow-shoes and moccasins.

Buildings.—The greatest part of their buildings are frame and fairly well built. Some of them have good houses, well furnished, also some good barns.

Stock.—They have fairly good stock, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their conditions are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are still addicted to strong drink, which they can procure too freely from the neighbouring places, though with a good many there is a change for the better. Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good; there are some cases of consumption among them. They observe sanitary regulations fairly well for Indians.

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Occupations.—The chief occupation of all these Indians, as usual, is hunting fur-bearing animals during winter, and in summer some families fish for cod and hunt seals.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians occupy very comfortable houses, which they keep in good order and fairly clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally they are not industrious; they are improvident: provided they earn enough to eat and to clothe themselves, they are content and they do not try to become rich; they are always poor.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor and there have been some arrests.

General Remarks.—The hunt has been fairly good; but the price of fur is low, so that the Indians do not make any progress.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink, and Ste. Anne.

Occupations.—Hunting fur-bearing animals is the chief occupation of most, and the sole occupation of many of the Indians in this agency; some farm exclusively and make a good living, others act as guides, while some go to the shanties.

Farm Implements.—The Indians that farm have all the implements necessary for their work; they know how to use them, and they take care of them.

Stock.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band own horses, cows, and other animals, of which they take great care. These wintered well.

Buildings.—The houses on the Pointe Bleue reserve are frame, and as a rule are clean, comfortable, and well lighted and ventilated.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the Indians in this agency are enjoying good health and there has been no epidemic among them during the past year. As a rule they live like their white neighbours, and are properly and suitably dressed for the changes of the weather. Many have been vaccinated. The usual cleaning up in spring in and around their buildings has been done.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate, and their conduct is good. The members of the Kiskisink band procure liquor easily and it is therefore difficult to prevent them from drinking. The Ste. Anne Indians drink less than formerly owing to the difficulty of obtaining liquor.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are really making great progress in every respect.

REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The whole tribe, more or less, are afflicted with tuberculosis, principally of the respiratory tracts. Every man, woman and child remaining on or near the reserve during the whole year suffers constantly from bronchial troubles, and each member of the band returns from the hunt with bronchial affections. An epidemic of grippe prevailed among them during the summer and fall of 1913.

Endeavours are made to have the Indians adhere to cleanliness around their premises and persons, but with very little success as to premises; they are fairly sanitary about their person.

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Occupations.—Hunting for fur-bearing animals and game is their only resource. There are no other occupations in this vicinity of which they could avail themselves, even the whites are giving up fishing as a means of livelihood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are in very bad condition, only two of them were repaired last fall, and work was done by the department and at their expense. The Indians have no outbuildings whatever.

Stock.—No live stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—No farming is done by any member of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the healthy Indians are industrious, good hunters; and law-abiding. Owing to the gradual yearly decrease in fur-bearing animals our Indians are becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all the Indians are intemperate and will give valuable furs to procure liquor. With the exception of the use of intoxicants their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR TIMISKAMING
AGENCY, QUEBEC.

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

Occupations.—The majority of the members 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 to work in the lumber camps. In the spring the majority hire on the drive and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not, as the country around is pretty well filled with settlers, and they have to go many miles back in the woods.

Buildings.—Two frame buildings and three shanties have been built during the past year, and a few have made some improvements on the old buildings.

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

Progress.—Some have made a little progress, but the majority do not. The land is easy to work, but they do not seem to take any interest in clearing it, as they cannot receive any immediate benefit from it, but it must also be admitted that most of them have not the means to buy a team of horses, or even hire a team to work what land they have ready for cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are a few young men who occasionally succeed in getting liquor, but they are watched very closely by the authorities.

There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF ROBERT A. IRVING, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHEASTERN
DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, and Buctouche.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable illness among these Indians during the past winter,—chiefly colds, grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases.

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Every endeavour is made to induce the Indians to keep their dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring. Other occupations are: working in lumber mills, in loading vessels, and farming. A few act as guides for sportsmen. All make baskets, tubs and other Indian wares.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves generally occupy small frame houses, many of which are comfortable, while others are badly built, affording poor protection against the cold. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. The Indians not living on the reserves generally occupy small shanties, badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock have frame barns. Some of the reserves have a church and a school-house.

Stock.—A few of the bands keep some stock, which is well cared for in summer, as there is good pasture, but in some cases poorly housed in winter.

Farm Implements.—Few of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and as a rule they do not take very good care of them; in this respect, however, they are improving somewhat.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few in this agency who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs. Several fines have been imposed during the past year, which will no doubt have a good effect.

The morality of these Indians is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are making a good living, while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. They are not a saving people, however. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

REPORT OF S. P. WAITE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good except some cases of gripe and several of the old men and women feeling the infirmities of old age. One death from old age occurred during the year. Sanitation and hygiene are given attention in the school and, with the dwellings quite isolated from each other, garbage from grounds about houses raked up and burned, sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—All male adults do some farming, yet should do more. Encouragement in raising larger crops should be given them. The young men work in lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring; the older men and women make snow-shoes and baskets, for which a ready market is found in the town of Edmundston.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all old and in need of repairs.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are kept, which came through the winter in good condition. The stock is well cared for. More stock should be kept in order to produce fertilizers for keeping up the fertility of the farms.

Farm Implements.—These are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet, peaceful disposition and law-abiding. They generally are active and industrious, but little, if any, progress has been made in farming during the past season, they being handicapped by not having sufficient horses for doing the farm work.

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Temperance and Morality.—A number of the members, more particularly the young men, use intoxicating liquors too freely and are not as moral as they should be. There seems to be a tendency to wander away from the paths of virtue.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as usual, a large number suffering from grippe and an epidemic of whooping-cough, from which several deaths occurred. Tuberculosis caused three deaths and three were from infirmities of old age.

Lessons in sanitation and hygiene have been taught in school and at domestic science meetings. Care is taken by many in cleaning up refuse matter about dwellings; but, owing to houses being built too compactly, considerable care has to be taken to make sanitary conditions good.

Occupations.—Most of the male adults engage in farming in a small way. Farming can only be carried on in a small way, as only a few have teams to do the work. Young and middle-aged men find work in lumber woods during the winter, and in river-driving of logs in spring; they are also employed by the whites for work on farms, for which good wages are earned. A few men and women make snowshoes and moccasins during fall and winter months and make baskets in spring and summer, for which a ready market is found in the nearby towns.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally old and out of repair.

Stock.—Only a small number of horses and cows are kept. They are well looked after. More cattle should be kept.

Farm Implements.—Farm machinery and implements are well taken care of. More machinery is required in order to carry on the work of farming successfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of a peaceful disposition and of industrious habits, and are making slow progress in farming. They seem to need a lot of encouragement to keep them at work of cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating liquors among the young men has been quite apparent in the past; but the enforcement of the law in fining some and jailing others has had the effect of lessening the open use of it.

The morals of this band are not of a high order, but extra effort is being made to improve conditions in this respect.

REPORT OF N. J. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN
DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, and Oromocto.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians in this agency are successful farmers; others work for farmers and lumbermen; some work on the railways; some in the mills; while others find employment as labourers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, as also the sanitary conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency have been both temperate and moral.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and respected by their neighbours.

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REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS
COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good this year.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress.—I am under the impression that the majority of the Indians live more comfortably than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part these Indians are temperate. Some of the younger ones are given to drink when they can get liquor.

Their morals are good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, was generally good. There was no epidemic this year. There were 10 deaths from pulmonary consumption. The active measures taken by the department for the prevention of consumption is having the desired effect, and the disease is being slowly wiped out. The Indians, too, are doing everything in their power to wipe out this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing, hunting and coopering. A number of the young men are employed part of the year at the industrial centres, some going to work at New Glasgow and Trenton, while others go to the mining towns of Cape Breton.

Progress.—There has been little, if any, progress among the Indians during the past few years. A great number of them would not get along at all were it not for the aid given them by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are becoming quite temperate. With but very few exceptions their moral character is good.

REPORT OF A. R. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY,
CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good during the year. There was no epidemic, very little sickness, and only one death.

Occupations.—The Indians follow mixed occupations such as farming, fishing, coopering, trapping and lumbering. Some of the young men are for a part of the year employed in the Sydneys and around the coal mines.

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

REPORT OF C. J. SPARROW, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR SYDNEY AGENCY,
CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is fair. There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past year. There is no sewerage on this reserve; also too great a congestion, making sanitary conditions unfavourable.

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Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious. The men engage as labourers at the local industries, and perform general work around Sydney. They also engage in woodcraft.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians have improved in morals within the past year. The appointment of a local constable has given good results.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of the Millbrook reserve has been good during the past year, and there has been no disease of an epidemic nature among them. The sanitary regulations are well observed; houses are kept painted and whitewashed; the interiors are usually clean and neat.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in making baskets, hockey-sticks, and axe and pick handles. In season they hunt, fish, act as guides to sportsmen, and work as labourers in the lumber woods in winter; in summer on the neighbouring farms, and as railway navvies. Owing to the growth of the fur-farming industry, a change has been brought about in the method of hunting. Where formerly many a fur-bearing animal would be snared or shot, now it is allowed to go, in the hope that it can be captured alive later. This results in less destruction of game, and greater returns from the industry.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, very few of the old shanties being left.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept, but the animals look thrifty and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the smallness of the cultivated plots, mostly hand implements are used in cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are quite industrious and law-abiding, almost without exception. The able-bodied adults are acquiring better clothes, furniture, and other worldly comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are for the most part temperate and moral. Liquor is difficult to obtain, and very little finds its way to the reserve.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians living in this county are all Micmacs.

Occupations.—They have no regular occupation as a trade or profession, working at anything they can find to do; but with very few exceptions they are lazy and will not work unless forced by necessity.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been more sickness than usual, due in some cases to their sanitary conditions. I have in every way tried to show them how important it is to keep both person and surroundings clean; but, unless they are watched, they fall back into their old habits and customs.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, drunkenness among them. This, I think, is due in part to their great devotion to their church.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Their association with the white people has much to do with their manners and customs, so much so that there are a few of them who make very good citizens.

There has been some progress in the way of improving their houses, and a marked progress with the children attending day school.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has not been very good. During the year there have been three cases of diphtheria. All precautions were taken to keep the disease from spreading, all other members of the family being vaccinated and the houses quarantined. At the present time there are three cases of tuberculosis and in each case they are kept isolated as much as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve follow a mixed occupation. Nearly all do some farming. In the spring a good many go river-driving. During the summer they fish and make fancy-work, for which they find a ready sale amongst the tourists, and during the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen. They also make axe-handles and canoes. In the winter the lumbermen give employment to a good many.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept, but what there is is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is very slow, and a good many are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral; the younger people entertain more or less a 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 trouble; though I am pleased to say that during the past year there has been quite an improvement.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health.—The general health of the Indians in this agency was normal, although there is always sickness among them. Tuberculosis seems to be the Indians' great enemy, due largely to poor ventilation in their houses; and the importance of pure air is hard to impress upon them.

Assistance.—As usual some assistance was given during the winter, and at all 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.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, acting as guides, etc., are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. Many of the Indians in summer hold to the shanty or wigwam.

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

Temperance.—For the most part they are temperate. There are some that will drink liquor, but this is rarely noticeable.

Their morals, with few exception, are good.

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REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been only fairly good—consumption has been the cause of only one death. Sanitary regulations have been carefully carried out. In each case where contagious diseases were evident, fumigation was attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are such as farming, fishing in the inland rivers, hunting, making baskets and goods for the sporting market, such as hockey sticks and oars for boats.

Characteristics and progress.—The members of the band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate only because it is almost impossible for them to procure liquor. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined and are attentive to all religious requirements.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, making axe-handles and pick-handles, and one or two work on the railroad or at a quarry.

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.

REPORT OF REV. DONALD MACPHERSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from mumps, or something like it, on the Whycomagh reserve in January, no disease prevailed during the year. In fact the condition of health was excellent. The people take precautions against the spread of consumption. They aim at better sanitary conditions in general.

Occupations.—A few persons depend entirely on farming. Most of the members of the band mix up farming with fishing, coopering, trapping, making of axe and mall hafts, and hiring out to labour of different kinds. The women make baskets, moccasins, &c.

Buildings.—These Indians have fairly comfortable houses, and some of them emulate many of their pale-faced brothers in erecting nice houses.

Farm Implements.—Pretty good care is taken of implements; they are usually housed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians of the Whycomagh band are thrifty and get along pretty well. For the most part citizenship weighs lightly

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upon them. There is some improvement, though the process is not violent. The members of the Malagawatch band are a little behind them.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all these Indians are total abstainers, though a few will go for fire-water if within reach. They live pretty good lives.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Their houses are kept clean and all refuse is destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, fishing, hunting, acting as guides and as labourers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are good.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is well cared for.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule. Very little drinking is done among them. Their morality is good.

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the inhabitants has been up to the average, there being no deaths during the year. Much more care is being taken by the Indians regarding cleanliness, although it is difficult to get them to realize the necessity of isolation in cases of tuberculosis, as they do not believe it is infectious.

Occupations.—The Indians resident on the reserves are engaged in farming, lumbering, hunting, making baskets and mast hoops. The residents at and near Bridge-water get their living by salmon fishing, and by working in the woods, and on the average they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are all frame and are very comfortable and fairly well furnished; some of them having sewing-machines and organs.

Stock.—Over half the Indians own stock of some kind, and care for them properly.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and smaller implements, such as hoes, forks and rakes, etc., are owned by these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are moral and temperate in their habits.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN D. MACLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, the health of the Indians in general has been good. There was no epidemic or contagious disease. The precautions to prevent infection in the case of consumptive patients have been to a large extent observed.

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Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in various occupations, such as farming, fishing, making moccasins, baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are frame buildings of small size. A good school-house was built during the past year, an improvement much appreciated.

Stock.—A few horses and some young cattle are owned on the reserve, they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are a few ploughs, harrows, wagons, and a cultivator.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are as a rule industrious and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be advancing very rapidly; however, I think, there is some perceptible progress.

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

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on this 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.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There were two deaths, one from tuberculosis, the other from cancer. There was one case of measles, which was immediately quarantined and the school was closed as a precaution. As a result the disease was confined to this single case.

In general the Indians are becoming more observant of sanitary conditions about their premises than formerly.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, making baskets, axe-handles, hockey sticks, all kinds of coopering and hiring as labourers. A splendid limestone quarry could be opened on this reserve and made to yield a profit to any company developing it.

Buildings.—Over seventy-five per cent of the buildings are frame, are comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—About one-half of these Indians own stock, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have acquired more implements during the year. Good care is taken of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding. Very few indeed are indolent. They are industrious generally and strive to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are excellent and they are nearly all total abstainers from intoxicants.

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REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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 Indians are engaged in fishing, making baskets, axe-handles, and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame and logs and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding, are quite industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Micmacs are good, and they are temperate.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA
COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been fairly good. There were two deaths during the year. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations during the winter season are coopering and basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are not large, but are comfortable and kept in a good state of repair; they are all frame.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are kept in good condition.

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, industrious and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—From my experience so far with the Indians of this agency, their moral conduct is good and I do not know of any violation of temperance among them.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Occupations.—The chief occupations are: making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, and fishing, trapping and acting as guides in the fishing and shooting seasons. They have to go 30 miles to get the wood for making baskets.

Health.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very poor.

Temperance.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress is very slow. There will no doubt be a change in the future when the children grow up: they are getting an education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in the province of Nova Scotia are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—Indians in Nova Scotia have not suffered from any serious epidemic during the year. Mumps appeared on some of the reserves, but with

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no fatal results. Consumption is not so prevalent as it was formerly. Sanitary conditions among the Indians have greatly improved in recent years.

Buildings.—The class of buildings occupied by Indians as dwellings has improved very much within a few years. Other buildings are fairly well suited for the purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—There is a good deal of live stock on most of the reserves. These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Such of these Indians as engage in farming as a rule are fairly supplied with implements, such as ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rakes, mowers, etc. This personal property is well cared for as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not many of these Indians are in independent circumstances, but all are striving to better their condition; some are making progress and none are getting poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of Prince Edward Island are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic during the past year, there was much sickness and a heavy death-rate. Owing to the very severe winter there would have been much suffering had it not been for the assistance given by the department to the sick and needy Indians. Tuberculosis was prevalent, and the infant mortality was large. The premises, however, were kept clean and all refuse destroyed.

Occupations.—The Lennox Island Indians are admirably situated for the prosecution of the fisheries such as quahaugs, oysters, lobsters and smelts. Many are engaged in farming, though not to the same extent as a few years ago. There is no doubt that farming, while not giving such a quick return in ready cash, lays a sounder foundation for prosperity and inculcates habits of thrift and economy. The decline of the lobster fishing may be regarded then as not an unmixed evil. The other branches of the fishing industry may be attended to at times when they will not interfere with farming. Situated as these Indians are in the centre of the best Malpeque oyster ground, they are applying to the local government for leases of barren bottom for the cultivation of oysters. Some are engaged in basket-making and other Indian work, while the women make beaded moccasins and go berry-picking.

Buildings.—The houses are poorly finished, only two or three on the whole reserve having more than one room downstairs and one upstairs. This is one of the greatest drawbacks in bringing up their families. The houses are kept scrupulously clean.

Stock.—The Indians are fond of their stock and treat them well. The cattle on Lennox Island are hard to beat and are much admired by visitors.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of the farm implements they possess. Much of the harvesting is done with the scythe and hand-rake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, while they have increased in intelligence, are not so economical as formerly. With the success of the lobster fishing they neglected their farms more or less; but at present there is a move in the direction of better farming. I find them hard-working and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—While the Indians as a body are sober, moral and religious, comparing favourably with their white brothers, there have been some cases of delinquency, which I have attended to, and I hope in future to have very little trouble.

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MORELL RESERVE.

Morell reserve is situated in the eastern part of P. E. Island and is the centre of the Micmac population there.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve was very poor. Many of them died during the year. Very few live permanently on the reserve: in fact I found only three families there at the time of my visit. They are very careful, however, about the cleanliness of their premises, and have all refuse burned.

Occupations, Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not work the land, and consequently have no stock or farm implements. They make baskets and other Indian work, and do some fishing.

