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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907

[No. 27-1908.]

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight - Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, & c., & c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, September 28, 1907.

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Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. J.L. Millar, B.A.
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.,	Jas. R. Motion.
Alberta Inspectorate - Agencies,	J. A. Markle.
Alberta Inspectorate - Schools,	J.A. Markle
Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C.,	Rev. Alfred J. Hall
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. Alfred J. Hall
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas Gibbons
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.,	Sister Superior Amy
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.,	Martin Mullin.
Algonquins of River Desert, Que.,	W.J. McCaffrey
Algonquins of Timiskaming, Que.,	A. Burwash
Alnwick Band, Ont.,	J. Thackeray
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.,	Edouard Beaulieu
Amalecites of Viger, Que.,	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs,	John Lacy.
Annuity Commutations,	See 'Commutations of Annuity,' Part II, P. 157
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Assiniboine Agency, Sask.,	W.S. Grant.
Assiniboine Band, Sask.,	W.S. Grant.
Aylsworth, Wm. R.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont.
B	...
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Balter, Leon.	Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta
Bastien, Antoine O.,	Hurons of Lorette, Que.
Batchawana Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols
Bathurst Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Battleford Agency, Sask., Industrial School. Sask.,	Rev. E. Matheson
Batty, J.,	Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.
Bay of Quinté, Ont., Mohawks,	Wm. R. Aylsworth
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur.
Beaulieu, Edouard,	Amalecites of Viger, Que.
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta,	J. Batty
Becancour, Que., Abenakis,	J.R. Dubé.
Beckwith, Chas. E.,	Micmacs of King's County, N.S.
Bell, Ewen,	Williams Lake Agency, B.C.
Berens River Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley.
Bersimis Agency, Que.,	A. Gagnon.
Bersimis Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon.
Big Cove Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter.
Big Island Band, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie.
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G.H. Wheatley
Birtle Agency, Man.,	G.H. Wheatley
Birtle Boarding School., Man.	W.W. McLaren

Black River Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley.
Blackfoot Agency, Alta.,	(No report).
Blackfoot Boarding Schools,	H.W. Gibbon Stocken.
Blain, Jean,	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que
Blewett, W.G.,	Pelly Agency, Sask.
Blood Agency, Alta.,	R.N. Wilson.
Blood Agency, C.E. Boarding School Alta.,	Gervase Edward Gale
Blood Agency, R.C. Boarding School, Alta,	Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I.
Bloodvein River Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley.
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.,	Leon Balter
Boening, Rev. H.,	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.
Borthwick, Thos.,	Carlton Agency, Sask.
Bousquet, Rev. P., O.M.I.,	Kenora Boarding School, Ont.
Brandon, Industrial School, Man.,	Rev. T. Ferrier
Brassard, Rev. H.M., O.M.I.,	Fort Frances Boarding School, Ont.
British Columbia,	Superintendent Vowell
Brokenhead Band, Man.,	J.O. Lewis
Browett, Norman,	Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.
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Buffalo Day Band, Man.,	R.S. McKenzie
Burnt Church Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Burwash, Adam,	Timiskaming Agency, Que.
C	...
Cacouna, Que., Amalecites,	Same as 'Amalecites of Viger'.
Cairns, R. H.,	Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C..
Calgary Industrial School, Alta.,	Rev. Goo. H. Hogbin
Callbreath, J. P.,	Cassiar Agency, B.C..
Calverley, C. C.,	Norway House Agency, Man. Suptcy
Cameron, Rev. A.,	Eskasoni Agency, N.S.
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. A. Cameron and K. McIntyre, M.D.
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas,	John McIver
Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick.
Carion, Rev. A.M., O.M.I.,	Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.
Carter, Wm. D.,	Northeastern, Division of New Brunswick
Cassiar Agency, B.C.,	J.F. Callbreath
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Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Kenora, Ont.,	Austin G. McKitrick.
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Chaumont, Rev. W.,	Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.
Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I.,	Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.
Chemawawin Band, Sask.,	Fred Fischer
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald
Chipewayn Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty
Chippewas of Cape Croker, Ont.	Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash
Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.,	John Yates
Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont.,	John McIver
Chippewas of Rama, Ont.,	D.J. McPhee
Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont.,	Wm. Nisbet
Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont.,	John Scoffield
Chippewas of Thames, Ont.,	S. Sutherland
Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont.,	J.B. McDougall
Chisholm, Daniel,	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.
Chisholm, W.J.,	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate, Agencies
Chisolm, W.J., Schools.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate Schools
Christian Island Band, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon
Claessen, Rev. P.,	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.
Clandeboye Agency, Man.,	J.O. Lewis
Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.
Coccola, Rev. N.,	Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.
Cockburn, Geo. P.,	Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.
Cockburn, Island Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs,	Robert H. Smith
Comiré, A.O., M.D.,	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.

C - Concluded.	...
Conroy, H.A.,	Report on Treaty No. 8
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C.,	R.H. Cairns
Cory, Thos.,	Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.
Cotés Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W.G. Blewett
Couchiching Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright
Couture, Rev. Th., S.J.	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar
Cowessess Band Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.
Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W.R. Robertson
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar
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Crosby Girls' Home, Port Simpson, B.C.,	Hannah M. Paul
Cross Lake Band, Norway House Agency,	C.C. Calverley
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.,	W. McWhinney
Cumberland Band, Sask.,	Fred Fischer
Cumberland County, N.S., Micmacs,	F.A. Rand, M.D.
Cunningham, Rev. E.J., O.M.I.,	Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School, Sask.
D	...
Dalles Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie
Daulphin, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.
Day J.P.G.,	Battleford Agency, Sask.
Day Star's Band, Touchwood Hill Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.,	Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.
DeCorby, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	Keeseekoose Boarding School, Sask.
Desert River, Que., Algonquins,	W.J. McCaffrey
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs,	Jas. H. Purdy
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.,	Lytton Industrial School, B.C.
Dokis Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Dubé, Jules R.,	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.
E	...