Buildings.—The houses are good frame buildings and are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are no evidences that the inhabitants of this reserve are as well off as they were a few years ago. It seemed to me as if the land had been run out by successive cropping without returning anything to it in the way of fertilizer.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this reserve are temperate and moral. At Rocky Point, which I include in this reserve, I found some disorder that required some attention. Persons from Charlottetown were successfully prosecuted for bringing intoxicants on to the reserve.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR BIRTLE AGENCY,
MANITOBA.

Tribes.—Only two tribes are represented in this agency: the Sioux, or Dakotas, and the Saulteaux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Birdtail Sioux, Kee-seekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's, Gambler's, and Rolling River.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians, with few exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

They are improving in sanitation, the majority now keeping their houses and surroundings clean, also having regular weekly washings of underclothing.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians in this agency are farming, stock-raising, and hunting, trapping and fishing. Some of the young men work as labourers. Many cut fire-wood for sale and gather senega-root. The women make baskets, mats, moccasins and beadwork, and some of them engage as domestic servants.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their horses and are improving them both in size and breed. They do not give the same attention to cattle.

Buildings.—Several good substantial log houses, with shingle roofs, lumber floors, and factory doors and windows, were erected during the year. There are also a number of frame houses well built and painted.

Farm Implements.—Each reserve is fairly well equipped with necessary farm machinery and implements. There are two threshing outfits in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate; a few indulge to excess occasionally when opportunity presents.

Under the conditions in which they live, these Indians are to be commended for their morals.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians are progressing steadily and cultivating their reserves energetically; building better houses, stables and other outbuildings. Some, however, are indolent and will not settle down to farming, preferring to rove about, hunting and trapping, and doing odd jobs for farmers.

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REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, and Hollowwater River.

Tribes.—The following tribes are found in this agency: Ojibbewas, Saulteaux, and an admixture of Swampy Cree and French half-breeds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good as a rule. There have been no epidemics.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians work in cord-wood and tie camps in winter; others work as labourers. Some are working on railway construction this year.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not raise much stock.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs; but the Indians usually live in teepees in summer. In most cases the houses are comfortable and warm as well as neat and clean.

Farm Implements.—As a rule these Indians use only garden tools. The Fort Alexander band, however, has been given a threshing-machine by the department recently.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate as a rule.

The morality of these Indians is as good as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious and doing fairly well, but the majority are not progressive and some are too much given to roaming.

REPORT OF C. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Bloodvein, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are hunting and fishing. They also engage in farming, stock-raising, and work for white farmers and settlers and the fish companies, also in lumber camps.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much stock, in fact in some of the bands they have none at all.

Farm Implements.—Such of the bands as engage in farming are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses in this agency are built of logs, in many cases finished with lumber. As a rule they are clean and comfortable. Many of the Indians live in teepees while hunting.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year, the Indians in this agency have been healthy. In some of the bands there were severe colds and grippe during the winter. In the Peguis band consumption in its various forms appears to be deeply rooted: several children died this spring.

As a rule a good deal of attention is paid to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency may be classed as temperate; in some cases where they have been intemperate in the past they are improving. Their morality is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are, however, more energetic in hunting than in other occupations.

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REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR GRISWOLD
AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the Oak River band, No. 58, and Oak Lake band, No. 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of the Oak River band was good. Several old people died during the year. There was no epidemic in either band, but there were several cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia.

They keep their premises clean. The winter's accumulation of rubbish has been burned. The Indians are putting more windows in their houses. Care is taken to check the spread of tuberculosis and houses are disinfected after a death, or where there has been severe tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—Farming is now the chief occupation of these Indians and they seem to be making a success of it. They go hunting and trapping in the season. They are better off financially than they have been for some time. They were very successful at the hunt.

Buildings.—Several houses have been erected on both the reserves during the year, and a great improvement is noticed.

Stock.—Horses are the only animals kept by these Indians and they are in excellent condition. They are well housed. The work oxen are also in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and they are buying up-to-date machinery. They take good care of the implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Oak River band have made great progress this year both in civilization and industry. They are beginning to live like white men and are learning to economise. They have paid up a lot of old debts. They are law-abiding.

The members of the Oak Lake reserve are peaceable, but inclined to be lazy. A slight improvement has been noticed in the farming operations on the reserve, but they could do better if they wished to.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered moral. Only one case of intemperance has come to my notice during the year. The police in Brandon have been a great help in trying to put a stop to the supplying of liquor to Indians in Brandon.

REPORT OF J. G. STEWART, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE
AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Tribes.—Most of the Indians in this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe; the others are Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, freighting and tripping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The fishing is for their own use.

Stock.—Up to the present time there have been only a very few cattle kept in this agency. On most of the reserves there is no stock at all.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done in this agency, only garden implements are used.

Buildings.—Very few buildings have been completed during the past year. Most of the dwellings are very poor structures, but there is some improvement going on, rubber felting being used for roofing.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good, there having been no severe epidemics, and there is an improvement over last year. The chief cause of ill health is some form of tubercular trouble.

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Although very little attention is paid to sanitation, as many of the Indians live in tents in summer and wooden teepees in winter, they are enabled to remove from unsanitary surroundings. . .

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this agency are temperate; there is very little opportunity for indulging in intoxicants.

The morality is only fair; there is much room for improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are good workers and industrious. Unfortunately, however, they are generally extravagant and wasteful with their money. On two or three of the reserves they are very backward in civilization.

REPORT OF R. LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake and Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie Sioux.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry in this agency. Many of the Indians work for white farmers. Some stock-raising is done.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which as a rule they take fair care.

Buildings.—Most of the houses in this agency are of log with mud roof; but others are now being built with shingle roof and board floor.

Health and Sanitation.—In most cases the health of the Indians has been as usual fairly good; there have been coughs, colds and some tubercular cases.

Sanitary precautions are usually taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to intemperance when liquor can be obtained.

There is a good deal of immorality among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented and fairly industrious; they will work steadily for farmers, but not with the same persistency for themselves.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land situated some two miles south of the city. The health of these Indians is similar to that of the Indians on the reserves. They earn good wages during the summer months working with the farmers of the vicinity, and in the winter do considerable hunting and trapping.

The walls of their houses and stables are built of logs, and the majority of the houses have shingled roofs and board floors. They have good gardens and raise a considerable quantity of vegetables. Of course, like the majority of Indians, they are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants and are very often brought before the police magistrate of this city and invariably fined.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Pine Creek, Waterhen River, and Shoal River.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. They do very little farming for themselves, although many of them work for white farmers. Small gardens are kept by several.

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Stock.—Some of the Indians take excellent care of their stock, and yet as a rule the animals are not increasing, as the Indians are not much interested in stock-raising.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with such implements as they require, these being used only for gardening as a rule, very little farming being done.

Buildings.—The houses of these Indians are of log, but an improvement in building is going on, shingle roofs and lumber floors becoming general. They are generally comfortable and kept clean.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year these Indians have been fairly healthy, in some cases suffering from colds, grippe and tubercular trouble.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed. In many cases the Indians move from house to tent, which has a very good effect.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians are inclined to intemperance when liquor can be obtained, which is sometimes supplied by half-breeds.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious, good workers and law-abiding, making some progress. They imitate white people both in dress and mode of living.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I met the treaty party headed by Agent Logan at Portage la Prairie on June 17, and we proceeded to Westbourne, Manitoba, by train and from there took the department gasoline launch, *Henrietta*, for the Sandy Bay reserve, about 40 miles, where the agent paid the Indians their treaty money on June 18 and 19. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe and have a reserve consisting of about 12,131 acres. On the 19th I drove over the reserve and looked over the houses and improvements. In addition to those members of the band mentioned last year, I found Joe Spence with five acres of oats nicely over ground. Joe and his brother Andrew have a quarter section fenced in with barbed wire. Moise Beaulieu has three acres broken and was still at it. Gustave Levasseur has one acre in barley and George Levasseur has fifteen acres in oats and barley. He has also a new stable and storehouse on his place.

Joe Levasseur has three acres in oats and also a good house and stable. Andrew Spence had in twenty acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. He also had a new stable. Michael Beaulieu had ten acres of oats one foot high at the time of my visit and also has out the logs for a new stable. All this new work is being done on the part of the reserve about two to three miles back from the lake where there is first-class land, mostly covered with timber. The townships west of the reserve have been formed into a drainage district under provincial law and a large amount of work done during the past season. This work being done will have the effect of keeping the back country drainage from going over the reserve as in past years and will make all of the reserve the very best of farm-land.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on April 21, and found little or no improvements on this reserve. This band is Saulteaux and the reserve consists of 9,427 acres of land, mostly bush, with also a large quantity of hay-land. These people could do well if they would go into cattle, but they have not the staying qualities, and the consequence is that owing to the high price of cattle they have been induced to part with a large part of their stock. They had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions,

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which is the main thing from their standpoint, and plenty of work for the men among the farmers.

I inspected the Ebb and Flow reserve on June 23, going over their territory with Chief Houle, and never saw things as backward at this time of the year, not a potato being up and no improvements during the year. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux band and have at their disposal 10,816 acres of land, of fairly good quality, but drainage is required in a good many parts of the reserve. This band is doing little or nothing to improve their reserve, all of them from the chief down going out to work at anything that turns up. In the harvest season they go down to the Gladstone and Portage Plains district and work at stooking, and on the threshing gangs.

I inspected the Lake St. Martin's reserve on June 27, and found that, though very little improvement was made during the year, still the Indians had no shortage of provisions and were able to clothe themselves well from the result of their labours, fishing and working in the quarries at Gypsumville and Red Rock. This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe. These Indians can get all the fish they can eat at all seasons of the year, as Lake St. Martin's is noted for the very best of whitefish, and moose meat can also be had from a very little work. The Indians have quite a lot of cattle, which they find it difficult to keep, owing to the high prices in the outside market.

I inspected the Little Saskatchewan reserve on June 28, and found that these Indians had had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions and no set-back of any kind. These Indians also belong to the Saulteaux tribe. A number of the band reside at the mouth of the Dauphin river and have done so for forty years, and will not move up to the main reserve.

I inspected the Fairford reserve on June 25 and 30, and Tuesday, July 1. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The Indians of this reserve earned a lot of money during the year at all kinds of work and have had no shortage of clothing and provisions. They can get whitefish at all seasons of the year, and can get work whenever they want it. Last year on our way up there, we called to see the new plant of the Canada Cement Company, I should say about fifteen miles southwest of the reserve, and we found about 200 men working, a small number being Indians. This plant means plenty of work when they want it, and the manager told us they will keep over 100 men steady on their pay-roll. These plants, though a benefit in a certain way to our Indians, are a damage in many others. More or less whisky gets into the reserves, and immorality follows. There has been little, if any, improvement during the year, these Indians confining themselves to a very small garden, where they grow some potatoes and a few other vegetables.

I inspected the Crane River reserve on July 4, and found this small band, only 37 souls, in about the same condition as in my last report. They belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The gardens looked well and their cattle were in good condition. The mill, which was in operation at the time of my last visit, had closed down, and in consequence there had not been as much work this year. They got plenty of fish at this reserve, and are never short of food.

I inspected the Waterhen reserve on July 5, and found the Indians in a good state of health and making no complaints. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. They have quite a lot of cattle and a few gardens, in which they raise potatoes and a few of the smaller vegetables, such as onions, carrots, etc. They did well during the past winter at fishing. During my second trip to this reserve on January 8, I found that several members of the band had already sold \$500 worth of whitefish, and more than a month of the season still to run. All the able-bodied members of this band can make enough during the winter to keep their families comfortable for a year. More or less whisky gets into this reserve in the winter season from the village of Winnipegosis.

I inspected the Pine Creek reserve on July 9 and 10. I got a team and drove on the 10th out to see the new road which the band is building out to the back part of the

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reserve where there is a lot of first-class land. The \$200 granted by the department last season towards the building of this road has been well expended. The main thing done up to the present time is the clearing of a road about sixty feet wide through the bush for about three miles back, and the putting in of some corduroy. Much has still to be done on this road to make it useful in the spring season. This band for its population has a very large reserve, part of it a swamp, which is not hay-land, and in the near future will require some money expended in road-building and drainage, if the band should have to go in for mixed farming. I visited this reserve also on March 5, and found that the fishing had been only fair and the fur not so plentiful as usual.

I inspected the Shoal River reserve on July 14, and found little, if any, change since my last report. These Indians live well, as they get plenty of fish and big game and every year sell a lot of fish to the buyers, who team the fish in 200 pound boxes to Mafeking. The proximity of this place leads to a lot of whisky getting into the reserve with all the results that follow. The average Indian will give \$5 for a small quart bottle of whisky, and in consequence there are always lots of men who are looking for this kind of easy money. There was a lot of sickness in this band during the year and a large number of deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency is making very little progress along the lines of grain farming, and as for cattle, the price being high during the year, has had the effect of inducing them to sell most of their stock.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I inspected the Shoal Lake reserve on July 21, and found that the Indians had held their own during the year. Their cattle were looking first-rate, and the gardens of potatoes were getting along, and they were expecting to be using them in about a week. The members of this band make an easy living, being so far away from settlement that the game of all kinds is still very plentiful. The members of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

I inspected the Red Earth reserve on July 22, and found that the band had a good year, plenty of provisions, and they were able to keep well clothed from the results of their labour and hunting. This band can get all the work they want in the winter time at the Finger Lumber Company camps, which are situated not over (some of them) 20 miles from the reserve. They again brought up the question of their spruce timber and would like the Department of Indian Affairs to help them to get some of this sawn up into lumber.

The members of this band are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Pas reserve on July 25 and on August 6, and found that the band have done well during the year that had elapsed since the last treaty payment. They received from the Department of Indian Affairs in addition to their treaty money \$11 a head interest money, and \$20 a head as an advance payment on 540 acres adjoining the Pas townsite, which they had surrendered in March, 1913. In addition they had a fairly good year for furs and the food-supply of fish was about as good as usual. A large number of the younger men of this band are away a great part of their time, both winter and summer, with survey and prospecting parties, and in this way earn a large amount of money during the year. This band always raise a large quantity of potatoes and usually have seed in the spring. The health of the band has been good, and there is really nothing new to be said about the morality. They are living across the Saskatchewan river from Le Pas and some immorality is bound to occur, but the regulations now in force keeping white men off the reserve at certain hours is having a good effect. The members of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe. The bulk of their reserve on the town side of the river has been surren-

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dered to the department and will be sold for their benefit. Fisher island, which was surrendered by the band last year for the purpose of having an Indian boarding school erected by the department, is now undergoing great improvements. Twenty acres have been cleared and a large school and hospital are nearing completion at the time of writing.

I inspected the Chemawawin reserve on July 28, and found things much as in my last report. They had a good year, no shortage of provisions and the hunting was fair and the prices fairly good. All the gardens were looking well and the few cattle were in good condition. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on July 30. I walked over the reserve with the chief and councillors and saw nearly all their houses and gardens. Their houses look well and their potatoes and other vegetables were clean of weeds and in a vigorous condition. The fur catch was fair and the prices fair. This reserve is about twenty miles away from the Hudson Bay railway and for the past two years the young men have been able to get all the work they wanted on that road, and have earned some money in that way. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Cumberland reserve on August 4, and found all the band present. The health of these Indians has been good during the year and it has been a fairly good year for hunting, but the prices for fur have not been as good as the previous year. These Indians are not making much progress as the years roll along, but are just holding their own. They belong to the Swampy Cree tribe. Their gardens were looking well at the time of my visit. I did not visit the Pine Bluff part of the reserve, but the reports from the Indians who live there, about 20 miles away from the main reserve, show everything in good order and the gardens just as good as Cumberland.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians of this agency can look forward for some years to making a great portion of their living by hunting. Though some of the bands are doing something in cattle, the Pas, Red Earth and Shoal Lake, the increase in their herds is not large enough, and goes a very little way in supporting their families. It seems almost impossible to get the Indians of this agency who have cattle to utilize to the full the benefits from their animals. As a rule they let the calves suck the cows and consequently do not have much milk to use for the benefit of their families. The department is erecting a large hospital on Fisher island for the benefit of all the Indians of this agency. W. R. Taylor, the new agent, was installed on January 1, 1913. He came from the Pelly agency, understands the Indian language and is well liked by all the bands under his charge.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I visited the Waywayseeccappo reserve on November 5, and found that the band had a prosperous year. While at the reserve, I saw the Rev. Robert Bailey, the Presbyterian missionary, and asked him to give me his views on the band as the man on the spot, and I consider they should be incorporated in my report as follows:—

‘The last five years have seen a wonderful change and progress on Waywayseeccappo’s reserve. Not slowly but quickly through force of circumstances are members of this band adopting civilized methods and pursuing the white man’s ways of providing a livelihood and absorbing his ideas.’

‘The sod house in a very few years will be a thing of the past, the shingle-roofed house is now the order of the day, this with its separate apartments lends itself to more sanitary conditions and coupled with the inculcation of modern sanitary methods leads to a healthier life and a decreased death-rate. Many of the houses with their paraphernalia of kitchen utensils, oilcloth and bed would compare favourably

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with the average home in the white settlement; while the preparation and cooking of foods reflect most creditably on the training at the industrial schools, and now this reserve is no longer a place to be shunned in threshing season.'

'In view of the wonderful provision of Providence in the fur-bearing animals and the prices realized and in view of the fact that the Indian, too, has been contending with the increased cost of living and realizing that a dollar does not go as far as in former years, yet this band has lived most comfortably and there have been very few cases of want. Indeed a splendid degree of thrift and industry are rather apparent in the making provision for the future, and now supplies for weeks ahead are quite noticeable. In this matter, a more even balance of life is struck, instead of feast to-day and a fast to-morrow. And, here I speak from experience and with emphasis, any tendency (except in the case of the old and needy) on the part of church societies to provide clothing free, or of a government of whatever shade to provide medical attendance and medicines free to the young and able-bodied Indians should be discouraged, inasmuch as their tendency is to pauperize rather than to develop their manhood. As we would not think of doing so to the able-bodied white man, so should we apply the same rule to the Indian. Whether it be due to their pride or their ideas of respectability, a desire to be well dressed in the most modern clothing is greatly in evidence.'

'As far as farming is concerned, there is steady progress along this line, especially when we compare the record of five years back with that of last year. The average yield per acre was as good as that in the neighbouring white settlement, while its quality was excellent. The evident desire in the spring to prepare the land that they might reap a crop is clear proof that this band will be good farmers ere many years have passed, while the discarding of oxen and the introduction of heavy horses with the evidence of good care of same is positive certainty that they wish to be farmers of the first water. Slowly the old ways of a livelihood are dying out and the new method, that of farming, is being assumed and the marks of progress along this line are most distinct. The moral tone of the reserve is steadily rising when judged from the honest desire to observe laws (those of marriage included) and to pay up just debts and to live as honest peaceable citizens would. Drink though is the enemy to all progress on the reserve. Education now occupies a prominent place in their minds and it is now the desire of the band that their children shall receive an education not inferior to the average education of the white child. Slowly the light of civilization is penetrating and the marks of progress are apparent and encouragement is thus given to those whose privilege it is to work among them.'

I inspected the Rolling River, Keeseckooweenin's, Gambler's and the Birdtail Sioux reserves between November 6 and 8, and found that on all these reserves the Indians were in a fairly prosperous condition, though the crops did not turn out on some of the reserves as well as they expected. The Birdtail Sioux band got an average of about 9 bushels of wheat to the acre and 20 bushels of oats to the acre. The other reserves do not grow wheat to any extent, but the return from their oat crop was good. They put up a lot of hay on all the reserves, and they will have more than they want for their own stock on some of them and will have some for sale.

The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good during the year, and the hospital at Birtle, which now consists of four frame cottages, has been of great benefit to this agency, Nurse Hight being still in charge.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected the Oak River reserve on November 11, and found that their farming operations for the year had not been as profitable as usual, the wheat yielding a little over 10 bushels to the acre and the oats only yielding a fraction over 16 bushels to the acre. The health of the band has been fair during the year, but still the doc-

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tor has always a considerable amount of work to do looking after small ailments and the tubercular patients.

I inspected the Oak Lake reserve on November 12 and found that there was little change in affairs since my last visit, the only event of importance being the leaving of one member of the band, John Hunter, the best farmer on the reserve. He has joined a band of Sioux in the state of Montana. The health of this band has been fair during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of both these reserves travel around a good deal and they keep a large number of horses and very few cattle.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited the Roseau reserves on November 18, and made a special inspection for the department on March 24, 25 and 26. Nearly all the able-bodied members on these two reserves work out for the farmers adjoining the reserves and do some hunting for fur, and the average earnings for the year would not be more than \$100 to the family. These Indians are too close to whisky to make much headway, Letellier and Dominion City, both licensed villages, adjoining the lower and largest reserve. These bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Long Plain reserve on November 20, and found little, if any, improvement since my last visit in 1911. The agent reports that they still travel around and only two or three in the band make any attempt at farming. Their houses are nearly all of very poor character and I believe the time has arrived when an attempt should be made to move them into the back part of the province, where they could not get all the whisky they want. This band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited the Swan Lake reserve on December 4, and found that the band had harvested a very poor crop during the year, the wheat only yielding a fraction over 10 bushels to the acre, half a crop, and the oats about a quarter of a crop, a little over 15 bushels to the acre. I have nothing new to report about this band. They still continue to work out for the surrounding farmers and make most of their living in this way. Being close to the licensed town of Swan Lake, they get considerable whisky, in fact when they have money they can always get whisky. When they can not get it at Swan Lake, they take a trip down to Somerset, a town about ten miles away, and usually get some. The farm instructor at this point does all he can to keep the traffic down, but it is uphill work. These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Indian Gardens reserve on November 25, and found one family at home. Since the old chief, Yellowquill, died the family has continued to live at this point. There are four very poor houses on the 640 acres contained in this reserve, and this last year there was 30 acres of a very poor crop.

Interest money has been paid twice to the Indians during the year on two of these reserves, Swan Lake and Roseau.

I visited the Sioux village in the afternoon of the 20th, and found things just as usual. They have their houses built on about twenty-six acres right inside the limits of the city of Portage la Prairie.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG
INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

Within the boundaries of this inspectorate there are located three agencies, Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included, St. Peter's excepted, lie along the eastern shore line

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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. The agency is located wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency, at present, has headquarters at the half-way house on Peguis reserve. During the past year an agency site has been set aside by a resolution of the band on the Peguis reserve, this site contains a sufficient area to meet all requirements for agency purposes; a residence for the agent, is now being erected on this site, which will be completed and ready for occupation during the coming season of 1914, this will place the agent in a better position to carry on his work more successfully. The territory of this agency is quite large, extending from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, an approximate distance of about 300 miles; 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 established on the Indian reserve, at a point closely adjacent to the Methodist mission at Norway House. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and north-easterly 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, to the east on Oxford lake is 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 boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate, are located, by bands, in the several agencies as follows:—

Clandeboye Agency,	5	bands—	F. W. R. Coleleugh, Agent.
Fisher River	10	“	—Thomas H. Carter, Agent.
Norway House	7	“	—James G. Stewart, Agent.
<hr/>			
Total	22	“	

The aggregate population shows a slight increase, and is very much scattered over the large area of the agency. The facilities of railway travel are almost entirely absent, and outside of Lake Winnipeg, where, for a short time in the summer season, steamers are available, this vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that entail hardship and danger. The expense to meet these conditions of travel in carrying out the work of visiting and inspecting, is necessarily very heavy.

During the season of 1913, from June 4, 1913, up to July 18, I was attending at annuity payments in Clandeboye and Fisher River agencies, I was with Agent Carter of Fisher River agency at all the payments he made on Lake Winnipeg and at Peguis reserves. He was taking up this work for the first time, and I accompanied him to assist him in his initial work of annuity payments and other duties that arise in connection with this duty. I left him at Berens River, he went inland to Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, I returned to Selkirk; I then went to Norway House, where I was present at the annuity payments that took place there, from August 6 to 8, both days inclusive. I am pleased to be able to report that I found the business of the department handled and carried on by the several agents in a very satisfactory manner; I witnessed the annuity payments, listened to the addresses made by the Indians on these occasions, there was nothing of any importance complained about that was not satisfactorily explained and adjusted by the

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agents. I was pleased to note the tone of confidence that existed between the Indians and the agents; it is pleasing to bear witness to this effect.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, there are some Swampy Cree, introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of these people speak English quite fluently.

The general health of these people on the whole has been fairly satisfactory, the weather conditions last fall and in the early part of the winter were very changeable, and not conducive to good health generally; epidemics were fortunately not prevalent, so that circumstances did not have any specially acute developments. There are always present with these people some cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands; fatalities were low, however. The medicines furnished by the department have been used to good effect by the several dispensers in relieving and treating the sick. The Indians observe elementary rules of sanitation fairly well.

The hospital under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, established for many years at Dynevor, in the old reserve of St. Peter's, is an institution used exclusively for the benefit of Indians generally. Vital and practical assistance is given here, by the management, to many aged, sick, destitute and helpless men, women and children. The department very generously assists this good work, and I am able to bear testimony to the very valuable and timely aid that is afforded to Indians, and the good results that are effected.

The movement of the people from St. Peter's continues, it has not been as rapid as I hoped it would be. Those who are still in residence at St. Peter's have been advised that the time for receiving assistance from the department for moving and building has about expired, and it has been pointed out to them that the advantages gained in this way is too valuable for them to run any risk of losing it; there is now a pretty definite intention to move, one or two of the leaders have gone, and I hope to see many others arrange to do so during the coming season. Arrangements have been made to assist them in building, when they arrive at Peguis; a sufficient quantity of lumber and other building material has been placed there with Agent Carter, during the past winter, to meet any demands made for this purpose. It is realized by them that they will be acting in their own best interest, if they move, as they find that those who have moved are doing well at Peguis.

The old and destitute people, widows and orphans continue about the same in number. These poor unfortunates are promptly and faithfully looked after by the agent. The destitute supplies are distributed to them in fair proportion, and to the best advantage.

The Indians of this agency have been enjoying a fairly prosperous season; gardens, while not as good as usual, gave fair returns; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful. Hunting has been profitable, those who will work have had ample opportunity. No cases of acute destitution have been reported.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of two-thirds Ojibway and one-third Swampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

The health of the people of this agency for the past year has been satisfactory, epidemics have been absent in all parts of the agency; reports from the points, long distant inland, received from time to time, have been favourable, the sources of information in this matter are reliable. Dr. Palsson, of Arborg, has visited Peguis and Fisher River during the fall, in mid-winter and this spring; he found colds and simi-

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lar troubles, the usual tubercular and swollen gland troubles, but nothing special or acute, and only one or two serious cases. Ample medical supplies have been furnished by the department to meet all demands, they have been of very material aid in relieving and improving conditions.

The Indians have again enjoyed a successful hunting season; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful; the garden products were quite a good return, the prices of furs produced a good revenue. No cases of destitution have been reported.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe mainly, there is a small proportion of Ojibway; the language spoken is principally Swampy Cree.

The health reports about these Indians for the past year have been favourable. Dr. H. Norquay was appointed medical officer of this agency during the year, and he has been in residence at Norway House since August, 1913; he has been provided with a liberal supply of drugs. He has associated with him a trained nurse; so that the people are well looked after. The hospital to be erected at Norway House will be completed during the coming season of 1914, and when equipped, should furnish a splendid institution to meet the demands of that district, and with a resident physician and a capable nurse, in charge, should prove to be an asylum for the sick and stricken unfortunates that may seek relief and attention there. No epidemics have been reported.

Reports for the past year go to show that the people of this agency have enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, food-supplies have been obtained in sufficient quantities, the fishing, hunting and trapping have been good, with plenty of work in voyaging and freighting. All these occupations are steady and profitable for those who engage in them, they furnish ample returns to get means of living and other comforts, so that the people live very well.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

In this agency there are two reserves, viz., York Factory and Fort Churchill. Both these lie along 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 North West Mounted Police, and they will no doubt submit a report of their work in this connection.

Reports received through reliable sources advise that the health conditions of the Indian population in this district have been satisfactory.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing. The people of York Factory belong to the Swampy Cree tribe, the people of Fort Churchill are Chipewyans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under the head of general remarks, I do not have any special information to add. I might, however, make the statement that the traffic in intoxicants with Indians continues to be the greatest source of the difficulties that arise in handling the problem of the care of the Indian. The vigour of the officers of the department in dealing with this vexing and vexed question, during the past year has been most active and untiring; they have met with a substantial measure of success. Many delinquents have experienced the heavy hand of the law, by fine, imprisonment or both. The natural disposition of Indians to fall easily into temptation in this connection adds to the difficulties that surround this question. All complaints receive prompt and energetic attention from those whose duty it is to handle such matters.

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 the administration of the official business entrusted to them.

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The Indians express appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department in the apparent determination to keep faith with them, and a readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect and watch over them.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the season of 1913.

I left Ottawa on April 29 and proceeded to Kamsack to subdivide the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, township 29, range 32, W. of the principal meridian, into park lots, and to destroy those monuments that incorrectly defined the south boundary of Key Indian reserve, No. 65, causing the reserve to extend into sections 34 and 35 of township 31, range 1, W. 2nd M.

Work at these points being completed, I returned to Winnipeg and organized for the surveys in the district north of Norway House.

Leaving Selkirk May 24, I arrived at Cross Lake on June 3, and proceeded to take a surrender of 1064 acres from Indian reserve No. 19, surveyed the limits of said surrender, and left Cross Lake for Split Lake on June 19, arriving there on June 24.

Under the conditions of Treaty 5, I surveyed a reserve at Split Lake, comprising 11,066 acres.

The Indians at this point live entirely by hunting, fishing and voyaging for the Hudson Bay Company, and have not as yet accomplished very much in the way of gardening, although the Hudson Bay Company and the Rev. Mr. Fox of the Anglican Mission have very good gardens.

Before continuing, I feel it my duty to say that the Rev. Mr. Fox in many ways greatly facilitated the work at this point.

Like most of the country in this district, the reserve is considerably broken up with small lakes, marshes and muskegs back from the lake shore, but for the most part along the lake shore the land is high and, if relieved of its covering of moss, the soil is of very fair quality, and, although the season is short, is very suitable for gardening. The land is mostly covered with small spruce and poplar.

The survey at Split Lake being completed, I left Split Lake on August 1, proceeding up the Burntwood river to Nelson House, arriving there August 6, and under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, surveyed a reserve of 14,452 acres on the shores of Footprint and Mistawasis lakes. The land here is higher and better than any I have seen in this northern district, the soil being excellent.

The Indians at this point live by hunting and fishing; but, unlike those at Split Lake, have many fine gardens.

This reserve, although broken up to some extent by small lakes, marshes and muskegs, has a much greater proportion of good land than any other in this northern district. The timber is chiefly small poplar and spruce.

Upon completion of the survey at Nelson House, I proceeded to Cross Lake, via Paint, Wintering and Landing lakes, and there, owing to the additional 73 non-treaty Indians having been admitted to treaty, under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, I surveyed a new reserve on the mainland on account of this number and included also an area of 1064 acres in exchange for that part of Indian reserve No. 19 which was surrendered. The additional reserves comprise a total of 3395 acres.

The country at this point is covered with small spruce and poplar and greatly broken up with marshes, small lakes and muskegs.

The season being too far advanced to complete further surveys in this district, I returned to Winnipeg, and on October 5 left for Ebb and Flow Indian reserve, No. 52,

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via Ste. Rose du Lac, arriving there on the 9th. I retraced the south boundary of this reserve and re-established the west and north boundaries.

Upon the completion of this work, I returned to Winnipeg, disbanded my party on October 22, and arrived in Ottawa on October 24.

REPORT OF A. J. BELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SMITH AGENCY,
TREATY No. 8, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in this district belong to one of five nations, namely, the Chipewyans, Crees, Dogribs, Slaves or Yellowknives.

The Chipewyans are to be found at the eastern end of Lake Athabasca, inhabiting a territory extending southwards to Lac la Haché, north to the Dubant river and the Barren lands, and in their hunting excursions often travelling as far east as Wollaston lake, where they trade with the Eskimos from Hudson bay. Some of this nation are also to be found upon the Great Slave river, and on the Big and Little Buffalo rivers, which flow into Great Slave lake, west of Resolution.

The Crees inhabit the western shore of Lake Athabasca and the branches of the Lower Peace river known as the 'Quartrefourches.'

The Dogribs occupy the northern shores of Great Slave lake, the country around Fort Rae arm, and between there and Yellowknife river.

The Slaves are to be found at Hay River Post, up the Hay river and along the shores of Great Slave lake, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The Yellowknives inhabit the north shore of Great Slave lake to the east of Yellowknife river, along that river and the Lockhart, also upon the southeast shore of Slave lake.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the Indians in this agency have had good health during the past year, and their houses are kept clean.

Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis is epidemic among the Chipewyans of Smith Landing and the Slaves of Hay River and Great Slave Lake, due to their living in small badly ventilated houses; the mortality among young children of the former band is shocking.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency live almost entirely by hunting and trapping, and a little fishing. Those living at Smith Landing also do a great deal of freighting upon Smith portage, using horses and wagons.

Buildings.—The Chipewyans inhabiting the north and south shores of Lake Athabasca have excellent houses, which are generally clean and neat.

Most of the Chipewyans at Smith Landing have small houses and stables; some of which are neat and well kept. The Yellowknife and Dogrib Indians, as a rule, do not build houses, but live in lodges.

The Slave Indians build houses, but they are poorly built and badly kept as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—The Cree Indians in this agency are very peaceable and law-abiding. In many cases they appear anxious to have their children educated and send them to the Indian boarding school at Chipewyan.

The Chipewyan Indians of Chipewyan appear to be anxious for the education of their children, and are most capable business men. No cases of drunkenness among these Indians have been reported; but they are careless about their debts and somewhat loose in their morals.

The Yellowknives are not progressive, but are considered by those who have business dealings with them to be most honest; they are very particular about payment of debts. They are also considered quite moral, and no cases of drunkenness have been reported.

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The Dogribs are generally most honest, but are not progressive, although they leave their children at school when once they send them. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported, and they are a fairly moral people.

The Slave Indians are not progressive, but are considered fairly honest. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported. They are not up to the general standard of morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been little destitution among the treaty Indians during the past year.

Non-treaty bands at Fort Rae have suffered greatly through the absence of the Cariboo herd, which did not pass that way during the winter of 1912-13, also owing to a partial failure of the fall fishery. Relief was furnished in extreme cases by the Hudson Bay and Northern Trading Companies.

There appears to be a similar condition of food shortage at this point this winter from the same causes.

The fur trade throughout the agency has been good this winter, fox being especially plentiful, and prices high. The catch of silver and black foxes has been abnormal and prices fully 30 per cent higher than in former years. Some live foxes have been taken out of the district. This opens up a serious question as to its probable effect upon the future catch, should live ones be exported in large numbers.

Fires still continue to devastate large areas of country, driving game and fur-bearing animals into the remoter parts. The Forestry Branch is taking this matter up, a new patrol boat is now on the Lower Slave river. The Indians have been spoken to upon all opportunities as to the care that should be observed by them in starting fire; they are quite alive to the situation and the chiefs have promised their help in bringing offenders to task.

The question of a close season for beaver in the Alberta section of this district has caused some trouble; but the conference last summer with the inspector of the department has put the matter in a new light and no further trouble may be looked for.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—Carry-the-Kettle is the only band in this agency except the Moosejaw Sioux, who are non-treaty Indians inhabiting the country between Wood mountain and Moosejaw, the majority living at Wood mountain. (This band will be dealt with separately.)

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is generally fairly good. Some are suffering from tuberculosis.

These Indians take sanitary precautions, having well lighted and ventilated homes, which they keep neat and clean; also they live in tents most of the summer.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations; the majority engage in farming. Some of them derive a good revenue from the sale of wood, hay, willow pickets and senega-root. They spend part of the time in hunting and trapping. The women tan hides, make moccasins, quill-work, etc.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied. There are several sulky ploughs in use, nearly all walking ploughs having been abandoned.

Stock.—These Indians have a fairly good herd, mostly Galloway and Durham breed. They have a pasturage of 10,000 acres with good water. They have a fair supply of ponies and horses.

Buildings.—Substantial, well ventilated, modern houses are being built on this reserve. Some houses are being repaired. Many are neatly furnished.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Their morals are very fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboines are fairly ambitious, industrious, energetic and peaceable. Some of them have bank accounts; most of them are becoming richer.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians live in tents throughout the year. Being a nomadic people, they escape the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—Some get employment in towns at different occupations. Others work for farmers and ranchers. Some depend on trapping and hunting for a livelihood.