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Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons
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Eel Ground Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Eel River Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.	A.E. Wilson
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.,	Rev. Jas. Taylor
Employees,	See 'Officers and Employees,' Part II, pages 158 - 173
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. L. Daulphin, O.M.I.
Escoumains Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	Rev. A. Cameron.
F	...
Farrell, James	Northern and Southwestern Divisions of New Brunswick
Falher, Rev. C., O.M.I.,	Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Ferrier, Rev. T.,	Brandon Industrial School, Man.
Ferrier, T.,	Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.
File Hills Bands, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	W. Gordon
File Hills Boarding School, Sak.,	Kate Gillespie
File Hills Ex-pupil Colony,	W.M. Graham.
Fischer, Fred,	Pas Agency, Sask.

F - Concluded.	...
Fisher River Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley
Fishing Lake Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Fleetham, T.J.,	Stony Agency, Alta.
Fort Alexander Band, Man.,	J.O. Lewis
Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister M. McDougall
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	J.P Wright
Fort Frances Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. H.M. Brassard, O.M.I.
Fort William Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Fort William Orphanage, Ont.,	Sisters of St. Joseph
Fraser, Rev. John,	Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.
Fraser River Agency, B.C.,	R.C. McDonald
Frog Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald
G.	...
Gagnon Adolphe,	Bersimis Agency, Lower St, Lawrence
Galbraith, R.L.T.,	Kootenay Agency, B.C.
Gale, Gervase Edward,	Blood C.E. Boarding School, Alta.
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G.H. Wheatley
Garden River Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols.
George, Rev. T.T.,	Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates
Gibbons, James,	Edmonton Agency, Alta.
Gibson (or Watha) Band, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald
Gillespie, Kate,	File Hills Boarding School, Sask.
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.,	Martin Mullin
Gooderham, J.H.,	Peigan Agency, Alta.
Gordon, Wm.,	Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison
Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.,	Norman Browett
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn.
Graham, W. M.,	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate-Agencies
Graham, W. M.,	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate-File Hill's Colony
Graham, W. M.,	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate-Schools.
Grand Rapid Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley
Grant, W. S.,	Assiniboine Agency, Sask.
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
Green, A.E.,	Inspection of Schools, B.C.,
Guysborough County, N.S. Micmacs,	John R. McDonald
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Hagan, Samuel	Thessalon Agency, Ont.
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,	Daniel Chisholm
Hall, Rev. Alfred, J.,	Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C.
Hall, Rev. Alfred, J.,	Industrial School
Halliday, W. M.,	Kwawkewelth Agency, B.C.
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Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. Wallace
Harlow, Charles,	Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.
Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District	Thos. J. Marsh
Haynes, Rev. W.R.,	Peigan C.E. Boarding School Alta.
Hendry, W.A	Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald
Heron, R.B.,	Regina Industrial School, Sask.
High River Industrial School, Alta.,	Rev. A. Naessens
Hipson, John,	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.
Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	G.G. Mann
Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H.,	Calgary Industrial School, Alta.
Hollies, J.,	Sarcee Agency, Alta.
Hollowwater River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Hugonard, Rev. J.,	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Hurons of Lorette, Que.,	A.O. Bastien

I.	...
Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Provinces and Territories	Hon. David Laird
Indian Island Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.,	A.W. Vowell
Indian Supt. for British Columbia,	A.W. Vowell
Indian Trust Fund Accounts,	See 'Return C,' Part II, p. 176. See side heading in each report 'Occupations,' and names of industries.
Industries,	See side heading in each report 'Occupations,' and names of industries
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Inspection of Schools,	See 'W.J. Chisholm,' 'W.M. Graham,' 'A.E. Green,' 'J.A. Markle,' and 'Rev. J. Semmens'
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. D. MacPherson
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,	J. Blain
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.,	George Long
Irwin, Archibald,	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.
Islington Band Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
J	...
Jackhead Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley
James Seenum's Band or Whitefish Lake Band,	J. Batty
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons
K	...
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. A.M. Carion, O.M.I.
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin
Keeheewin's Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald
Keeseekoose Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J. DeCorby, O.M.I.
Keeseekoose Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W.G. Blewett
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley.
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Kenora (formerly Rat Portage) Agency, Man. Suptcy.,	R.S. McKenzie
Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.
Key's Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W.G. Blewett
King, Geo. Ley,	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault St. Marie, Ont.
King's County, N.S., Micmacs,	C.E. Beckwith
Kingsclear Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell
Kinistino Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur

Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	R.L.T. Galbraith
Kootenay Industrial School, BC.,	Rev. N. Coccola
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. P. Claissen
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.,	W.M. Halliday
L	...
Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J.Batty
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Lac la Rouge Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Lac la Rouge Boarding School, Sask.,	J.A. Mackay
Lac Seul Band, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
Lacy, John,	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.
Laird, Hon. David,	Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Provinces and Territories
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Agencies,	S.R. Marlatt
Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais,	Alphonse Marcoux
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Lake Timiskaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash
Lake Two Mountains Band, Que.,	Jos. Perillard