Stock.—They have a good stock of ponies, and usually sell what they do not use. From these sales they realize fair sums of money.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are quite temperate.

Their morals are considered good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to their roaming nature, these Indians are not making the progress that other bands are. Many of the young men are good workers, having learned to rely on their own resources from the time they were old enough to do so. The mode of dress of the men is similar to that of white men, but the women continue to wear the blanket.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises seven bands—Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine (combined) Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, and Kopwayawakenum (or Meadow Lake).

Tribes.—The members of Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine, and Meadow Lake bands are Crees, the members of the other bands are Crees with a few Saulteaux among them, with the exception of the Stony band, whose members are Stonies or Assiniboines.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a severe epidemic of measles in Red Pheasant band, and one of fever in Thunderchild's.

Tuberculosis appears to be on the decline in this agency, and as the Indians learn to adopt a better ventilated and more sanitary type of dwelling, it may disappear altogether. They keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Some of the bands in this agency engage in farming, others do not care for that occupation. Nearly all raise stock, hunt and fish, and sell fire-wood. Some of the Indians work for settlers.

Stock.—Nearly all the reserves in this agency are suitable for stock-raising, and except in the case of two bands this industry receives much attention and the number of cattle is increasing.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of Kopwayawakenum band, all the bands in this agency are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, and these are well cared for. They were purchased by the Indians themselves.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are constructed of logs with pole and thatch roof. Some are nicely furnished. Nearly all are comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are quiet and law-abiding, and with the exception of the members of Thunderchild band, who are lack-

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ing in energy, preferring to rely on their interest payments to working, are improving. They are industrious and making progress. Moosomin and Thunderchild bands own in common a good saw, lath, planing and shingle mill. The latter band has a timber berth, where logs are obtained for building houses and for sawing into lumber.

Financially the Indians of this agency are getting better off every year. Their assets are increasing and their liabilities are decreasing. Although they have not had a very successful year at their farming, yet their live stock is steadily showing an increase and from this source they will eventually become entirely self-supporting. A few of them have started raising hogs and poultry, and I hope shortly to see a large number at this industry. There are a number of Indians on the Red Pheasant reserve who are forming a company, and plan to milk thirty cows during the coming year and ship the cream to the creamery.

During the past year there have been considerable improvements made in the buildings of this agency. There were new farm instructors' houses, barns, and store-houses erected on the Red Pheasant and Sweet Grass reserves. There were also new improved day schools and teachers' residences erected on the Red Pheasant and Little Pine reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians in this agency are temperate. A close watch is kept over them, and offenders are severely punished.

The morality of these Indians is good with the exception of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands. The custom of interchanging wives exists in these two bands and sometimes any legal form of marriage is neglected altogether. Efforts, of course, are being made to suppress such immorality.

REPORT OF THOMAS BORTHWICK, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sturgeon Lake, Petaquakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Montreal Lake and Wahpaton Sioux.

Tribes.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Cree and Sioux nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health with the exception of the members of Ahtahkakoop's band, among whom there was considerable sickness, although no serious or contagious disease was reported.

As a rule sanitation receives careful attention.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and mixed farming as well as hunting and trapping in season are the chief occupations of these Indians. One of the members of the Kenemotayoo's band caught two silver foxes within two weeks, realizing \$200 cash. Some of them fish and some do freighting.

Buildings.—There are some fairly good dwellings and outbuildings in this agency. Some new dwellings have been erected and some repaired, but there is room for improvement, and with timber so close at hand it is surprising that so little attention is given to this matter. The shelters and stables on Petaquakey's reserve are far from desirable; the roofs are too low and invariably there is nothing but the bare ground for the animals to stand on.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have stock, which has come through the winter in good condition. There is a slight increase. The stock receives fairly good attention.

Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and as a rule take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered fairly temperate. A number will use intoxicants whenever they get a chance. A few offenders have been fined during the year.

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The morals of the Sturgeon Lake band could be improved. On the Mistawasis reserve there have been rumours of immorality in connection with exchanging wives amongst the members.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the bands in this agency are making progress with the exception of the Mistawasis band, which fails to appreciate the fact that a good and substantial living can be made from the working of their land or by taking up the stock-raising industry. Departmental assistance is looked upon by them as a matter of course and not as a stimulus to advance their interest.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, and Sakimay and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Practically all the Indians have been vaccinated as well as the pupils of the two boarding schools.

Sanitary rules are fairly well observed.

Dwellings.—A good proportion of the dwellings on these reserves are substantially built and comfortable. The majority of the Indians now construct larger and more up-to-date houses.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise cattle, trap and fish. They also sell hay, wood and senega-root, and work for settlers at busy seasons.

Cattle.—The cattle came through the winter without unusual loss, but attention had to be paid to a few cattle-owners who are apt to wander away from their places and leave no provision for the animals. Very few of the Indians have any desire to increase their small herds of cattle, and this is most regrettable, as cattle-raising would be far more profitable and satisfactory with many of them than grain-growing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to tribal customs, the progress in this agency is slow. The younger generation of the Kahkewistahaw band are disappointing and appear to rely to a great extent on interest money from surrendered land as a chief support, and they dislike to take advice. Many of the members of the Cowessess band are half-breeds and are different from the other Indians of this agency. They are increasing their farming operations, but could do better. When educated, they are bright people, but are inclined to adopt the easy habits of the Indian and it is difficult to keep them steadily occupied.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are strictly temperate in their habits, but some will use intoxicants at every opportunity. The situation of these reserves with the adjacent towns on the north and south, where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians to procure it if they can find some person to purchase it for them. The facilities they have these days for evading detection and conviction make the task of suppression a hard one, but every effort will be made to put a stop to their drinking propensities.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: One Arrow's, Okemas-sis' and Beardy's, John Smith's, James Smith's, Nut Lake, and Kinistino.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are either Sauteaux or Plain or Swampy Crees. There are also some half-breeds.

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Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of four of the Indians in this agency; two of the bands are too far from a market to make farming worth while. Other occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing, working for settlers or freighting for traders, digging senega-root, and selling hay and berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have herds of cattle, and in most cases these are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—All the bands that farm have sufficient implements, including a threshing-machine on each of their reserves.

Buildings.—Four or five of the bands have houses built of logs, in most cases with shingle roofs. In the case of the Kinistino band, with one or two exceptions, low mud-roofed shanties are all that are to be found.

Health and Sanitation.—In all the bands health has been good or at least quite satisfactory except in the case of the Nut Lake band, in which small-pox broke out in the end of February, resulting, however, in only a few deaths. The Indians of this band have all been vaccinated, and strict quarantine has been enforced.

Most of the Indians in this agency understand the value of sanitary measures and are clean in their habits.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can procure them.

The majority of these Indians are moral; while about others it can only be said that they are as moral as can be expected in present conditions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, many of them are industrious, and a number are progressive, while others are indolent and not making any headway.

REPORT OF THOS. CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate has been very much lighter for the year just past than for the two previous years; still tuberculosis claims a number every year. All refuse is raked up and burnt every spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, in many cases very clean; the majority are roomy and well ventilated. The Indians move into their tents as soon as they can in the spring and stay there until late in the fall.

Occupations.—Some are farming, some keep cattle, and others work at anything they can get to do. Nearly all the men cut and sell large quantities of fence pickets and wood in the winter-time, and they make a lot of money working out in the harvest-fields and threshing.

Buildings.—The Indians are putting up larger and better houses every year, and are keeping them much cleaner and tidier and better furnished.

Stock.—The stock is good, but not at all too well looked after. It is a hard matter to make Indians realise that cattle-raising is the best paying industry they have, and that the better the animals are looked after, the better it will pay. They are very indifferent where their cattle are concerned.

Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements and vehicles of all sorts that they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can see a very marked improvement in this band, especially among the farmers; still I should like to see a great deal more, and there is room for it. There are too many of the older and what one might call the stagnationist element in this band for them to make very rapid progress, still it is encouraging to know that they are improving, even if slowly.

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Temperance and Morality.—There has been no trouble among these Indians through whisky for over a year now. One old squaw got a bottle from a white man last summer, but was caught in the act, and he was fined.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake, and Chipewyan.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are cattle-raising, hunting and trapping. The members of the Island Lake band are purely hunting Indians, making their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. The gathering of senega-root, and working for settlers and surveyors are other forms of employment.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency are generally of a high grade. They are usually well fed, but not always sufficiently sheltered in winter. The reason why some of the herd do not increase is because the Indians kill too many and part with others.

Farm Implements.—The several bands in this agency have sufficient farm implements for their requirements. These are generally pretty well cared for, though in some instances only under the influence of a farm instructor.

Buildings.—The dwellings in this agency are of logs, but they are warm and comfortable. Some new houses are being put up with shingled roofs. In some cases the houses are occupied only in winter, the Indians going under canvas as soon as the weather permits.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has generally been good. On the Frog Lake reserve two houses were affected by small-pox. There is a mission hospital on the Onion Lake reserve. On the Keeheewin's reserve the health of the Indians was not as good as usual; there were a good many scrofulous and tubercular cases. Measles also broke out in January and the whole reserve was quarantined; but no deaths were attributed to this disease.

Sanitary precautions were taken on all the reserves. As many of these Indians occupy their houses only in winter, going under canvas as soon as the weather permits, they are constantly moving away from unsanitary surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this agency cannot be called temperate, as they will take liquor whenever they can get it, and on some of the reserves in spite of precaution liquor gets in sometimes, but not as much as formerly.

On all the reserves the morality may be called fairly good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency generally may be called peaceful and law-abiding; some are energetic and progressive, but few save anything for the future. There is an indication of progress in the fact that on some of the reserves better houses are being erected, and they are kept cleaner and in better order.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: the Pas, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland.

Tribes.—With the exception of Red Earth band, which is a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the Indians of this agency may be considered good. There were a number of deaths from pneumonia and also a few deaths occurred from lack of calling in the doctor in time.

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The sanitary condition of the agency is good. Garbage and refuse is burned and their houses are kept clean and many are whitewashed. On some of the reserves there is no means of isolating patients. It is difficult to get the members of the Pas band to ventilate their houses properly, especially in winter.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. In summer many are employed as boat and canoe men and derive good wages from this source. Quite a number have good gardens. Some work in the lumber camps, with survey parties and at cutting hay.

Buildings.—Quite a number of buildings on the Pas reserve are frame, and nicely painted. The buildings on the other reserves are of log, but very neatly hewed. The roofs are generally shingled or covered with paroid roofing. The houses are kept neat and clean. Some have very poor stables.

Stock.—With the exception of one band, the stock in this agency is well looked after and wintered well. Plenty of hay was put up for them. On the Cumberland reserve very few cattle are kept and they are not even looked after properly.

Implements.—Many of the Indians are inclined to be careless about their implements, but an improvement is noticed. The members of the Moose Lake band are building a shed and storehouse for their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. There have been very few convictions for drunkenness. With a few exceptions they are moral.

REPORT OF W. G. BLEWETT, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cote, Keeseekoose, Key and Valley River.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There was an epidemic of whooping-cough on the Cote and Keeseekoose reserves. A number of deaths among the children resulted from whooping-cough. The small-pox outbreak was confined to a few families. There were also a few cases of small-pox and diphtheria on the Key reserve. There was no epidemic on the Valley River reserve, but the usual tubercular and attendant diseases.

Sanitary regulations were well observed and every care taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the chief industry of the members of the Cote band, and is engaged in to a small extent on the other reserves. Many follow the hunting life. They also cut hay, wood, and fence posts, do freighting and a little fishing. Work is plentiful in the vicinity of the Valley River reserve at good wages, and therefore very little farming is done.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and log. A number of new buildings have been erected this year, and, as lumber is plentiful in the vicinity, a great improvement in this respect is looked for.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is as a rule well looked after and has wintered well. There is plenty of hay. The Indians do not seem anxious to increase their herds, as they do not care to look after them in winter.

Implements.—These Indians are very well supplied with farm implements and take fairly good care of them, in fact give them as much care as the average white settler in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable drinking done in this agency. As the Cote band is close to a town, a large percentage of the Indians are addicted

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to drinking and gambling, and fines and imprisonment do not seem to check the evil to any extent. Considerable drinking is also done on the Valley River reserve owing to the number of lumber camps in the district. The Indians of the other reserves are more temperate, as it is more difficult for them to procure liquor.

As may be expected where there is intemperance, the standard of morality is not high.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and ambitious and are making good progress. Those who follow the hunt, and there are quite a number, do not show much progress and do not improve their dwellings. Quite a number are of an indolent disposition.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely: Assiniboine, Cree, Saulteaux and Sioux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Standing Buffalo, No. 78, Pasqua, No. 79, Muscowpetung, No. 80, and Piapot, No. 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally throughout this agency has been good.

Owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the Piapot reserve, the whole agency was quarantined and every official and Indian vaccinated.

Most of these Indians keep their premises clean; but some of the old people do not understand the necessity for cleanliness.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians; they also do a good deal of trapping and fishing, and work for adjacent white settlers.

Stock.—There is only a small herd of cattle on Standing Buffalo reserve due to lack of pasture and hay-lands; on the three other reserves there are large herds. There are also many fine general purpose horses on the reserves, and the number is increasing. In every case the cattle are well cared for; and the same is generally—though not always—the case with the horses.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency are well supplied with farm implements, of which, however, they take only fair care as a rule.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are of log with shingled roofs; some are built altogether of lumber; while others are only of the shanty type with mud roofs.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. In cases where there has been intemperance the habit is decreasing.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making substantial progress; while in the case of others, the old people being in the majority, progressive ideas are not much accepted and old pagan ways are followed.

The Indians on the whole are taking more interest in farming and stock-raising. In purchasing horses they insist on getting the heavier types; and they take much better care of them.

There is a general improvement in the class of buildings being erected and the manner in which they are kept.

They are taking better care of themselves, dress more comfortably, and make provision for proper protection against wet and inclement weather.

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REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising. They also hunt, sell fire-wood and dig senega-root. During the season many of them work at threshing. Some of the women make beadwork and rabbit-skin robes.

Stock.—Most of the Indians do not take very great interest in their stock, one reason being that this interferes with their winter hunt. In most cases, however, they provide a sufficient supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency have an ample supply of farm implements for their requirements. Three of the bands have threshing outfits.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected in this agency. As a rule the old dwellings are small log buildings with shingled roofs. Perhaps one reason why more attention is not given to the houses is the fact that many of these Indians live under canvas all summer.

Health and Sanitation.—In three of the bands there has been a good deal of illness during the year. On George Gordon's reserve there was one case of small-pox, but it did not spread, as preventive measures were adopted. On Day Star's reserve the illness has been of a consumptive nature. On the third of the reserves affected, namely, Fishing Lake, the trouble has been mostly of a tubercular nature; but there was also an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children, resulting in two deaths.

Sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, and as so many of the Indians live under canvas during a great part of the year, moving their tents from time to time, there is little danger of their being affected by unsanitary surroundings.

Vaccination has also been performed generally.

Temperance and Morality.—In nearly all the bands a few Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but such a close watch is kept over them that they do not often indulge.

Very little immorality has been reported during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency appear to be fairly industrious and progressive. They are always willing to work when remuneration is close in sight. They are increasing in their possessions and in the comfort of their homes. Many of them speak English and wear modern clothing. Most of the young men also have cut their hair.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in September.

Relatively to its numbers and working strength the Muskeg Lake band has made the most satisfactory progress in agricultural pursuits in recent years. Ahtakakoop's, or Sandy Lake, band is, however, more numerous and shows larger aggregate results. Mistawasis band has latterly shown a decline in agriculture; and in the case of the other bands the results are indifferent.

The average yield, which may be regarded as indicating the correctness of the methods of cultivation and the thoroughness with which they are put into practice, are also best in the case of the Muskeg Lake reserve, where in 1913 there was an average yield of 21 bushels of wheat and 32 bushels of oats per acre. On the other reserves the yield varies from fair to extremely poor.

The most signal success in farming, so far as this agency is concerned, is George Greyeyes, of the Muskeg Lake band, whose crop last season included 2,200 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of barley. Four other men of this band, however, as well as six members of Ahtahkakoop's band have had good results, each raising between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels of the cereals.

The cattle industry from one point of view is holding its own; there is a slight but steady increase in the number of head on all the reserves. The quality of the stock also shows some further improvement. But the real success of the industry has to be judged not merely by the increase or decrease of the herds, but also by the benefits accruing in the meantime to the owners of the stock; and judged by this standard it cannot be concluded that more than very moderate success has attended the management of the industry.

The number of cows and heifers beefed and sold far exceeds the number of steers three years old and over; and, until a check is put upon this practice, the herds cannot be expected to show any marked increase.

Sandy Lake band leads in cattle-raising, its herd numbering nearly 600 head. There is still abundance of native hay to be had on all the reserves for the wintering of stock, while the facilities for the production of cultivated feed are unlimited.

Horses are increasing in numbers, and show a steady improvement in size and quality through the use of the pure-bred sires supplied by the department.

Among other live stock pigs and poultry are kept with profit by about twenty per cent of the Indians.

The agency buildings are fairly complete, though the agent's dwelling is an old building and in rather bad repair. There is a well equipped grist-mill at the agency headquarters; but its operations have not been extensive for the past few years. The farmer's dwelling at Sandy Lake is also in very bad repair, and a new one is urgently required.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in December and January.

The area under crop in 1913 was only half that of the preceding season. This is due mainly to the discontinuance of the practice of supplying seed-grain to the Indians, a practice which, if continued, would have had a most injurious effect, similar to that of rationing.

While the acreage of crop is reduced by half, the product shows a reduction of two-thirds. And what is still more disappointing, but a small proportion of the stubble-land thrown out of use was fallowed. The reduced crop yield was due mainly to a period of severe drouth early in the season. The failure to fallow the unused stubble-land was due to resentment of some of the Indians at the discontinuance of what they regarded as free seed, as well as to the indifference of some of the farmers. These difficulties are likely to be overcome, however, and interest in farming when revived will be more lasting and reliable. In the meantime the aim is not so much increased area as improved methods of cultivation.

On some of the reserves, notably Red Pheasant's and Moosomin's, there is a very satisfactory increase in the Indians' cattle; while on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's there has been a heavy decrease. On the whole, however, there is a substantial increase, and the reckless disposal of breeding stock has been checked in a manner which it is hoped may prove effectual.

The Indians' horses show a further increase in number, and there are now upwards of 600 head on the reserves of this agency. They also show a marked improvement in quality, brought about not so much by purchase as by breeding up. A number of the Indians realize a good portion of their income from the sale of surplus horses.

Though outside employment has not been so readily had for the past year as it had been for some time previously, yet a large number of the Indians who engage in

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farming to but a very limited extent supplement their earnings largely by day labour among the settlers, especially at harvesting and threshing season.

In spite of a very fair degree of general prosperity the Red Pheasant and Moosomin bands are the only Indians who manifest any ambition in regard to their dwellings. On the reserves of these bands there are a number of well-built and comfortable houses, and there are also a few on the Sweet Grass reserve; but on the other reserves there is scarcely anything to be found in the shape of a dwelling better than a rudely constructed, mud-roofed shanty. This, of course, is partly due to the great scarcity of building material in the locality. Thunderchild's band has recently had a cut of some 60,000 feet of lumber, and it is expected that a marked improvement in the character of their houses will be noticeable within a short time.

The agent's and clerk's dwellings, and, in fact, the entire group of buildings in connection with the agency headquarters, which are located in the southern suburbs of the town of Battleford, are old and in bad repair. They require considerable additions and repairs, or otherwise ought to be disposed of and replaced by new buildings throughout.

The farm buildings, on the other hand, which, of course, are located on the reserves, with the exception of those at Meadow Lake, are of recent construction, complete and comfortable, and well adapted for their purpose.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March.

Interest in farming is increasing steadily. Owing mainly to distance from market, wheat-growing is not an industry of any account on these reserves; but last season's crop of oats amounted to nearly 10,000 bushels, and is more than twice that of the preceding season.

The cattle industry cannot be said to be flourishing. There is a heavy decrease in the Indians' herds, without any substantial compensation. This is the more disappointing, as there has never been a time when the possible profits from the industry were so large. Apparently, on some of the remoter reserves the Indians have become a prey to certain unscrupulous dealers, whose operations require to be more closely watched.

On the other hand, the horses on all the reserves of this agency show a further increase in number and improvement in quality.

On the Long Lake reserve two years ago about 200 M. feet of spruce lumber was cut for the use of the band; and, although a portion of it was sold, contrary to the intention when the cutting was arranged for, yet a large part of it was turned to account in the erection of new and improved dwellings. A large cut of shingles was had at the same time; and the transformation in the Indians' homes since that time is quite remarkable.

At Frog Lake a similar cut of lumber was made a year ago, and this season they are cutting a quantity of shingles; and the prospects are that by the beginning of winter nearly every family on this reserve also will occupy a comfortable and well finished dwelling. It is observable that there is no lack of skill among the Indians in the handling of the tools necessary to the construction of a plain class of dwelling house.

Elsewhere throughout the agency there is a steady though less marked improvement in the houses of the Indians; and everywhere there is a corresponding improvement in the furniture and housekeeping conveniences.

During the past year the two bands and their reserves situated at Onion Lake, namely, Seekaskootch and Maka'o's, have been amalgamated, as have also the two at Frog Lake, namely, Puskiakewein's and Oneepowhayo's. These changes should prove a convenience in the management of their affairs.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve was inspected in November.

The band, which is a section of Whitecap's Sioux, numbers about 70 persons; and they are under the supervision of one of their members, Chas. R. Eagle.

They derive their income from the sale of cattle and horses, and from labour among the settlers.

Their cattle are of a high grade; and 30 head of three-year-old steers last summer brought an average price of \$77. The strength of their herd continues uniform at about 250 head.

Latterly they have begun to cultivate the land, but only for the purpose of growing green feed for their stock, a practice which, if followed up consistently, will prove profitable.

Their dwellings show some further slight improvement, and are on the whole well constructed, comfortable and sanitary.

ILE À LA CROSSE AGENCY.

The annuity payments for the Ile à la Crosse agency were made last season by Hon. J. F. Betts, who was accompanied by Mr. E. C. Logan as clerk, and Dr. G. N. Giles as medical attendant.

The party left Prince Albert on June 13, travelling by train to Big River and thence by canoe. They returned, *via* the Pas, toward the end of September.

While the services of the medical attendant were as usual highly appreciated, yet nothing of a very serious nature was noted in connection with the health or well-being of the Indians of that region.

The fur hunt continues productive and profitable, while in certain localities the income of the Indians was augmented to an extraordinary degree through the sale of live foxes.

WATERHEN LAKE ADHESION.

Between June 13 and July 12 I made a visit to Waterhen Lake under instructions from the department, for the purpose of offering the benefits of the treaty to the Indian population of the territory lying between Green Lake and Cold Lake. I succeeded, however in securing the adhesion of only a small band, namely, that of Chief Bighead, of Big Island Lake.

Waterhen and Big Island lakes are of considerable size, and are well stocked with whitefish, from which the Indians' food-supply is largely derived. The surrounding country is thickly wooded, mostly with poplar, though there are also ridges of jackpine. Hay is fairly plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the lake, and is said to be more so farther to the west and south. The Indians keep about 20 head of horses. Moose and fur-bearing animals are still plentiful; and altogether these people make a comfortable livelihood. They have not felt the pinch of poverty, which largely accounts for their present independent attitude, as they do not feel the need of assistance or protection.

These Indians, quite different from those farther north, are utterly heathen in their notions and ceremonies, and do not want to hear of Christianity, of education, or of anything pertaining to the civilization of the white man. They are, however, reverent and religious according to their own conception of sacred things, and they appear to live happy and moral lives. They are also comfortably and suitably clothed, and a fair degree of cleanliness was observed.

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REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN
INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate consists of the following agencies: File Hills, Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine.

The season of 1913 was the best we have had for several years, the conditions throughout the southern and central part of the province being about the same, and the rainfall throughout being ample. The result was that the Indians who farmed well shared in prosperity with their white brethren. In the fall the weather was not so favourable for threshing, and delays occurred at some points, which ran threshing operations into the late fall and early winter.

At some points I notice a marked difference in the style of farming that is being done from year to year, and we now have a great many Indians in this inspectorate who can be classed as well-to-do farmers and who depend entirely on themselves for everything. It is not uncommon to see Indians producing from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain individually. Men who produce this quantity of grain are, as a rule, less trouble to manage than those who are growing 500 or 600 bushels each. While we have many Indians who are farming well and producing large crops, there are a number who have not done well and who are merely marking time, as it were.

A great many of our Indian farmers of to-day are graduates of schools. Some of these young men go right to work when they leave school and are successful, while others are total failures for a time. This condition is partly accounted for by the fact that these young men while at school never have to think about providing for themselves in any way, as everything in the way of food, clothing, etc., is furnished them gratis. When they come back to the reserve and find they must provide all they require with their own efforts, it is a sudden change and they often try various ways of earning money before settling down to steady work on the farm. During the first two or three years it is very hard work and only a little return, and the young farmer is in an unsettled state until he gets to the point where he has a substantial quantity of grain and can see the result of his labour amply repaid. Then he takes an interest in his work, and, as a rule, farms better, provides himself with proper equipment and a good home. Another obstacle that stands in the way of substantial farm progress is an abundance of hay and wood on most of the reserves, for which there is always a ready market. It is a great temptation for the new ex-pupil to earn his living by hauling wood to town, which, at best, means only a hand-to-mouth existence. In this way he never gets enough ahead to build a decent house to live in, as the money is usually spent before he leaves town. However, he learns eventually that this is not a profitable way to live and decides to settle down to farm, often in opposition to his father's wishes. The parents are usually quite willing for their sons to lead a free and easy life and do not like to see them tied down to farm work.

The issuing of rations to Indians, other than the old and helpless, is about a thing of the past in all agencies in this district.

I notice a marked change in the manner in which a great many of the Indians are living as years go by. The old log hut with mud roof is fast disappearing and is being replaced by a better class of building, usually finished with a shingled roof, large windows and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be more marked from now on, as the school graduates, who are fast becoming an important factor on all the reserves, will not live in the old style houses if they can help it. The stabling is also improving as years go by.

In most agencies I notice a great improvement in the class of horse that is being used. It is not uncommon on some reserves to see as good horses as will be found in thrifty white settlements. There is not enough breeding done as yet, but there is improvement in this line, as I frequently see fine young animals here and there, while on my trips.

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The cattle industry is one in which there are great opportunities for success, and on many of the reserves encouragement is given to enlarge the herds, which results in much profit to the Indians. On other reserves there is room for much improvement. This industry should be encouraged by every possible means. The Indians have a great deal of pasture-land, much of which is lying idle. There was a time when the Indians took very little interest in their cattle, but now they realize they are worth a great deal. While many cattle-owners are extravagant in killing and selling their stock, I notice they now take better care of them and the losses are not nearly so great as they were in the early days.

Wherever I go, I hear complaints about the time lost by Indians attending fairs, sports, etc., during the season they should be at home attending to their haying and other work that has to be done at this particular time. There was, perhaps, less of this running about last year than in previous years and it is to be hoped that there will be continued improvement.

A pleasing feature is the improvement in the manner in which the young women keep their homes. It is not uncommon now to find many homes just as comfortable as one could wish to find them in a white community. In many cases the women, especially the school graduates, are anxious to do their share towards home-building, if given the opportunity.

Gardening is a branch of work that is receiving much more attention than formerly. This is accounted for, to a large extent, by the fact that gardening is taught in the boarding and industrial schools, and the young people have learned the great value to be derived from a garden. I also notice that much more attention is given to the milking of cows, making butter and raising poultry. There are many young women who sell butter, eggs, etc., in the towns where they do their trading. I am looking for greater development in this latter branch of the work from now on.

There was an epidemic of small-pox in the Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills and Pelly agencies during the past winter. A strict quarantine was kept throughout the siege, the disease has been stamped out and the quarantine lifted. Generally speaking, the Indians are gradually improving in health, which is no doubt accounted for by the improved manner in which they live and the good food and clothing they are now able to procure. As a large number of the members of the bands have passed through school, they have learned the importance of calling in a doctor when there is a serious illness. At one time, when the resident population was made up of old Indians, with little or no faith in the white man's medicine, it was difficult to get them to take advice, and in consequence they did not have proper treatment. Most of the Indians throughout the inspectorate have been vaccinated during the past winter.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. We have had no epidemics of any kind.

There are 74 frame cottages on the reserve, nearly all of them built within the past three years out of band funds, so that should be some help in keeping them in good health. The Indians take great pride in keeping these cottages and surroundings clean and tidy, and are warned to burn all refuse in order to prevent the spread of any diseases.

The medical officer, Dr. Rose, attends to all requiring medical attendance on the reserve, and, as he lives in Gleichen, which town borders on the north boundary of the reserve, he is centrally located, and available at all times when his services are required.

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There is a small hospital near the Church of England Mission on the reserve under the care of Rev. Canon Stocken and a resident matron, who carefully attend to the sick. This hospital is supported by the department and the Church of England.

The priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father LeVern, and the sisters in charge of the Crowfoot boarding school at Cluny, render every assistance to sick or distressed Indians who are members of their flock.

Occupations.—These Indians raise horses and cattle, put up hay for their own stock and for sale to settlers, haul gravel and sand to the nearby towns when required, mine coal, some of which is sold direct at the mines and some of it they haul to the various towns and settlements adjoining the reserve. Many of them work for farmers during the haying and harvesting seasons, both themselves and their teams, and make good wages.

There are now about 75 men, heads of families, engaged in farming on their own quarter-section locations, on which are their houses and stables, and who have in the large majority of cases displayed great interest in this work. Last season was their first harvest, and it was, I think, a very good one, as the yield of wheat averaged over 31 bushels to the acre at the Gleichen end of the reserve and 24 bushels to the acre at the Cluny end.

This wheat was sold for them last fall at an average of over 62 cents a bushel. Prices ranged from 69 to 54 cents. The bulk of the wheat graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern.

Buildings.—The Indians are gradually getting a very good class of houses on the reserve. The old log houses are being gradually eliminated by the building on each quarter-section location, of good four-roomed and two-roomed cottages. So far 62 of them have been built and paid for out of the funds of the band. They are all occupied, and attached to each is a neat stable and shed.

Many of the Indians have bought good furniture, have lace curtains on the windows, and in other ways seem to take pride in keeping them clean and bright-looking.

The agency and farm buildings are kept in good repair and are neatly painted, so that everything looks neat and serves as an example to the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing gradually, but, I think, surely. They are acquiring the habits of the white man in their mode of living and in clothing. Those that began farming last year are displaying quite an interest in their seeding operations this spring, and up to the time of writing have seeded nearly 1,500 acres of wheat.

After harvest last fall when the Indians were being paid the money for their wheat sold, each Indian was persuaded to leave to his credit at the office here, sums varying from \$10 to \$100 each, these amounts to be retained in the office bank account until the present spring, and not to be drawn out during the winter upon any plea. With some difficulty and many arguments this was done, and now the Indians are drawing each week upon the amounts to their credit sums of from \$5 to \$20 each, with which to buy the various necessaries they require during the time they are working on their land disking and seeding. Although there were some who objected to doing this, they all now see the great benefit of it and are highly pleased that they have now cash here, which they can draw upon by asking for it.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are only temperate when they cannot procure liquor, and I am glad to say that of late we have had very few complaints of there being much drinking on the reserve. In nearly every case of drunkenness prosecuted on the reserve, during the past two or three years, thanks to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Gleichen, the sellers or suppliers of the liquor were convicted. They have been watched so vigorously that it has to a great extent put a stop to the traffic, although no doubt there are odd cases that occur now, and again that escape for lack of proof.

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In my opinion, one of the greatest steps for the protection and well-being of the Indians, was the passing by the Government of Alberta, of the Act making it illegal for any Indian to frequent or play in any licensed pool-room. The frequenting of these pool-rooms by Indians had become a growing evil and some of the young men spent nearly all their time and money playing pool and gambling in the adjacent towns, and I am very thankful this law was passed.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in stating that the affairs of this agency are running well and smoothly. The various members of the staff have done their work well and are attentive to their duties, so that I have no complaints of any kind to make.

REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—Comparatively speaking the health of the Blood Indians has been good for the past year; no infectious or contagious diseases being prevalent. Nevertheless, there is a heavy mortality among infants and young children due to bronchial and intestinal troubles, occasioned largely through the sole use as a food diet of beef and bannock. Until these Indians realize that domesticated beef is not so healthy for them as the buffalo meat was in the old days, and change their diet to one mixed with vegetables, so long will a heavy mortality exist.

The health of the reserve is looked after by a resident physician and a well regulated hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Many of the older Indians have no faith in white man's medicine, but prefer the ministrations of their own medicine men, whose favorite cure is bleeding. The Blood Indians are a much more cleanly people than the world at large realizes. The cleanliness of their yards would shame many a white farmer. Yearly, deaths from tubercular and scrofulous troubles are becoming less, due in a large measure to the good influences of school children on the reserve.

Occupations.—Twenty-five years ago the sole occupation of the Blood Indians was to go to the ration-house for their beef and flour, in fact it was stated by many people who were then acquainted with their habits of life that they would never be capable or desirous of following any industrious pursuits; to-day nearly one-half of the tribe support themselves, one-sixth are engaged in farming, one half in stock-raising, and nearly every adult puts up every year a large quantity of hay for sale. They also do a large amount of freighting for outside farmers. A coal mine is operated on the reserve. Though still spasmodic in their efforts, nearly all the males accomplish yearly a large amount of work.

Farming.—The Blood Indians have now about 5,000 acres under cultivation. Some are good farmers, some indifferent. All are well supplied with implements and take as good care of their machinery as their white neighbours do of theirs. There is a healthy tendency to increase the farming area, and, if the present rate of progress is kept up, a few years hence the younger Blood Indians will be one large farming community, each with a good and comfortable home. Nearly every able-bodied man has a wagon, a mower, and a rake. Crops during the past season were poor, due in a large measure to the ravages of the eel worm on winter wheat. A Blood Indian thinks a great deal more of, and will take better care of, the plot of land that he has developed himself than he does of a ready-made farm.

Stock-raising.—The Blood Indians have for a number of years raised all the beef required on the reserve. Their herd is made up of the beef types only. Through careful selection of sires this herd is now one of the very best range herds in the North West. The Indian does not take care of his cattle individually, but they are handled as a band herd. Their horses have shown some improvement through the use of stallions loaned them by the department, but not as much as they should have,

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as the Indians in a large measure sold their horses as they pleased, with the result that they got a chance to exercise their traits of profligacy, which they surely did in this case. They have now approximately 3,000 head of horses where they once had 20,000.

Buildings.—Ninety per cent of the Blood Indians live in log houses during the winter months, and in tents during the summer. The log hut with mud floor and sod roof is now a thing of the past. Instead, all houses are floored and have plenty of air space through the introduction of gable roofs on the houses. Some of the farmers have clean well-built, comfortable frame houses painted inside and out, and well furnished.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Blood is a dignified Indian. This self-pride is in many ways a detriment to his progress, giving him a tendency to scorn innovations; yet show a Blood Indian how he can make money, and he will work, but not in a persevering manner. He will not plod along doggedly towards any desired end, but rather wishes to proceed too rapidly; his expectations not being realized as soon as anticipated, he sometimes becomes discouraged. The present generation require plenty of hard manual labour; by that means and that alone they will progress. They have been brought in some measure to realize that upon their own shoulders they must bear the burden of making a livelihood for themselves and their families; but they must be brought to a more stern realization of that fact. Hard and steady work will do much to improve conditions mentally, morally and physically. There has been steady advance and with judicious management there will continue to be progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is decreasing only in ratio to the watchfulness of the officers and men of the R.N.W.M. P. and of the reserve scouts. As long as tramps, half-breeds, and people who ought to have better principles, eke out a precarious existence in the neighbouring towns of MacLeod, Lethbridge, Cardston and Pincher Creek, by supplying intoxicants to Indians, so long will there be drunkenness among the Bloods.

Moral conditions are slowly changing for the better. Family relations and the marriage tie still remain loose. Until the men of the Blood Indians are brought to fully realize that the women of the tribe are not the property of the men, so long will there be loose marriage relations. Happily education is rapidly changing old ideas in this regard and cleaner moral conditions may be looked for.

REPORT OF GEO. H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY,
ALBERTA.

Bands.—There are five bands in this agency: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and Paul's.