L - Concluded.	...
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Agencies,	Rev. John Semmens
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Schools	Rev. John Semmens
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Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.,	J.O. Arsenault
Leonard, Rev. G., O.M.I.,	Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.
Lesser Slave Lake C.E. Boarding School, Alta.,	T.E. Streeter
Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I
LeVern, Rev. J.L., O.M.I.,	Blood R.C. Boarding School, Alta
Lewis, J.O.,	Clandeboye Agency, Man.
Little Bone Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar
Little Forks Band, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Little Grand Rapids Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Logan, Robert,	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah
Long, Geo.,	Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.
Long Lake Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Long Sault Bands, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Lorette, Que., Hurons,	A.O. Bastien
Loring, Richard E.,	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency
Lousley, Rev. J.A.G.,	Norway House Boarding School, Kee
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs,	Chas. Harlow
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. Geo. Dictcham
Mac. or Mc.	...
Macarthur, J.	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.
McCaffrey, W. J.	Algonquins of River Desert, Que.
Macdonald, A.J.,	Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.
Macdonald, D.J.,	Parry Sound Superintendency
McDonald, A.R.,	Moravians of the Thames, Ont.
McDonald, J.R.,	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough
McDonald, R.C.,	Fraser River Agency, B.C.
McDougall, J.B.,	Walpole Island Agency, Ont.
McDougall, Neil,	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division
McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.,	C.B.Oakley
McFarlane, Wm.,	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.
McGibbon, Chas.,	Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.,	Sydney Agency, N.S.
McIver, John,	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont.
McKay, Rev. H.,	Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.
McKenzie, Robert S.,	Kenora and Savanne Agencies

McKitrick, Austin G.,	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Kenora, Ont.
McLaren W.W.	Birtle Boarding School
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MacLeod, Rev. J.D.,	Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.
McPhee, D.J.,	Chippewas of Rama, Ont.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald,	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.
McWhinney, W.,	Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.
M	...
Maganettawan Band, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald and C.L.D. Sims
Magnan, Rev. J.A.,	Muscowequan's Boarding School, Sask.
Manitou Rapids Bands, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Manitoulin Island, unceded,	C.L.D. Sims
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.,	C.L.D Sims
Manitowapah Agency, Man.,	R. Logan
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.,	W.J. McCaffrey
Mann, George G.,	Hobbema Agency, Alta.
Marcoux, Alphonse,	Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.
Maria, Que. Micmacs,	Rev. J.D. Morin
Markle, J.A.,	Alberta Inspectorate - Agencies
Markle, J.A.	Alberta Inspectorate - Schools
Marlatt, S.R.,	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Agencies

M - Concluded.	...
Marsh, Thos. J.,	Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District
Matheson, Rev. E.	Battleford Industrial School, Sask.
Matheson, Rev. J.R.,	Onion Lake C.E. Boarding School, Sask.
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.,	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.
Medical Report,	Peter H. Bryce, M.D.
Medical Report,	Thos. Hanson, M.D.
Metlakatla Industrial School B.C.,	John R. Scott
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	John Lacy
Micmacs of Antigonish County, N.S.,	John R. McDonald
Micmacs of Cape Breton County, N.S.,	Rev. A. Cameron and D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.,	Robert H. Smith
Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.,	F. A. Rand, M.D.
Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.,	Jas. Purdy
Micmacs of Guysborough County, N.S.,	John R. McDonald
Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.,	Daniel Chisholm
Micmacs of Hants County. N.S.	A. Wallace
Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.	Rev. D. MacPherson
Micmacs of King's County, N.S.,	Charles A. Beckwith
Micmacs of Lunenburg County, N.S.	Charles Harlow
Micmacs of Maria, Que.,	Rev. J.D. Morin
Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.,	Rev. J.D. MacLeod
Micmacs of Prince Edward Island,	J.O. Arsenault
Micmacs of Queen's County, N.S.,	Charles Harlow
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.,	J. Pitre
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.,	Rev. John Fraser
Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.,	John Hipson
Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.,	A.J. Macdonald
Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S.,	Wm. H. Whalen
Millar, Matthew,	Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.
Millar, Rev. J.L., B.A.,	Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.
Mingan Agency, Que.,	(No report)
Mississagi River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.,	John Thackeray
Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont.,	W.C. Van Loon
Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Ont.,	Wm. McFarlane
Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Ont.,	Wm. McFarlane
Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.,	A.W. Williams

Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	Rev. R. Ashton
Mohawks of the Day of Quinté, Ont.,	Wm. R. Aylsworth
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence,	A. Gagnon
Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.,	Alphonse Marcoux
Montreal Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Moose Lake Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Cory
Moosejaw Sioux, Sask.	W.S. Grant
Moosomin Band, Battleford Agency Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.,	A.R. McDonald
Morell Band, P.E.I.,	J.O. Arsenault
Morin, Rev. J.D.,	Micmacs of Maria, Que,
Morrow, Geo. W.,	Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.
Motion, Jas. R.,	Alberni Boarding School, B.C.
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.,	Rev. T.T. George
Mud Lake Ont., Mississaguas,	Wm McFarlane
Mullin, Martin,	Golden Lake Agency, Ont.
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.,	S. Sutherland
Murison, W.,	Touchwood Hill Agency, Sask.
Muscowequan's Band, Sask.,	W. Murison
Muscowequan's Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J.A. Magnan
Muscowequan's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Wm. Gordon
N	...
Naessens. Rev. A.	High River Industrial School, Alta.
Neill, Alan W.,	West Coast Agency, B.C.
New Brunswick,	Wm. D. Carter and Jas. Farrell
Nicatchewenin Band. Ont.,	J.P. Wright

N - Concluded.	...
Nichols, Wm. L.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Nipigon Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Nipissing Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn
Nisbet, William,	Chippewas of Sarnia
North Saskatchewan - Inspectorate - Agencies,	W.J. Chisholm
North Saskatchewan - Inspectorate - Schools	W.J. Chisholm
North Sydney Band, N.S.,	D. K. McIntyre, M.D.
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont. and Man.,	R.S. McKenzie
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	Geo. W. Morrow
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	C.C. Calverley
Norway House Band, Kee.	C.C. Calverley
Norway House Boarding School, Kee.,	Rev. J.A.G. Lousley
Nova, Scotia,	See under names of counties, also under 'Micmacs'
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
O	...
Oak Lake Sioux Band, Man.,	E.H. Yeomans
Oak River Sioux Agency, Man.,	E.H. Yeomans
Oakley, C.B.,	McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.
Obidgewong Band, Ont.	Robert H. Thorburn
Ochapowace Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar
Officers,	See 'Officers and Employees.' Part II, pages 158 - 173
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division	Win. L. Nichols
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division	Neil McDougall
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Oka Band, Que.,	J. Perillard
Okanagan Agency, B.C	A. Irwin
Okemassis' Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
One Arrow's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont.,	S. Sutherland
O'Neil, Rev. J.P., O.M.I.,	St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.
Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald
Onion Lake C.E. Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J.R. Matheson
Onion Lake R.C.	Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I
Oromocto Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell
P	...
Parry Island Band, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald
Pas Agency, Sask.,	Fred Fischer