Tribes.—The members of Enoch's and Alexander's bands are Crees; those of Michel's band are classed as Crees, but are of Iroquois descent, although none of them know the Iroquois language. The members of Joseph's band are a mixture of Crees and Stonies, while those of Paul's band are all Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the health of the Indians in this agency was good during the past year. During the winter months there were several cases of pneumonia in Alexander's band. The members of Paul's band are subject to tuberculosis in its various forms, but every effort is made to control it, attention being given to the sanitary condition of all dwellings and premises, houses being whitewashed inside and out and kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of the members of Enoch's band, also a good deal of fire-wood is cut and sold in town. The same may be said of Michel's and Alexander's bands, excepting the remark about fire-wood. The members of the latter band also hunt and trap.

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The members of Joseph's band are natural hunters and trappers. They have a few cattle, and last year started to do a little farming.

Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the chief occupations of Paul's band.

Buildings.—Most of the dwelling-houses in this agency are of log walls and frame roofs, with plenty of light and ventilation. Some excellent granaries and stables were built during the past year.

Stock.—The Indians in this agency do not take much interest in stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of Enoch's band are fairly industrious and law-abiding and their general condition improving. The average under crop on Alexander's reserve is gradually increasing and a betterment of conditions is to be seen.

Temperance.—There has been some drinking going on among the Indians in this agency, the liquor being supplied generally by unscrupulous white men or half-breeds; but with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police some prosecutions have been successful and the evil is being checked.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBEBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, selling hay and fire-wood, hunting, and working for settlers.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency were well provided with fodder, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The four bands in this agency are well supplied with modern machinery and implements, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—During the year, eighteen houses and eleven stables have been erected. The houses are of logs with shingled roof, but they are well built and comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—On two of the reserves the health of the Indians has been generally poor, measles, whooping cough and pneumonia being prevalent; also several have died of tuberculosis. On the other reserves the general health has been good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions have been taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Two of the bands in this agency are addicted to liquor; the others may be called temperate.

The morality on all the reserves may be considered fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency are fairly industrious, law-abiding, clean and well dressed.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness in this agency during the year. Quite a number suffered from colds and tuberculosis. In the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands there was an outbreak of measles and a number of deaths occurred among the children. There were a few cases of small-pox in the Sad-

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dle Lake band, but no deaths resulted. In the Chipewyan band there were a number of cases of typhoid.

Strict quarantine was enforced where there was any contagious disease, and sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—Only the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands engage in stock-raising and farming; they as well as the other bands in the agency fish, hunt and work on the Athabasca river. Some do freighting and work for settlers in the vicinity.

Buildings.—The majority of the members of the Saddle Lake and James Seenum bands have comfortable dwelling-houses and warm stables for their stock. The latter band has taken out about 100,000 feet of lumber for improvements during the coming year. The Beaver Lake band has very poor buildings, but has had about 75,000 feet of lumber sawn this year, so a considerable improvement is looked for. The members of the Chipewyan band live in tents.

Stock.—The stock, which is only kept by two bands in this agency, is well looked after.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral. Some of them will indulge in liquor whenever they get a chance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are fairly industrious, while others seem to be making very little progress.

REPORT OF W. B. L. DONALD, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cree at Wabasca, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; and Slave at Upper Hay River.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the Indians in this agency was excellent; in the case of three bands, however, several of the Indians are affected with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, but a number have good gardens. During the summer months a few work for survey parties and on the Athabaska river transport. Some of the bands cut considerable hay.

Buildings.—All the houses on this reserve are of logs.

Implements.—The Indians who have gardens have tools for the work. A few have implements for putting up hay.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have horses. There are a few herds of cattle and a few pigs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. Owing to their manner of living, very little progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered temperate, only a few cases of intemperance being reported. They are fairly moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this reserve has been good. There have been no diseases or epidemics, but there were more deaths than usual during the latter part of 1913, due to a culmination of a number of tubercular diseases at about the same time.

The prescribed regulations in regard to the clearing up and burning of refuse have been observed.

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Occupations.—The Peigans are principally engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Buildings.—Larger and better buildings are gradually replacing the tents and teepees, but there is room for improvement in their stables, especially among the farmers.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent in regard to the care of their cattle. Some of the farmers are quite proud of their farm teams, and keep them in good condition, thereby showing that they give more time to the proper care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—The majority of the Indians take absolutely no care of their implements. They leave them where last used, and never think of repairs until they are ready to use them again.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Peigans are becoming better farmers and are paying a little on their outfits each year; therefore, they are gradually getting richer and nearer self-supporting. The indolent among the farmers are getting weeded out, and others are taking their places and profiting by their experience. The tendency to spend their money too freely is as great as ever.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as intoxicants are concerned the Peigans are temperate, the credit for which may be due to the efficiency of the detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police stationed here.

Unfortunately their morality is not high; they are lax in their observance of the marriage tie.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribes or Nations.—Most of the Indians in this agency are Crees; the others are Chipewyans.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, and Beaver Lake.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting, fishing and freighting.

Stock.—The stock on the several reserves in this agency has been well cared for and is in good condition.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings. On the Beaver Lake reserve the buildings are poor; but, as a large quantity of lumber has been sawn, there will probably be considerable improvement in building this year.

Farm Implements.—The members of James Seenum's band have a fairly good supply of farm implements, and of these they take fair care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has not been good during the past year. On the Saddle Lake reserve measles was prevalent and there were quite a number of deaths among the children. Later there was an outbreak of small-pox; but only two families were affected and there were no deaths. The health of the Indians on the other reserves has also not been good.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency will drink if they get the opportunity. The majority are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and making considerable progress, while others do not save anything.

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REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE SARCEE
RESERVE, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and two mild cases of typhoid, both of which were isolated and recovered. All premises are kept fairly clean. Fifty children were vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—The principal industries of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood, hay, and green-feed to market, and working for neighbouring farmers. They earn a considerable amount in this manner, but could increase their earnings if they wished.

Buildings.—All their old buildings, some of which are in a very bad condition, are being replaced by new houses and stables. Every family will soon be very comfortable in this respect for years to come.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the year. They had plenty of feed. There is a fair percentage of calves and foals, which are coming through the winter with very slight loss. Indians as a rule do not give too much care to cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians hitherto have not taken much care of their implements, but are improving in this respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious; the rest are gradually improving, now that they have got horses and implements to use.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink obtained through half-breeds; but, with the strong measures taken, the evil is decreasing.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. W. WADDY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STONY AGENCY,
ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, namely, Bearspaw's, Wesley's and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay's bands are not very healthy; many are tubercular. They intermarry with near relatives, which accounts, no doubt, for a degenerate condition.

Their houses are kept clean and whitewashed, but those of the former band are overcrowded in winter.

The members of the Wesley band are the most healthy on the reserve, and they keep their places clean.

Occupations.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay bands cut wood and work for settlers or ranchers; they also hunt game in the mountains in the fall. The Wesley band hunt nearly all the year round. Some of them are occupied packing for outfits travelling in the mountains.

Buildings.—They have very good clean houses.

Stock.—These Indians keep quite a number of horses and cattle. The Bearspaw band look after their horses fairly well, but do not give proper attention to their cattle. Wesley's band have a large number of horses, but no cattle; they will not feed cattle in the cold weather. The Chiniquay band take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not farm, but they have tools, wagons, &c., which they take good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Bearspaw band are better off than formerly. However, they refuse to accept advice towards thriftiness and squander every dollar they make. The Wesley band are law-abiding, but are not prosperous. The members of Chiniquay's band are progressive.

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

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REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

There are eight agencies within the Alberta inspectorate, namely, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan.

There are four reserves within the Saddle Lake agency, five reserves within the Edmonton agency, four reserves within the Hobbema agency and the remaining agencies are confined to single reserves.

The most northerly reserve within this inspectorate is at Hart lake, which is about twenty miles northeasterly from Lac la Biche and in township 68, range 11 and west of the 4th meridian. The most southerly reserve, the Blood, extends into township 3. The distance between the most northerly and southerly reserves within this inspectorate is, therefore, over 400 miles.

I had barely started on an inspection of the Blackfoot agency, at the beginning of the fiscal year, when I was directed to take charge of the Peigan agency. I was acting agent at that agency for nearly eight months and during the remainder of the fiscal year I had only time to inspect two agencies, Hobbema and Saddle Lake, besides inspecting thirteen Indian schools and attending to some special work.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency did little farming previously to the season of 1910. During 1910 about \$30,000 was expended in farming equipment, out of funds received from the sale of surrendered land, and these Indians started to farm on a much larger scale than they had farmed before. There are now about eighty individual farmers and about 2,500 acres under cultivation. A quarter section of land was set apart for each individual farmer, and up to 40 acres of land was ploughed and seed-grain provided therefor, provided the individual Indian showed an inclination to care for such an area, out of the band's funds secured from the sale of surrendered land. Individual members of the band who desired a greater area than 40 acres broken had the option of securing this work done for them, with the band's steam motor ploughing outfit, but on the condition that the recipient paid for the actual cost of the ploughing done. Several members of the band had up to 40 acres of extra land broken and are now farming about 80 acres. A condition of the surrender of land herein referred to, provided, also, for a team of work horses, harness and a farm wagon to be supplied to such Indian farmers as required any or all of such working outfit. The actual cost, however, of whatever any individual member of the band received under this condition of the surrender of land, is returnable to the band's funds within six years of the receipt thereof. A few individuals have promptly met the payments on the working outfits they received; but the majority are, I regret to say, behind in their payments. A few individuals, too, are earnestly striving to make their farming operations a success, but the majority are apparently indifferent as to whether they succeed or fail. Close observation, from right on the spot, and not from car windows or from city or town view points, has convinced me that the majority of Indians will drop important work for momentary pleasure. Successful farmers know, of course, that all manner of farm work must be attended to promptly at the proper periods of the seasons, otherwise the returns will be unsatisfactory. Leaving a farm, to attend some sort of a show, when a crop of timothy grass has been left standing, so that it would ripen and the seed be secured therefrom, and not returning home from such a 'butterfly chase' until the winds threshed out practically all of the seed, does not bring profitable results to the owner. Still instances of this sort of farm management were personally observed by me while I was acting agent at the Peigan agency last summer. These mirth-loving people 'burn the candle at both ends,' too, for on such occasions they spend money very lavishly, if they have it, and usually return home penniless. Others rushed in hay and sold it and then stampeded

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away and failed to provide fodder for the winter for their working horses. I cite these facts because I believe many officials on Indian reserves have similar difficulties to confront. That it is discouraging to officers of the department, who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, might be inferred without my stating it.

An open shed, corrals, tables on which to feed stock grain, fodder racks and supplies of water were provided last summer, so that thin and aged cows and calves can be more humanely cared for during the winter months, also for feeding the animals required for beef and caring for the bulls. Some more like provision is still required here, and, if it is provided, there will be no good reason for loss of cattle during the winter or early spring months, which has been the rule during the seasons that are past. There were practically no losses of cattle at this reserve this winter, I am glad to be in a position to report. These Indians, with very few exceptions, would not properly care for their cattle during the winter months. That is why this stock is now under the care of the department's staff.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

There are four reserves within this agency, all adjoining and close to, or bordering on, the C. and E. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. I made an inspection of this agency during January.

These Indians have not advanced of late years, in fact they have receded, individual cases excepted. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing, and old-time festivities are indulged in to a greater extent than they were years ago. They spend too much of their time waiting for something to turn up to their advantage and without work, instead of getting out and turning up something. They have clandestinely killed immature and full grown cattle and with the result stated previously herein. Too much of their earnings, too, has been spent for intoxicants, and for travelling on the railway, instead of using it to improve their homes and providing clothing and wholesome food for themselves and for their families.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during March. The cattle in the charge of these Indians have decreased in numbers of late years, too. These Indians claim, which is true, that the cattle are their own and that they have the right to kill or sell them at pleasure. If they confined the killing and the selling to matured male stock, little or no exception could be advanced to their claims and actions. They do not, however, confine the killing and selling to matured males, and the outcome is a yearly decrease in the numbers they own, a few individual Indians excepted, of course.

Farming operations have not on the whole increased on the four reserves within this agency. They are in close proximity to fairly good hunting grounds, and until this winter fur has been high in price and it is more congenial to most of these Indians to follow the chase than to farm. The demand of late for live foxes has been active and a number of very valuable animals were caught and sold by Indians of this agency.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency. It lies southerly from the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and extends from near Namaka to Bassano, or for close to 40 miles of northern railway frontage.

This was the first fiscal year that these Indians did farming on a large scale. They had a magnificent crop of oats and spring wheat, approximately 60,000 bushels, of the two varieties of grain named. The majority of those farming worked well and matters generally would have been highly satisfactory if they had wisely expended the gains from this crop. Too much of the money received from the sale of their crop

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lowered, instead of elevated, them in the scale of humanity. Intoxicating liquor was easily procurable by them, and I regret to be compelled to admit that not only adults but children secured it from one source or another. If the outcome of the surrender of a large area of their land, and the starting of farming operations with a portion of the proceeds of the sale, results in transforming reasonably sober Indians into drunkards, then the giving up of land will be a curse instead of a blessing, insofar as these Indians are concerned.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1913-14 was a remarkably fine one. There were a couple of short spells of cold, but on the whole it was mild and with a light snow-fall, sufficient in most localities to do necessary work to be done with sleighs. Stock wintered exceedingly well, and I think the loss will be a very light one. I regret to say that the use of intoxicants by Indians has been on the increase of late years and the last one was no exception.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

I left Ottawa on April 29, arriving in Edmonton on May 7, where I met Mr. H. J. Bury, who had been appointed secretary for Treaty No. 8.

Prior to my departure from Ottawa I had anticipated being able to leave Edmonton for Athabaska Landing almost immediately upon my arrival in the West; but, on inquiry at the Hudson Bay Company offices in Edmonton, I was informed that the earliest date when the transports would leave Athabaska Landing for the North was May 26, owing to the very low stage of water on the Athabaska river.

However, during my stay in Edmonton I was enabled to pay a visit to the Indian reserve at Stony Plain, and interviewed the agent, Mr. Race, finding everything satisfactory and the work of the agency progressing in a very desirable manner.

I left Edmonton on May 21, and, on my arrival at Athabaska Landing secured my supplies and joined the transports under Captain Haight, leaving Athabaska Landing on May 26.

There is nothing worthy of note until my arrival at Fort MacMurray on June 6.

Here I found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands all in, and paid treaty to 135. I had found the number of the band increased by 7 births and decreased by 1 death, thus shewing a net increase of 6.

I found it necessary to pay treaty on June 7, although the date as notified the Indians previously was set for June 10. This was owing to the fact that the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Grahame* was leaving for Fort Chipewyan on June 9, and in order to avail myself of transportation by this boat, I was compelled to change the date in the manner aforesaid.

The Indians here are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed as expeditiously as possible in order to permit of their settlement on the same. I am of the opinion that any further delay in this matter would be detrimental to the interests of the Indians, as a number of white settlers have already squatted on the unsurveyed land in this locality.

I had last year instructed the tribe to select the land they wished to have set apart, and I understand they have done so; but since that time the white settlers have located on this section of the country, and in order to avoid unpleasantness, the sooner the reserve is surveyed and the land set apart the better.

There was some distress and destitution last year, but not of any serious character, for my belief is that a great deal of it was self-imposed owing to the indolent habits of this band and to their disinclination to indulge in anything that resembles active physical work.

Leaving Fort MacMurray on June 9, we arrived at Fort Chipewyan on June 11.

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Here we found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands assembled, and paid them treaty on June 12.

This date again is four days prior to the date notified the Indians previously, but the exigencies of the Hudson Bay Company's steamboat schedule would not permit of the pre-arranged date being adhered to.

Two hundred and forty-four Indians of the Cree band received treaty and 368 Indians of the Chipewyan band.

The change in the numerical standing of the two bands was as follows:—

The Cree band decreased by 3 deaths and increased by 6 births, thus showing a net increase of 3, while the Chipewyan band was increased by 12 births and decreased by 23 deaths, leaving a net decrease of 11.

Dr. McDonald, whom I met here, informed me that the health of the Indians was fairly satisfactory, and that considerable improvement was manifest in their modes of living, owing possibly to my continued efforts to impress upon them the desirability of avoiding overcrowding in shacks.

Some exception was taken by the chief of the Chipewyan band, Alexander Laviollette, to the recent regulations promulgated by the Provincial Government of Alberta respecting the close season for beaver. He had, himself, been fined by the authorities at Fort Chipewyan for killing beaver out of season, and seemed to have a grievance.

I explained to him that this close season had been imposed as much in the interests of the Indians as in those of the beaver, and also impressed upon him the necessity of living within the pale of the law. He seemed convinced of the force of these arguments, and the matter was satisfactorily disposed of.

On June 17, I chartered the Hudson Bay Company's tug *Primrose* in order to journey to Fond du Lac to pay treaty there. Prior to our departure I had been informed that the ice was still in great quantity in the lake, and for that reason allowed myself a little longer time to reach Fond du Lac.

We made good progress down the lake until the evening of the 17th, when we found floating ice in such quantity as to compel us to tie up ashore until the next morning. Next morning revealed ice in the form of a large field stretching to the horizon, but towards evening this had somewhat shifted its position owing to the prevailing wind, and we were successful in proceeding another nine miles upon our way only, however, to be again stopped by an enormous floe.

In the morning we were overtaken by the tug *Keewatin*, owned by Colin Fraser, of Fort Chipewyan, who was taking the treaty supplies to Fond du Lac. Mr. Fraser informed us that he had met some Indians who had come from Fond du Lac by following along the shore line, and they stated that it would be impossible to reach the eastern end of the lake for at least ten days. With this information at hand, and with the advice of those who were acquainted with the lake, we decided to abandon the visit for the present.

During the return journey to Fort Chipewyan we overtook the Indians previously referred to, and paid them treaty, as they belonged to Maurice's band at Fond du Lac. We also closely questioned them, with the aid of Interpreter Harris, and they were emphatic in declaring that the ice would not permit of navigation for at least ten days.

It was a cause of great regret to me that I was not able to get through to Fond du Lac, but in the circumstances it was quite impossible, so on my return to Fort Chipewyan I left word that Agent Bell would pay treaty there at the earliest possible opportunity when the Indians were all assembled.

I left Fort Chipewyan on June 21, being towed down to Smith Landing by the *Primrose*, arriving there about midnight.