Pas Band, Sask.,	Fred Fischer
Pasqua Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Wm. Gordon
Paul, Hannah M.,	Fort Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.
Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons
Pays Plat Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Peigan Agency, Alta.,	J.H. Gooderham
Peigan C.E. Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. W.R. Haynes
Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.
Pekangekum Band, Man.,	C.C. Calverley
Pelican Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W.G. Blewett
Perillard, Jos.,	Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que
Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I.,	Cowessess Boarding School, Sask.
Petaquakey's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Peter Ballendine's Band, Pas Agency, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer
Pic Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. J.D. MacLeod
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. W. Chaumont
Pitre, Jeremie,	Micmacs of Restigouche, Que
Point Grondin Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
Poor Man's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison
Poplar River Band, Kee.,	C.C. Calverley

P - Concluded.	...
Population,	See 'Census Return', Part II, pages 65-91, also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School B.C.,	Geo. H. Raley
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.,	Hannah M. Paul
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.,	R. Logan
Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.,	W.A. Hendry
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont,	J.B. McDougall
Poundmaker Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Prince Edward Island,	J.O. Arsenault
Purdy, James H.,	Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.
Q	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Wm. Gordon
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.,	Rev. J. Hugonard
Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs,	Chas. Harlow
R	...
Raley, Geo H.	Fort Simpson's Boys' Boarding School, R.C.
Rama, Ont., Chippewas,	D.J. McPhee
Rand F.A., M.D.,	Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.
Rat Portage Band, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
Red Bank Band, N.B.,	Wm. D. Carter
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.,	T. Ferrier
Red Earth Band, Sask.,	Fred Fischer
Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Red Rock Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall
Regina Industrial School, Sask.,	R.B. Heron
Religion,	See, ' Census Return,' Part II pages 65 - 91
Restigouche Band, Que.,	J. Pitre
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	Wm. McFarlane
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. John Fraser
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.	Crowfoot Boarding, School, Alta.
River Desert Band, Que.,	W.J. McCaffrey
Robertson, W.R.,	Cowichan Agency, B.C.
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G.H. Wheatley
Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. H. McKay
Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.,	(No report)
St	...
St. Albert Boarding School Alta.,	Sister L.A. Dandurand
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.,	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I

St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A.O. Comire, M.D.
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.,	Sisters of St. Joseph
St. Mary's Band, N.B.,	James Farrell
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. J.P. O'Neill, O.M.I.
St. Peter's Band, Man.,	J.O. Lewis
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	Geo. Long
S	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty
Saddle Lake Band, Alta.,	...
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar
Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. G. Leonard
Sanitation,	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report, also medical reports, pages 107 and 263.
Sarcee Agency, Alta.,	J, Hollies
Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.,	Percy E. Stocken
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	Wm. Nisbet
Savanne Agency, Ont.,	R.S. McKenzie
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas,	John Scoffield
Schools,	See side heading 'Education' in each report, also pages 279 - 449, Part.I, and pages 3 - 61 Part II.

S - Concluded.	...
Scoffield, John.	Chippewas of Saugeen
Scott, John R.,	Metlakatla Industrial School B.C.
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas,	A.W. Williams
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Theresine
Seine River Band, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Semmens, Rev. John,	Lake Winnipeg and Kenora Inspectorate - Agencies
Semmens, Rev. John,	Lake Winnipeg and Kenora Inspectorate - Schools
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Seven Islands Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon
Shawanaga, Band, Ont.,	D.J. Macdonald
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	John Hipson
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault St. Marie, Ont.	Geo. Ley King
Shoal Lake Bands, Man.,	R.S. McKenzie
Shoal Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer
Sibbald, W.,	Onion Lake Agency, Sask.
Sims, Chas. L.D.,	Manitowaning Agency, Ont.
Sister Amy,	All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.
Sister L.A. Dandurand,	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.
Sister Mary Amy,	Squamish Boarding School, B.C.
Sister Mary Flore,	Wahiskaw R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Sister M. McDougall,	Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.
Sister Theresine,	Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.
Sisters of St. Joseph,	St. Joseph's Indian Home, Ont.
Six Nation Indians, Brantford, Ont.,	Gordon J. Smith
Smith, Gordon J.,	Six Nation Indians, Ont.
Smith, Robert H.,	Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.
Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates
South Bay Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Agencies,	W.M. Graham
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Schools,	W.M. Graham
Spanish River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan and C.L.D. Sims
Squamish Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Mary Amy
Standing Buffalo Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Wm. Gordon
Stangecoming Band, Ont.,	J.P. Wright

Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial,	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.' Part II, pages 92 - 156.
Statistics, Vital,	See side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 65 - 91.
Stocken, H.W. Gibbon,	Blackfoot Boarding Schools, Alta.
Stocken, Percy E.,	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.
Stony Agency, Alta.,	T.J. Fleetham
Stony Bands, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Streeter, T.E.,	Lesser Slave Lake C.E. Boarding School, Alta.
Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn
Sturgeon Lake Band, Ont.,	J.P. Wright
Sturgeon Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
Sucker Lake Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
Survey Report, Sask.,	J.K. McLean, D.L.S.
Sutherland, S.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
T	...
Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.,	C.L.D. Sims
Taylor, Rev. Jas.,	Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.
Temagami Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn
Thackeray, John.	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.
Thames River, Ont., Chippewas,	S. Sutherland
Thames River, Ont., Moravians,	A.R. McDonald
Thames River, Ont., Munsees,	S. Sutherland
Thames River, Ont., Oneidas,	S. Sutherland