Treaty was paid here to 183 Indians of the Chipewyan band who happened to be resident at Smith Landing at the time.

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I crossed the Portage on June 24 and paid treaty to 77 Indians of Fort Smith belonging to the same band.

The numerical standing of the band shows an increase of 3 owing to the fact that there were 11 births and 8 deaths during the year.

While I was at Fort Smith several of the Indians asked to retire from treaty, and on making inquiries as to their reason for wishing to do so, I arrived at the conclusion that they only desired to be let out in order to avail themselves of the liquor permit system. In view of this I merely received the names of all such as requested to retire, and instructed Agent Bell to make the necessary investigation of each case and report on the advisability of permitting them to get out of treaty.

I inspected the government saw-mill at Smith Landing, which is under the management of Engineer McLennan, and found they were cutting a first-class grade of lumber and shingles for local purposes. They had also on hand a very good run of logs, which would enable them to be busy all the time, and the general operation of the mill seemed to be in very capable hands.

While at Fort Smith I was not in a position to visit the Experimental Farm under Instructor Salmon owing to the fact that it was necessary for me to board the steamer *Mackenzie River* leaving Fort Smith on the 25th.

However, Mr. Salmon informed me that all the grain seeded in the spring was looking better than last year at the same period, and he anticipated harvesting a very respectable crop. Mr. Salmon is greatly respected by the Indians, as he takes a very enthusiastic interest in his work, and I consider him to be both a capable and hard working individual.

We arrived at Fort Resolution without incident on July 1, having been wind-bound at the mouth of the Slave river for four days. As the steamer got into Fort Resolution at 4 o'clock in the morning and left there again for Hay River at 7 a.m., I deemed it expedient to take Mr. Bell along with me to Hay River, and whilst I proceeded on down the Mackenzie river, he could return to Fort Resolution by canoe and pay treaty there himself.

At Fort Resolution 147 Indians of the Chipewyan band were paid, the numerical standing of the band being unaltered, as there were 5 deaths and the same number of births.

One hundred and ninety-nine Indians of the Yellowknife tribe received treaty, the band having increased by three, as there had been six births and three deaths during the year.

Payment was made to 197 Indians of the Dogrib tribe, the band showing an increase of 3, there having been 9 births and 6 deaths.

At Hay River payment was made to 101 Slave Indians, and as there had been 6 deaths and 5 births during the year, the number of the band was increased by one.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the Anglican mission school at Hay River, and found that very good progress had been made during the past year, several ex-pupils having secured responsible positions with the Hudson Bay Company, and the work of the scholars was very creditable. I also inspected the treaty supplies for this point, finding everything satisfactory.

Continuing on our journey, we arrived at Fort Providence on July 2, and inspected the Roman Catholic school there and noted the healthy and prosperous appearance of the local Indians. There was very little destitution here, and the post itself is quite superior in many ways to others in the North. I was greatly struck by the excellent gardens managed by the Roman Catholic brethren, especially the crops and vegetables that were growing there.

On July 3, we arrived at Fort Simpson, where I interviewed Agent Card and arranged for the transfer of his office to Mr. G. W. Harris in accordance with instructions from the department. I also took stock of the agency.

In compliance with instructions, arrangements were made by which Mr. Harris,

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accompanied by Dr. Macdonald and Sergeant Mellor, left for Fort Nelson to pay treaty to the Sicanee Indians.

Sergeant Mellor of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is stationed at Fort Chipewyan, accompanied the treaty party from Fort McMurray to Fort Simpson, and rendered valuable assistance in many ways. His intimate knowledge of the Indians at many of the posts was of much service, and the respect with which they generally regarded him redounds both to his own credit and that of the force of which he is a worthy representative.

Continuing on our way, we arrived at Fort Wrigley in the morning of July 12, where I had opportunity of meeting some of the Indians of the Slave tribe who were there. This post is inferior in many ways to Fort Simpson, as there are no missions situated here, and the land in the vicinity does not lend itself to cultivation.

We arrived at Fort Norman in the evening of July 5, and found a band of Slave Indians and also the Mountain Indians camped here below the post.

This post has a fine position at the junction of Bear river and Mackenzie river, and in addition to the Hudson Bay post there is a store of the Northern Trading Company and both Roman Catholic and Protestant missions.

On July 6 we arrived at Fort Good Hope at midnight, the sun having just dipped below the horizon. At this post there was a band of Indians of the Hare tribe who looked fairly prosperous and were contented. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, there is a Roman Catholic mission of fairly large dimensions. This post is situated only twelve miles from the Arctic circle, and it was a matter of some comment to note the luxuriant growth of grasses in and around the post.

We crossed the Arctic circle at 5 a.m., July 6, arriving at Arctic Red River post at 10 p.m., July 7. This post, situated at the junction of the Arctic Red river and the Mackenzie river, is probably a few miles more northerly than Fort MacPherson and is situated 100 miles within the Arctic circle. There is practically no land suitable for cultivation, nor is there any large growth of timber. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, and that of the Northern Trading Company, there is a Roman Catholic mission here also. At the time of our arrival, we found a band of Indians of the Loucheux tribe and also Esquimaux to the number of forty camped here. The latter had come in from the Delta of the Mackenzie, and from the shores of the Arctic ocean to trade their furs, and they seemed to be far superior in physique to the northern Indian, besides being more intelligent in their appearance, and more cleanly in their habits.

The Indians here had had rather a strenuous winter, and consequently were not so well provided for as farther up the river, but they seemed to be energetic and industrious, being quite different in this respect from some of the tribes farther south.

On the afternoon of July 8 we arrived at Fort MacPherson, our destination, where we found a large settlement of Takudah Indians and about a score of Esquimaux. I met Dr. Wilson, Police doctor here, and Inspector Bates of the Royal North West Mounted Police. Dr. Wilson reports that the health of the Indians has been very satisfactory, and he was also gratified at the prompt manner in which his requisition for drugs had been forwarded this year.

The post itself is situated on Peel river about fifty miles from the point of its confluence with the Mackenzie, and besides the Hudson Bay store and police barracks there is also an Anglican mission.

There is considerable spruce timber of good size about eighteen inches on the stump growing along the banks of the Peel river, a fact which was rather surprising in view of the general treeless aspect of the country within the Arctic circle.

We commenced our return journey on July 9, arriving at Fort Simpson on July 17, where Agent Card and his family came on board to return to Edmonton.

We reached Hay River on July 20, and the next day left for Fort Rae on the north shore of Great Slave lake, arriving there the next day. We found a large settle-

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ment of Indians of the Dogrib tribe camped at the mouth of the Willow river, and were greatly struck by the bleak and forbidding appearance of this post. The Indians themselves here were decidedly inferior to any other tribe whom we had met and were loath to fraternize with the white visitors. They seem very indolent and do not indulge in any native work as is the case with the other tribes, and they still live in a very primitive and Spartan manner. There had been great distitution here last winter owing to the fact that cariboo had not come within appreciable distance of the post. Although this has occurred for the first time in a great many years, yet it would seem only reasonable to assume that such a calamity will possibly occur again, as the country in the vicinity of the post has been burned over by forest fires, consequently there is no cover left in which game in any great numbers will be likely to be found. Besides the Hudson Bay store and the independent trader, there is a Roman Catholic mission stationed here.

Leaving Fort Rae, we arrived at Fort Resolution on the evening of July 23, and found an opportunity of checking over the treaty supplies for this point, but only had time to make a very casual inspection of the Roman Catholic school here. This had been previously inspected by Mr. Bell, Indian agent at Fort Smith, whom I had instructed to do so, fearing that I should not have the time to attend to this thoroughly.

We arrived without incident at Fort Chipewyan on July 31, and inspected the Roman Catholic school here, and instructed Mr. Bell to pay treaty to Maurice's band of Indians at Fond du Lac at Christmas-time, as on that date the whole band would be at the post. Leaving Fort Chipewyan on August 1, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on August 22. Here we stored the treaty outfit at the Hudson Bay Company's Mackenzie warehouse, and Mr. Bury and myself left for Edmonton next day. Owing to the receipt of instructions from Ottawa, I made preparation to leave for the Grouard agency, Mr. Bury returning to Ottawa.

SUMMARY.

There are several matters of special import that I should like to bring before the notice of the department in connection with the affairs of Treaty No. 8.

Desirability of Permitting Agents in the territory of Treaty No. 8 to Pay Annuities in 1914.—As there are at the present time two permanent officials of the Indian Department stationed in Treaty 8 territory, I would suggest that, in order to increase their effectiveness and add to their respect in the eyes of the habitant Indians, they be instructed to pay treaty in 1914.

Agent Bell might be authorized to pay at Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, and Hay River, whilst Agent Harris might pay at Fort Nelson.

It is mostly at treaty-time that they are best able to get an insight into any matters that affect the tribe closely, for on those occasions most of the band are available, and such matters as petitions for reservations, commutation of treaty, and any others that are of vital interest to the tribe can be best dealt with.

I would further suggest that arrangements be made by which Agent Bell will be enabled to utilize the services of the tug boat of the Forestry Department stationed at Smith Landing as a means of travelling from place to place, as it is often inconvenient and necessarily haphazard to rely on the schedule of Hudson Bay Company's boats.

Their dates are frequently changed at short notice, and it often occurs that they only remain at a treaty point for a few hours, thereby not permitting the agent to thoroughly familiarize himself with the local conditions.

Necessity of appointing another doctor to cover the vast territory north of Athabaska Landing.—At the present time it is a physical impossibility for Dr. Mac-

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donald, stationed at Fort Smith, to visit with any degree of frequency such posts as Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope.

This itinerary covers a distance of 1,320 miles, and recently it has become increasingly apparent that there should be a doctor stationed at Fort Simpson in order that the territory be covered in a more systematic and effective manner. This is especially necessary, as the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Simpson is establishing a hospital there, and it would seem desirable to have this under the eye of a medical man.

One particular feature regarding the appointment of such a man should be borne in mind, and that is, the advisability of appointing a young man, in view of the fact that the work calls for considerable arduous travelling, especially in the winter-time, and such a man must necessarily possess considerable physical strength and endurance.

A doctor stationed at Fort Simpson could visit Forts Wrigley, Norman and Good Hope in the North, and also be within fairly close touch, *i.e.*, about 300 miles, with the posts at Great Slave lake, whilst the doctor at Fort Smith, besides occasionally visiting Fort Resolution, would also have a better opportunity of keeping in touch with Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Fort McMurray.

The work is too much for Dr. Macdonald to look after alone, as, in order to keep up the standard of health in any locality, it is necessary for the doctor to visit at least twice during the year. This course is an impossibility at present, but when an additional doctor is stationed at Fort Simpson, there should be no difficulty in doing this.

Necessity of Negotiating a Treaty with the Indians inhabiting the country north of Great Slave Lake and along the valleys of the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers.—During my occasional visits to the posts in the territory north of Great Slave lake extending all the way to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, I have been petitioned and earnestly requested by the various chiefs of the different tribes inhabiting this north country to endeavour, if possible, to arrange for their entry into treaty so that they might be on the same footing as the tribes to the south of them.

They seem to be very despondent at the present time, continually hoping that the department will see its way clear to influencing the government to accede to the above request.

I would strongly suggest that this question be immediately considered with a view in the near future of bringing each of these tribes within the scope of treaty administration. The following are the tribes, approximate population, headquarters and territory inhabited that I have reference to :—

Tribe.	Population.	Headquarters.	Territory inhabited.
Slave band.....	300	Fort Providence.....	West of Great Slave.
" ".....	350	Fort Simpson.....	E. and W. of Mackenzie and Liard.
" ".....	150	Fort Wrigley.....	In vicinity of Mackenzie.
Loucheux, } Mountain. }	300	Fort Norman.....	E. of Mackenzie toward Great Bear.
Hare.....	500	Fort Good Hope.....	N. W. of Great Bear lake.
Loucheux.....	150	Arctic Red River.....	S. of Delta and Mackenzie.
Takudah.....	400	Fort McPherson.....	S. W. of MacPherson.
Dogrib.....	1,000	Fort Rae.....	Nomadic between Great Bear and Great Slave lakes.
Slave	350	Fort Liard	In valley near Liard.

My reasons for making this suggestion are as follows:—

From the point of view of economy in administration I have no hesitation in saying that it would require considerably less appropriation to support these Indians than at present under the existing system of grants from the sick and destitute funds.

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2. When once these Indians come under treaty, the department will be in a position to know without any doubt whether cases of destitution and sickness are deserving or not, whereas at the present time there is no system by which this grant can be effectively gauged or controlled.

3. The Indians themselves are extremely anxious to come into treaty, and in such circumstances I am of the opinion that, if their wishes are acceded to, it will be both to their advantage and in the interests of the department.

The necessity for the erection of agency Buildings at Lesser Slave Lake and for the Delimitation of a Reserve to accommodate the Stony Indians settled at present at Moberley Lake.—In view of the facts that the railroad to Lesser Slave lake has been surveyed right clear across the Indian reserve, and it is probable the railway will shortly be completed to the Peace river, although at exactly what location is still problematical, it would seem advisable in the interests of the department and of the Indians at Lesser Slave agency to proceed with the erection of the necessary government buildings at this point. I would, therefore, suggest that the department commence such building as soon as possible, as in all probability a railroad station will be built close by and the necessity of looking after these Indians will become increasingly apparent.

Owing to the gradual diminution of game and fur-bearing animals in this section of the country, the Indians will probably wish to take up cattle-raising and other agricultural pursuits, and I would, therefore, also suggest that a farm instructor be appointed who will not only busy himself with the ordinary duties of his position, but who will also take a vital interest in the welfare of the Indians.

In view of the large territory in this country administered by the department and the difficulty for one agent to properly look after the same, I would suggest that it be divided by placing Lesser Slave Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish and Sturgeon Lake in one agency, and Little Red River, Vermilion, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan and St. John in another agency. I would further suggest that the agency buildings be erected on the Indian reserve opposite Green Island, one of the most beautiful spots in the whole western country. I would also suggest that the man appointed as agent should be one of proven ability and experience, and that he have a farm instructor with him to give the necessary assistance to the Indians.

I would respectfully suggest, also, that during next year the government authorize me to inspect this territory and arrange for the establishment of the Hudson, Hope and St. John Indians on the reserve that has already been staked out, but upon which several white settlers have squatted. There are from 100 to 125 Indians who have not taken treaty but who are entitled to do so, and these should be allowed to come in.

Another small band of the Stony Indians of a nomadic character who have been constantly travelling the western country until within the last four years in order to avoid treaty, have now settled at Moberley Lake, a few miles south of St. Johns on the Dominion Lands reservation. They have built themselves good houses, and now express a desire to come under treaty.

In their case, also, white settlers are endeavouring to oust them, and I would suggest that the necessary arrangements be put through so that they may be definitely established on their own reserve and come under the usual treaty regulations.

SURVEY REPORT OF I. J. STEELE.

I have the honour to report as follows on surveys performed by me for the Department of Indian Affairs during the season of 1913.

In accordance with instructions dated June 11, 1913, and which were received on June 18, I proceeded at once to Calgary to take charge of the party working at that

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point. I arrived there on June 20, and found the surveys completed and the plans made.

The camp equipment was at once hauled to town and shipped to Athabaska Landing, part of the outfit that was not needed nor economical to ship being left at the Sarcee agency. As the Hudson Bay Company's boat did not leave Athabaska until June 28, I stopped two days in Edmonton to buy some equipment and get information regarding routes to Wabiskaw lake and Heart lake. I arrived in Sawridge on June 30, where I was met by Dr. Donald, Indian agent at Grouard; but, owing to a delay in the arrival of the pack horses from Grouard and difficulty in securing some additional ones, we did not leave for Wabiskaw until July 3, and were several horses short of our requirements even then.

On our arrival at Wabiskaw, the Indians were at once summoned and a meeting was held next day, July 9. We discovered at once that, owing to the way the Indians had their houses scattered about, it would be impossible to include them all in one block. It was decided to divide the reserve into four blocks so situated as to include all the land the Indians desired without interfering with any of the claims of the white settlers.

One block was laid out at the north end of North Wabiskaw lake; another at the southwesterly corner of North Wabiskaw lake. The third was placed on the north side of South Wabiskaw lake close to the Roman Catholic mission. The fourth and largest block was made to extend from the east end of South Wabiskaw lake to Sandy lake.

Owing to the wet weather, the work progressed more slowly than it would have otherwise. I also had difficulty securing men to cut the line. There was an excellent catch of fur the preceding winter, and most of the Indians felt very prosperous and considered it beneath their dignity to work. However, by threatening not to give them a reserve unless they cut the line, I was able to secure a number; but the party was short-handed some of the time.

The work was completed September 10, and the party arrived at Athabaska September 19.

The next day was spent in purchasing supplies and making preparations for the trip to Heart lake. I left Athabaska on Monday, September 22, and arrived at Heart lake on the Saturday evening following. Mr. Hughes, of the Saddle Lake agency, whom I had asked to meet me, arrived the day previous and had the Indians collected. As he was in a hurry to return, we held a meeting that evening and within a few minutes obtained a general idea of what the Indians desired. The next day I spent in traveling around with the chief and his advisers, giving them an opportunity of showing me the land that they most desired. In this way I found out exactly what they wanted, and proceeded immediately to stake out the reserve, using the lines of the subdivision survey as boundaries. This only required two days, and I got back to Athabaska on October 4.

The next work undertaken was the reserve at Withekan lake. I secured supplies and teams at Battleford and arrived at the lake on October 13. The Indians were all away to a dance at Pelican lake, but they returned on October 15. A council meeting was held at once, and after a discussion for about an hour I came to a general understanding with them. The rest of the afternoon and the next morning was spent in driving over the proposed reserve to see that it included the land that they most wished for. As all the land in this vicinity had been thrown open for homestead entry, I took the precaution while in Battleford of finding out exactly what quarter sections had been filed on. This was fortunate, as the Indians wanted some of the land that had already been homesteaded; but, when told they could not have it, they were satisfied to take other land instead. The work of running the necessary lines and posting the boundaries required two days and a half, and was finished on October 18.

I next proceeded to Highgate, and laid out the townsite at that point in accord-

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ance with instructions forwarded from the department. As there was considerable scrub on the land, this work took about two weeks and was completed on November 5.

On November 6 I disbanded the party at Battleford. I then proceeded to Calgary, and with Mr. Fleetham made a valuation of the surrendered portion of the Sarcee reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR YUKON TERRITORY.