T - Concluded	...
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Thessalon River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Thorburn, Robert,	Gore Bay Agency, Ont.
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J.P.G. Day
Thunderchild Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. H. Dalmas, O.M.I.
Timiskaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash
Tobique Band. N.B.,	Jas. Farrell
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Treaty No. 8,	H.A Conroy
Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, Man.,	E. H. Yeomans
Tyendinaga Band, Ont.,	Wm. R. Aylsworth
V	...
Vales, Rev. Ph., O.M.I.,	Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.
Valley River Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W.G. Blewett
Van Loon, W.C	Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont.,
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	A.J. Macdonald
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu
Vowell, Arthur W.,	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.
Vowell, Arthur W. Indian Superintendent for B.C.	**W**
...	Wabigoon Band, Ont.,
R.S. McKenzie	Wabiskaw Lake C.E. Boarding School, Alta.,
Chas. R. Weaver	Wabiskaw Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.,
Sister Mary Flore	Wabuskang Band, Ont.,
R.S. McKenzie	Wahspaton's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,
Thos. Borthwick	Wallace, Alonzo
Micmacs of Hants County, N.S.	Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,
J.B. McDougall	Watha (or Gibson) Band, Ont.,
D.J. Macdonald	Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,
Geo. Ley King	Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,
G.H. Wheatley	Weaver, Chas. R.,
Wabiskaw Lake C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	West Bay Band, Ont.,
Robert Thorburn	West Coast Agency, B.C.,
Alan W. Neill	Whalen, Wm. H.,
Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S.	Wheatley, G.H.,
Birtle Agency, Man.	Whitefish Bay Band, Ont.,
R. S. McKenzie	Whitefish Lake Band. Ont.,
C.L.D. Sims	Whitefish River Band, Ont.,
...	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.,
Rev. Th. Couture, S.J.	Wild Land Reserve, Ont.,

J.P. Wright	Williams, A.W.,
Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.	Williams Lake Agency, B.C.,
E. Bell.	Williams Industrial School, B.C.,
Rev. H. Boeing	Wilson, A.E.,
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.	Wilson, R.N.,
Blood Agency, Alta.	Woodstock Band, N.B.,
Jas. Farrell	Wright, John P.,
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy	**Y**
...	Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.,
Sister Superior Amy	Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs,
Wm. H. Whalen	Yates, John,
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.	Yeomans, E.H.,
Oak River Sioux Agency, Man.	27 - B

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, September 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and to refer you for detailed information to the individual reports from the department's officials, officers and agents, together with the statistical statements herewith presented.

It may be pointed out on the threshold that the recent change in the dates defining the fiscal year, which has necessitated the abridgment of the period for review to nine instead of the twelve months customary under normal circumstances, must affect efforts at comparison of operations and results with those of the preceding twelve months in certain directions, which the development of this report will disclose.

The new fiscal limits, however, will eventually tend to facilitate annual review, for the reason that a year extending from April 1 to March 31 will include all subdivisions of what may, be termed industrial seasons, and permit of their being dealt with as complete within themselves and the fiscal year concerned, as, for example, the agricultural operations of sowing and planting and the resultant harvesting, which have to be respectively given for separate years when reviewing years between July I and June 30.

It may be remarked that nothing short of actual calamity more widely and closely affects the struggle for existence among the poorer classes in this country than the comparative clemency or severity of the winter season.

While this is the case with regard to all, it has particular application to the aboriginal communities dependent upon such resources as hunting, trapping and fishing,

or among the farming communities upon the live stock industry. Considering the altogether exceptional severity of,last winter, it is gratifying to find that the Indians generally not only escaped abnormal hardship, but enjoyed no small measure of prosperity, as evidenced by the fact that during the shorter period concerned their earnings did not fall short of the aggregate of those during the full preceding year.

While there have been no marked changes affecting the condition of the Indians in any of the provinces, influences have been quietly at work in the younger ones which will eventually have important and permanent effects.

It is not alone of interest to note how rapidly increasing settlement has in some directions been bringing the aboriginal communities into extended, and, in others, more intimate contact with civilization, but that as compared with the past there has been a distinct change in the character of the settlement affecting them. So far the Indians in the older provinces, despite some prejudicial influences incidental to contact between an aboriginal race with any form of civilization, have been most fortunate in their experience, and to the character of the civilization in touch with which they have developed may be attributed the peaceful and industrious traits observable in them to-day.

In the province of British Columbia the more adventurous and energetic spirit which has characterized her settlement is reflected in the native population. So far in the prairie provinces much the same class of settlement as has prevailed in the eastern provinces has been at work, but of late it has assumed a heterogeneous character, the welding of which is still in the problematic stage. What the effect of these, various phases may be upon the respective aboriginal communities affected affords ground for interesting speculation to those more immediately responsible for the shaping of their destinies, although history forbids the entertainment of actual anxiety as to the ultimate outcome of any colonization or process of miscegenation under the British flag.

Another matter of kindred character deserving of mention is the inception of another treaty, which will be known as Number 10, which, in pursuance of the policy of keeping sufficiently in advance of settlement to avert the danger of complications or conflict with the original claimants of the soil referred to two years ago in connection with the making of Treaty Number 9, has been initiated with the Indians of such parts of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the east of Treaty Number 8 as had not been included therein. Since this new treaty is still in course of negotiation, or, at any rate adhesions to it have not yet been completed, further description here might be regarded as somewhat premature.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A summary of births and deaths in the various provinces, showing the respective gains and losses from natural causes, together with a census of the Indian population so far as ascertainable throughout the Dominion, will be found in the respective subjoined tables; but it has to be noted that in consequence of the change in date of the fiscal year already referred to the former covers a period of nine instead of the cus-

tomary twelve months, and the census was closed on March 31 last, instead of three months later, as has been the practice in former years.

COMPARATIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	...	...	...	...
Provinces.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	514	468	46	...
Quebec	205	131	74	...
Nova Scotia	79	66	13	...
New Brunswick	78	49	29	...
Prince Edward Island	10	7	3	...
British Columbia	675	737	...	62
Manitoba	279	249	30	...
Saskatchewan	208	167	41	...
Alberta	226	231	...	5
...	2,274	2,105	236	67
...	...	...	67	...
Net increase.	...	...	169	...
Provinces.	June 30, 1906	March 31, 1907	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	23,728	23,783	55	...
Quebec	11,307	11,380	73	...
Nova Scotia	2,148	2,114	...	34
New Brunswick	1,732	1,764	32	...
Prince Edward Island	284	288	4	...
British Columbia	24,997	25,092	95	...
Manitoba	8,074	8,445	371	...
Saskatchewan	7,425	7,471	46	...
Alberta	5,512	5,561	49	...
Northwest Territories inside treaty limits	3,308	3,962	654	...
Northwest Territories outside treaty limits	165	17,183	17,018	...
Outside Northwest Territories and treaty limits	20,714	3,302	...	17,412
...	109,394	110,345	18,397	17,446
...	...	...	17,446	...
...	...	...	951	...
...	951	...	...	...
...	110,345	...	...	...

A reclassification has been made whereby, with the exception of the Yukon Territory, districts shown heretofore as outside treaty limits, while still appearing under that category, have been brought within the Northwest Territories to conform to the recent extension of their boundaries.

As has frequently been pointed out, conditions forbid any pretense at accuracy with regard to vital statistics beyond the limits of treaties; but it has to be further remembered that, although a close approximation thereto may be claimed for figures within such limits, no great significance can properly attach to a close comparison of a census for any given

year with that of its immediate predecessor, because some fluctuation necessarily results from the migratory habits of the outlying bands of hunters as well as from the movements of those in proximity to the boundary line

between the Dominion and the United States, but these conditions in no way detract from the value of comparison between averages of groups of years. For example, no valuable deduction can be made from the fact that the population on March 3 - 1 last exceeded that shown for June 30 of the preceding year by 951; but, if the average for the last three years, viz., 109,125, be compared with that for the same term immediately preceding, viz., 108,108, the gradual growth of the population under normal conditions may be inferred and a comparison of the increase shown, viz., 1,017, with the aggregate natural recorded growth within treaty limits during the same period, viz., 1,205, tends strongly to inspire confidence in the correctness of the inference drawn.

It might naturally be supposed that a race weakened by the antagonistic influences of early contact with civilization would produce offspring still less capable of contending with like conditions, but, although the infantile mortality in the younger provinces under such circumstances may seem somewhat alarming, the survival to the extent indicated by what has just been shown speaks well for the inherent vitality and adaptability to environment of the majority, of the Indian tribes, and. justifies sanguine expectations of development as conditions become more favourable.

HEALTH.

On the whole perhaps the most noticeable differential feature of the year affecting the health of the Indians has been a marked recrudescence of influenza, or grippe, and, further, of a recurrence to something of that severity of type which characterized the disease when a good many y ears ago it first attacked the reserves in epidemic form.

Measles, which of recent years have been somewhat prevalent, particularly in the western provinces, have, with the exception of a serious epidemic among an outlying band at Lake Abitibi and some sporadic cases, been confined to Ontario, where, in some six of the agencies, there have been somewhat severe, and extended outbreaks.

There seems, moreover, to have been a tendency on the part of whooping. cough to attack the same reserves where measles secured a footing, and, like them, to assume a somewhat more virulent character than usual.

The fatalities resulting from these diseases, particularly measles and influenza, have been largely confined to infants and young children, and, as usual with these complaints, much of the mortality has resulted from complications caused through lack of care, particularly when convalescing.

Small-pox appeared on one or two of the reserves, one case having broken out in the Saddle Lake agency (in Alberta), where it. may be remembered there was a somewhat serious outbreak some few years ago. One or two cases appeared among the hands in Nova Scotia, and in Ontario several occurred on the Walpole Island reserve and one among the Moravians in the same province. The only outbreak which assumed serious proportions was among the Oneidas and Chippewas near Delaware. The failure to confine the outbreak among these Indians to much narrower limits was evidently attributable to the same difficulty experienced six years ago, when small-pox

made its appearance among several of the bands, viz, that of convincing them that anything of so mild a type could really be or possess potentialities for development into the same scourge of which recollections or traditions have imbued them with a wholesome dread.

On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the disease failed to effect an entrance into reserves in localities where it was more or less prevalent among surrounding communities.

With the exceptions just recorded, and that of a local outbreak of diphtheria at Onion Lake, and, despite the general severity of the winter, which indeed in some directions seems to have had rather a beneficial influence, the general health has been distinctly better than the average, unless in New Brunswick, where there was an unusual prevalence of general ailments.

As to tubercular, scrofulous and kindred maladies, which together with infantile mortality unduly inflated the death-rate, particularly in the younger provinces, all that need be said here is that general progress in the direction of civilization is gradually removing and imparting power to resist the conditions peculiar to the Indians which are responsible for the excessive death-rate.

In so far as concerns tuberculosis, when it is remembered that its deadly workings are of so insidious and comparatively unobtrusive a character that only of comparatively recent years has there been any general awakening to their danger among nations whose civilization is of long standing, it need cause no surprise that little success has so far attended efforts to open the eyes of the Indians. If this can be accomplished, intelligent co-operation in remedial measures, as I with regard to other diseases the abrupt abnormal character of which forcibly. appeals to them, may be confidently expected to work much improvement.

Extending settlement is gradually bringing more and more of the hitherto outlying bands within reach of scientific aid, and marked results have been obtained from treatment in tent hospitals experimentally introduced into certain localities.