Having commenced my duties as Indian superintendent so recently, at a time when travelling is both difficult and expensive owing to the state of the roads and rivers, I have not been able, up to date, to visit many of the various bands of Indians scattered over this vast territory.

Reports of the bands I have visited have already been sent in.

The office of this superintendency is located in the offices of the Royal North West Mounted Police headquarters building at Dawson.

The various bands of Indians are centered at the following places:—

Takudah Indians—Rampart House, Forty Mile, Moosehide, Blackstone river, Hart river.

Slave Indians—Lancing Creek, Ross river.

Wood or Stick Indians—Tatalamana lake, Mayo, Coffee Creek, Selkirk.

Salmon Indians—Little Salmon, Big Salmon, Champagnes Landing, Carmacks.

Klinet and Taku Indians—Livingstone creek, Teslin lake, Lake le Berge, Whitehorse, Carcross.

The total number of Indians in the Territory is estimated at 1,500. I am unable to supply the numbers in detail of the bands owing to the fire that occurred at the police headquarters office last April, when documents were destroyed, including the records of the Indian population.

The statements *re* the expenditure of the funds supplied by the department for the Indians are sent in by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

Most of the Indians have log cabins, which they occupy when not away hunting. A few still live in tents or teepees.

The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious. Quite a few of the younger men work as deck-hands on the steamers plying on the Yukon; but the main support of the bands is hunting, fishing, and fur-trapping, which apparently grows more precarious every year; the spread of mining operations drives the game and fur-bearing animals from the country. Near the mining centres they have a good market for their furs, fish, and meat, beyond what they need for themselves.

Unfortunately the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although in some places gardens are cultivated with fair success. The climate is somewhat against extensive agricultural operations; however, we hope to see greater developments in this line.

I have good reason to believe that the schools located at some of the villages, conducted chiefly by missionaries, are doing good work among the Indian children. Many of the younger Indians can read and write fairly well and speak comparatively good English.

Efforts are being made to induce personal cleanliness among the natives, also to impress upon them the necessity of keeping their cabins clean and well ventilated. All the cabins erected during the last few years have ventilators in them.

The relationship between the Indians and whites is cordial; they intermingle freely, very few disputes arise, and generally speaking, the dealings between the two are fair and honest.

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I regret the lack of data from which to supply the statistical statement, the collection of which requires time in such a large territory where the bands are so scattered and communication slow and difficult.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kitselas (Tsimpsean), Kitwanger, Kitwankool, Andimaul, Kitsegukla, Getanmax (Hazelton), Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kisgegas, Kuldoe, Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency fish, hunt, and trap. Many work about the canneries. Some pack and team freight. Others work in saw-mills. Nearly all keep gardens.

Stock.—All the bands except two keep some stock. These wintered well, and received increased attention.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes, and wagons, most of the bands have only implements for gardening. Of these they take good care.

Buildings.—Except in the case of one or two reserves, much improvement may be observed in the class of buildings recently-erected; they are commodious, well lighted and generally built on high or dry soil. Some of the log houses have fireplaces.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of nearly all the bands has been very good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions are well, or fairly well, observed. In many cases vaccination has been performed.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the bands in this agency are both temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of those Indians are intelligent, energetic and industrious, and making steady progress in the improvement of their conditions.

REPORT OF IVER FOGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Owekano, Bella Coola and Tallio, Kimsquit, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitlope, Kitimat, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla and Ulkatcho.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic. The health was generally good. There are a few cases of consumption.

The villages of the Bella Coola and Tallio bands are located on high dry land, and sanitary conditions are fairly good. The building sites of the Bella Bella band are rather wet at certain seasons of the year as are those of the China Hat band. The Kitimat band has a poor water-supply. The Ulkatcho band does not observe sanitary rules, but are nomadic, and nature cleans the surroundings while they are away.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the chief occupations. They catch salmon and halibut. Some of them farm, do carpenter work and build their own boats.

Buildings.—The Bella Coola, China Hat and Kitimat bands have mostly new frame dwellings, commodious and well painted. An imposing church has been built this year on the Kitimat reserve. The Ulkatcho band lives in small log huts or open

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tents. The dwellings of the Kitlope band are small and no improvement is seen; the reason may be that many of them are desirous of moving to another location. The other bands in the agency have small frame buildings of little value.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only a few bands in this agency have a few cattle, horses and fowls. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes and, as the majority fish and hunt, only a few have farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing slowly. Quite a number own motor boats. The members of the Kitkatla band earn a great deal of money, but are not of a saving disposition.

Temperance and Morality.—In general the Indians of this agency are temperate and moral, and an improvement is noticed. The members of Owekano band are in-temperate. The village of the Kimsquit band is isolated and the conduct of the Indians has at times been bad. They are without teacher or missionary. The members of Kitkatla band are temperate and moral considering their many temptations. The band is in close touch with Prince Rupert, where liquor can often be obtained unless they are closely watched.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The principal bands in this agency are Sooke, Cheerno (Beecher Bay), Songhees, Saanich District, Cowichan District, Hellelt, Siccameen and Kulleets, Lyaksun, Penelakut, Nanaimo, Snowas (Nanoose), Qualicum, Comox, Galiano, Mayne Island and Cowichan Lake.

Occupations.—All the Indians in this agency engage in fishing. Other occupations are: working in the canneries, a little farming, stevedore work, in factories, boat and canoe building, hunting, hop-picking, and as day labourers.

Stock.—On several of the reserves there is some good stock, and as a rule the Indians take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—On the reserves where farming is done, the Indians have a supply of all necessary implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a good class, being of lumber and frame. On a few of the reserves the old rancherie houses are still used.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good, and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few of the Indians in this agency will procure intoxicants whenever possible, it may be said that on the whole they are temperate and moral.

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

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation; they are called Chinook Indians.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Adam's Lake, Ashcroft, Oregon Jack Creek, Bonaparte, Cook's Ferry, Deadman's Creek, Little Shuswap Lake, Neskainlith or Halaut, Kamloops, North Thompson or Chuckqualk, Lower Nicola, Upper Nicola, and Coldwater.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are: farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, teaming, and as freighters and labourers.

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Stock.—Most of the bands have horses and cattle, in some cases having even large numbers of both kinds of stock.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands in this agency can be described only as fairly temperate.

In most cases their morality is considered good.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are of log. There are, however, quite a number of frame buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of most of the Indians in this agency has been good. There was, however, an epidemic of dysentery on the Little Shuswap Lake reserve last summer, and recently an epidemic of whooping cough on the North Thompson reserve.

On most of the reserves sanitary conditions are good; in regard to two or three it can only be said that sanitary conditions are fairly good.

General Remarks.—The Indians of the agency, taken as a whole, are law-abiding and industrious. They are all making satisfactory progress in the cultivation of their lands, gradually appreciating the value of relying on their own efforts for success in handling their lands.

The majority are neat in their dress and appearance at all times. Some of them own fine turnouts and large bands of both horses and cattle. Nearly all of them own a few cattle and small bands of horses. The young men take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports.

Being encouraged by the success that attended the exhibits that were shown at the Provincial Exhibition last year, there will be, during the present year, a healthy rivalry among the several important reserves, to be represented in both the agricultural and horticultural classes this year.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY
AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency:—

St. Mary's, No. 1, Tobacco Plains, No. 2, Lower Columbia, No. 3, Lower Kootenay, No. 4, Shuswap or Kinbaskets, No. 5, and Arrow Lake, No. 6.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no epidemics. The majority of the Indians enjoyed good health. The deaths that occurred in the Shuswap band were amongst the old and infants.

Sanitation is good. St. Eugene village is much improved, old unsanitary shacks being torn down and improved dwellings erected. The village of the Indians of Tobacco Plains is on a dry gravel bench and free from malaria. The Indians of Lower Columbia band, No. 3, use tents and move frequently. The conditions of the Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are greatly improved owing to the village being on a bench above the swamp-land, and they have a resident physician.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. A few hunt, fish, trap and freight. The young men work in the lumber camps and assist settlers during the harvesting and threshing seasons, also at herding horses and cattle. As the Creston district is becoming famous for fruit, the Indians of Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are eagerly sought after by farmers to assist them in harvesting and packing the fruit crop, and they get good wages for this work. The members of Arrow Lake band fish, hunt, pick berries and take contracts for clearing and grubbing land for the settlers along the Arrow lakes. The women of this band are experts at bead and silk embroidery and make excellent moccasins and gloves, which sell readily.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of log. There are only a few frame houses. It is difficult and expensive to obtain lumber, but it is hoped, when the Kootenay Central Railway is completed, conditions in this respect will change. There are now lumber mills in operation near Tobacco Plains reserve.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency, with the exception of the Arrow Lake band, have horses and cattle, which they take good care of, and they are making an effort to improve. The Lower Columbia band has the best breed of stock in the agency, and their horses and cattle are in demand and bring good prices. During the past year the Arrow Lake band purchased a few cows and horses, but their reserve is not suited for stock-raising.

Implements.—The members of Arrow Lake band have spades, hoes and rakes. The other bands in the agency have wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive. They keep their farms well cultivated and their fences in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are temperate and moral. As the Tobacco Plains band is near the Montana boundary, there is plenty of opportunity to get intoxicants, but the chief and headmen do what they can to suppress the use of liquor.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kwashela, Nakwakto, Nuwitti, Kwawkewlth, Koskemo, Quatsino and Klaskino Nimkish, Tsawataineuk or Kingcome Inlet, Mamalilikulla, Wawlitsum or Salmon river, Wewaikum or Campbell River, and Wewaiaikai or Cape Mudge.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and working for the canneries, and working in logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are rather poor, being large and barn-like and badly built. There are a few smaller and more modern.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good.

Sanitary conditions also in nearly every case are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately many of the bands in this agency are intemperate; even if fairly temperate part of the time, they give way to intemperance when working about the canneries.

Conditions in regard to morality are somewhat similar to those in connection with intemperance. Some of the men exchange wives. Owing to the presence of logging camps, there is a certain amount of prostitution; but fortunately there seems to be a decrease in this evil, in fact a decided improvement in the case of some bands.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of the bands may be called fairly industrious and progressive, and all of them are law-abiding, many of the Indians are indolent and improvident and under the influence of the potlatch.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cheam, Squawtits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Hope, Yale, Ewawoose, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Upper and Lower Nicola, Cold-

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water, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek, Seton Lake, Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Fountain, High Bar, Pavilion and Clinton.

Tribe or Nation.—The following tribes or nations are represented in this agency: Salish, Thompson, Lillooet and Shuswap.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are fishing, farming, stock-raising, hop-picking, raising fruit and working as cowboys.

Stock.—On three of the reserves in this agency there are a large number of horses, many of them of high grade; and on two of the same reserves there are large herds of cattle, also of high quality. On some of the other reserves there are both horses and cattle, while on a few there is very little stock except the pack horses. The stock is generally well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are old, and many of them out of repair; but they are generally clean, well kept, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—There are only a few farm implements in this agency, but they are generally well taken care of.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good. The sanitary conditions on most of the reserves are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the bands in this agency may be called temperate; a few are not so owing to temptations that come to them through railway construction.

As a rule the morality is good. Unfortunately the women of one band are believed to be immoral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are considered industrious, hardworking, progressive, honest and law-abiding. In the case of the High Bar band, agricultural progress is checked owing to lack of water.

REPORT OF C. C. PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands or Groups.—The Indians of this agency may be dealt with in the following bands or groups: Nass River Indians and Port Simpson, Metlakatla and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands.

Health and Sanitation.—Among the Nass River Indians many have died from alcoholic poisoning and tuberculosis during the past few years. They appear to be fairly cleanly. Some of their houses, however, are so unsanitary that the department agreed to supply materials for new houses if the owners would pull down and burn the old ones; but they refused to accept this offer, giving as their reason that they believed that, if the government built houses for them, it would then claim the land on which they were built.

In the Port Simpson band the number of cases of tuberculosis is large in proportion to the population.

In the Metlakatla band health conditions have not improved for want of a physician residing near the reserves.

Sanitary conditions are fairly good in both the Port Simpson and Metlakatla bands.

The health and sanitary conditions of the Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands are both good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: fishing, hunting, trapping, logging, boat-building, freighting and marine engineering. Some work in the salmon canneries. The Metlakatla Indians also do some profitable gardening.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept in this agency.

Farm Implements.—Only a few ploughs are kept in this agency.

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Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Nass River Indians are sober and industrious; while there are others who manufacture intoxicants and sell to other Indians.

Some of the Port Simpson Indians get transportation on gasoline launches to Prince Rupert, where they obtain intoxicants. Many of them, however, remain on their reserves.

Occasionally there is drinking on the Metlakatla reserve; but cases of drunkenness are rigorously dealt with. Some of the women are prostitutes.

The Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum are fairly temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are many good, conscientious and industrious Indians on the Nass river.

The Port Simpson Indians are among the most advanced of the coast tribes; fairly intelligent, and self-supporting, with few exceptions. They are noted for their honesty.

There is quite a variety of character and condition among the Metlakatla Indians: some are very progressive, while others seem to have no ambition.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum.

General Remarks.—The management of nearly all the bands in this agency, as is the case with many other bands in British Columbia, has become much more difficult of recent years owing to the great agitation that has been going on, a claim being made that the Indians do not own merely the reserves that have been assigned to them, but the whole province. Many of the bands object to control of their affairs by the government, being under the impression that to acknowledge the authority of the government would be to surrender their alleged rights to the land. Unfortunately this agitation is fostered by certain missionaries.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: those in Chilliwack district, on Howe sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlit, Coquitlam, Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homalco and Klahoose, Katzie, Langley and Whonnock; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skueaham, Semiamu, Sechlet, Sumas, Sliammon, and Tsawassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles in two bands, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing, hop-picking, working in the woods and as farm-hands for white settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some load lumber on ships, and others occupy responsible positions such as driving donkey engines and working as firemen. They usually find ready employment at good wages. The women in a number of bands are expert basket-makers and from this source derive a considerable revenue each year.

Dwellings.—These Indians have comfortable frame dwellings, well lighted and ventilated. Quite a few houses were erected during the year, and some repaired.

Stock.—Most of the Indians have stock, which compares favourably with that kept by white settlers in the surrounding districts.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm and do garden work have good implements, and they take good care of them when not in use.

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

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Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians may be considered temperate and moral. A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it. It is regretted that a few of them are too fond of their native dance or potlatch.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the importance of properly cultivating their farms and gardens and giving the necessary attention to their 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 large families to support, it must be admitted that their progress is quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

REPORT OF J. R. BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians in this agency belong to the Salish nation. Locally they are called Chinook Indians, and speak two distinct dialects known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or Nkamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos (Inkameep) and Upper and Lower Similkameen.

Occupations.—Farming, or mixed farming, is the chief occupation of most of the Indians in this agency. They also hunt, fish, and work as cowboys and teamsters.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency keep live stock; in some cases the horses and cattle are very well bred, one band has some thoroughbred horses.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, including in one case a spray motor and hose for orchards.

Buildings.—Although consisting only of logs, many of the buildings in this agency are of a good class.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the general health of these Indians has been good.

In nearly all cases sanitary conditions are good.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, these Indians may be called temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the Okanagan band, whose members work by fits and starts, most of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making fair progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It was my privilege and pleasure to accompany the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different reserves of the Okanagan agency, and I was pleased with the appearance of the different members of the bands who assembled to meet the commissioners at different points.

Mixed farming is and ought to be the mainstay of the Indians, and I am glad that the present demand and high prices of cattle are not unduly tempting them to get out of cattle. They are realizing more and more the value of their hay meadows as a means whereby they can winter their cattle to advantage, and I noticed that quite a number of Indians made application for blocks of land or summer range. The present prices of fruit will have a tendency to dampen any ardour towards branching out into increased planting of fruit-trees.

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Last season was a very successful one for the Indians engaged in mixed farming, as, owing to the heavy crop of hay and the fact that the grading on the Kettle Valley railway was nearing completion, the price of that commodity dropped lower than I ever saw it in the valley; but roots maintained a fair price. The returns for cattle were something wonderful, though the demand for horses, owing to the stringency of the money market, was not nearly so great as in the previous year.

Again I repeat that all credit is due to the Indians who, in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations, are making an honest effort to better their conditions.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MASSETT BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Massett band was not out of the ordinary. No diseases, outside of tuberculosis, appeared. The Massett reserve, where the Indians reside during the winter months and early spring, was kept in a good sanitary condition considering the fact that no water other than that obtained from two wells and rain water from the tops of buildings is available. The fact that families congregate in the houses, where people suffering from consumption reside, and there being no means of disinfecting thoroughly any place where patients die, is against eradicating the disease. A large number of the Indians show signs of consumption and a majority of the deaths, numbering eighteen, were caused by pulmonary troubles. The new council appointed a health committee, and the introduction of by-laws compelling people to keep their premises clean will assist in the future to make the Indians more careful. The drying of fish in the houses and placing fish in the open air without a covering where the flies gather on it and bring disease, is a habit of the Indians. We are preaching and teaching hygiene; but the Indians are not as careful as they should be. Living on the seashore, where the tides carry away all matter deposited below high water mark, it is a rule to make the Indians deposit offal and other filth on the beach or to throw it in the water.

Occupations.—The Massetts are fishermen; the women and larger children work inside the canneries. There are several carpenters in the band, and a number of boat-builders. Every Indian appears able to construct a good house and boat. The women make some money basket-weaving, and a number have small gardens, in which they grow potatoes and turnips. Several of the Indians own gasoline launches, which are used in conveying passengers and freight, while a number own small gasoline launches, for fishing and other purposes.

Buildings.—The houses occupied by the Indians are of frame, from one to two stories in height. Some of the residences compare favourably with those occupied by white residents. There are a number of old residences on the Massett reserve which could be destroyed without doing much injury to the appearance of the village. The Indians paint their houses. They have a lot of old smoke houses along the shore which they use for the curing of fish, and which do not add to the beauty of the place; but they are useful. On the outside reserves, the Indians erect small buildings, without floors, of logs and shakes, which remain open during the fall and winter and are not very comfortable or healthy in the spring-time, when the Indians move to their camps.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which graze the year round, and are only kept for stock-raising. Occasionally they kill cattle for local consumption, and the number does not increase materially.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts, being fishermen, do little farming. They have but a few tools, such as picks, shovels, cross-cut saws, mattocks and axes. Only one