AGRICULTURE.

Despite the centripetal force which seems with increasing power to be drawing the young people of all classes of the community from rural districts to the towns and cities, and the peculiar constitutional tendency of the Indian to prefer employment which gives quick returns and allows of intermittent application relieved by periodical indulgence in recreation to the comparatively plodding and monotonous occupation of farming, the proportion of those who, devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in the older provinces does not appear to be becoming less, and in the younger ones is on the increase.

In the prairie provinces, where the Indians have not become so thoroughly habituated to farming some show a disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities for other employment, which the influx of settlement has afforded them in certain districts,

but such openings are only temporary, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of other industries competing seriously and permanently with agriculture in the labour market.

That agriculture should be holding its own as an occupation is gratifying, because without in any way undervaluing other industrial effort, it can be confidently asserted that there is no other direction in which Indians as a class can equally contribute to the commonwealth as by agricultural production or individually to their own permanent material, and perhaps it may be added, moral benefit.

Moreover, as a primary step towards divesting themselves of the nomadic habits which are fatal to the acquisition of even elementary civilization, and the adoption of industrial pursuits, there is no occupation which can take the place of agriculture. to show what may be expected of the rising and future generations through application to agriculture under favourable conditions and intelligent and enthusiastic guidance, reference may be made to Mr. Inspector Graham's report on the colony at File Hills of school graduates in the district, which will well repay a careful perusal.

The extent and value of last season's operations are shown in the following table, and since the cleavage between the various pursuits of a large number of individuals is so indistinct as to render classification impossible, the population of each province has been given with a view to showing roughly the comparative extent to which agriculture is engaged in.

Province.	Land cropped.	Population.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
...	Acres.	...	Bush.	Tons.	$
Ontario	17,331	23,783	565,363	27,799	429,750
Quebec	5,004	11,380	140,319	7,809	166,650
Nova Scotia	273	2,114	9,851	901	13,692
New Brunswick	479	1,764	12,458	262	7,327
Prince Edward Island	52	288	1,867	49	939
British Columbia	11,056	25,092	430,621	11,385	309,005
Manitoba	5,928	8,445	132,660	15,686	117,635
Saskatchewan	10,146	7,471	267,260	38, 830	218,786
Alberta	1,987	5,561	67,484	18,170	74,164
...	52,256	85,898	1,627,883	120,891	1,337,948
Totals 1906	47,955	...	1,405,570	118,005	1,142,347
Increase	4,301	...	222,313	2,886	195,601

As will be seen, there has been an appreciable increase in area cultivated, as also in products, as compared with the preceding year, which itself gave very satisfactory results, and although it is regrettable that success has not been more equally distributed, it is a matter for congratulation that the specially favoured provinces were those in which the greatest dependence is placed upon agriculture.

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting some few localities, and also the culture of fall wheat, the conditions for seeding, planting, growth, maturing and harvesting were uniformly propitious, and the results very satisfactory with regard to both quantity and quality, although on the whole the

harvest of cereals was proportionately more abundant than that of roots and vegetables, unless in Quebec, where the relative abundance was for the most part reversed.

In the maritime provinces, and the districts in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia in which the Indians farm to any extent, conditions were far from being equally favourable, for, although as a rule during and for a time subsequent to the spring prospects were good, the prevalence of more or less drought later on considerably interfered with the realization of the expectations which had been entertained.

LIVE STOCK.

Considering the most unusual severity and prolongation of the winter throughout the Dominion, the live stock industry has, at any rate from the negative view-point, been prosperous beyond expectations.

In Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces what difference there was with regard to the severity of the season seems to have been in favour of Ontario, and the same remark applies to the conditions.of the preceding haying season, because in that province the lightness which characterized the hay crop throughout the others was not so noticeable.

This was the more fortunate, because in Ontario alone of the provinces mentioned is live stock kept in any considerable quantity.

In Manitoba lack of moisture deprived the hay of body to some extent, but had a compensating effect in so far as by drying up the margin of the swamps it rendered increased quantities available, so that despite the exceptional severity of the winter season the loss but slightly exceeded its normal extent.

In British Columbia, while the winter was proportionately as severe, the hay supply was less plentiful, because drought deprived the grass of substance, and largely diminished the quantity of water usually,available for the irrigation of the meadows, and had the department not come to the assistance of some of the stock-owners, their losses would have been somewhat heavy.

In the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the winter was exceptionally severe, not only with regard to the degree of cold, but also duration and prevalence of storms.

Fortunately, the preceding haying season was so favourable that, generally speaking, ample provision had been made; and if in any districts loss exceeded the normal, pared very favourably with that suffered by surrounding ranchers and mixed farmers.

As settlement has encroached upon vacant lands in the vicinity of reserves, the distances at which hay has had to be made and stacked have correspondingly increased, and the subsequent work of drawing it home was rendered much more arduous by the prevalence of heavy snowstorms.

Moreover, the prolongation of the season and the needs of settlers who have not been in the country long enough to fully provide for their, own requirements created a strong demand for hay.

Conditions thus combined to afford an excellent test of the progress made by the Indians in the direction of appreciation of the value of their live stock and of the self denial they are prepared to exercise and labour to expend for its conservation.

That they have stood the test so well is very encouraging, particularly in provinces where stock-raising, whether as a distinct industry or as a branch of mixed farming, is destined to play so important a part in the maintenance of the population.

Further expansion need not in future be looked for so much in the direction of increase of the herds already in the hands of individuals as in the numbers of those who will engage in the industry, because largely in consequence of the curtailment of the hay areas just referred to and the gradual increase of cattle, a large and growing proportion of the Indians have already reached the limit of what they can profitably handle, while their surplus stock, which in previous years was allowed to accumulate, is now going to supply their domestic requirements.

The quality of the stock, which is already pretty generally of high standard, is being maintained, and where necessary raised by the continued supply of well-bred bulls, to the purchase of which those who benefit. are required to contribute in full or in part, according to their means.

In no direction is more progress visible than with regard to the improvement taking place in the breed of horses, which are replacing the worthless, at any rate for agricultural and other industrial, purposes, ponies, the possession of which continued to constitute the standard of wealth among the Indians long after their changed circumstances had deprived them of value.

These improved horses are not only becoming of value in the prosecution of farming operations, but promise to prove a source of direct revenue in the market.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The aggregate earnings from wages and miscellaneous industries respectively have been as shown by the following table: -

Province.	Wages	Various Industries
...	$	$
Ontario	518,292	226,173
Quebec	508,398	97,441
New Brunswick	56,150	24,000
Nova Scotia	24,650	23,775
Prince Edward Island	150	13,035
British Columbia	379,45	215,636
Manitoba	85,870	19,800
Saskatchewan	47,516	57,206
Alberta	38,917	37,059
Totals, 1907	1,659,398	114,125
Totals, 1906	1,727,009	647,753
Increase	...	66,372
Decrease	67,61	...

As will be observed, the aggregate earnings from the sources indicated for the period under review have fallen short of those for the preceding year by $1,239; but remembering that period only covers nine months as against twelve, it

becomes evident that to gauge the comparative application and opportunities of the Indians a

considerable allowance, and at first sight it might appear a third of the Whole, should be put to the credit of the curtailed term.

For various reasons it is not possible to determine what the amount of such allowance should be in order to arrive at a just conclusion, because, for example, many bad not returned from their favourite occupations in the lumber camps or kindred pursuits of stream-driving, & c., in time to allow of the inclusion of the season's earnings in statistics which had to be closed for purposes of report on or very shortly after the last day of March. Again, it may be pointed out that a large proportion of the returns from another by no means unimportant industry prosecuted mainly during the winter season, viz., the manufacture of fancy wares, baskets, and so forth, will not be realized until the advent of the summer season or the fall.

While enough has been said to show the uselessness of any attempt at close comparison, it is quite evident that upon even the least favourable computation the whole earnings have been appreciably in advance of those for a like period during the preceding year.

The earnings from wages and various pursuits respectively fluctuate according to general or local circumstances, but, as a rule, it is found that any shortage in one direction is made up in another.

It is impossible to determine to what extent the equilibrium has been disturbed through the curtailment of the period reviewed, but it is interesting to notice that during the term covered the comparative deficit in wages, viz., $67,611, has been very closely counterbalanced by an augmentation in general earnings amounting to $66,372.

In the prairie provinces an impetus has been given by the influx of settlement to various occupations, such as freighting supplies, preparing and drawing firewood, & c., but the rapid extension of the railway system will before long do away with those sources of revenue, for which, however, it will make ample compensation in other directions.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The amounts shown hereunder to have been earned by fishing, hunting and trapping include the computed value of the food furnished from these sources as well as the margin obtained from sale or barter for the purchase of other necessaries.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping
Ontario	71,454	103,694
Quebec	3,777	89,952
New Brunswick	10,415	7,050
Nova Scotia	6,715	5,700
Prince Edward Island	1,145	55
British Columbia	370,206	196,646
Manitoba	43,841	69,903
Saskatchewan	31,169	129,498
Alberta	5,765	28,135
Totals, 1907	544,487	630,633
Totals, 1906	525,889	762,398
Increase	18,598	...
Decrease	...	131,765

These industries as will be seen are of no small importance to the Indians, for, while some only pursue them as adjuncts, others have to depend entirely upon their prosecution as a, means of subsistence.

The Indians mainly dependent upon these sources are to be found along the lower St. Lawrence in Quebec, in the western parts of Ontario, in the Lake Winnipeg district in Manitoba, in the Pas district on the Saskatchewan, and in some portions of the north and west districts of that province and of Alberta, and still more in the province of British Columbia, where the catch of fish, game and fur does not fall much short of the combined aggregate, for all the other provinces.

Although the Indian population of British Columbia does not exceed that of Ontario by much more than a thousand souls, the value of its fishing was more than four times greater, and that of its fur, & c., nearly double.

Taken throughout the Dominion, there was not much variation in the conditions which characterized the hunting and trapping season.

On the whole both game and fur were fairly plentiful, especially the latter; but the unusual severity of the cold and prevalence of heavy snowfalls materially interfered with such pursuits. Fortunately the high prices which prevailed went far to compensate for any shortage occasioned by weather conditions.

In British Columbia the salmon fishing at the canneries has in the past materially contributed to the income of a considerable number by affording a market for labour, but competition has been largely reducing this opening for the fishermen, if not for the women who clean the fish.

Moreover, the season for sockeyes, the salmon of main commercial value, was by no means as favourable as during the preceding year, which was one of those when at recurring quaternary intervals the salmon run in largely augmented numbers.

For the lack of success at the canneries, there was some compensation presented in a plentiful supply of the dog salmon, upon which reliance is principally placed for the furnishing of food.

In the other provinces the fishing season was, taken on the whole, more favourable than the average, for, even at some points where it may have failed to reach it, there was at any rate a sufficiency for domestic consumption.

The general tendency is for game and fur-bearing animals to retire before the advance of settlement, but this process is very gradual, and the high prices which have obtained for some years past have helped to divert attention from any contraction in the catch.

Increasing stringency of fishery regulations and their application to the Indians has been causing more or less friction, at any rate in British Columbia, between them and the authorities responsible, but, while it is very natural that the aboriginal race should feel aggrieved by interference with their old-time methods and what they regard as their prescriptive rights, it is hoped that before long they may be brought to realize that to no other class of the community will greater benefit ultimately accrue from the

prevention of wasteful methods of fishing; all of which remarks with some modification apply to provincial game ordinances and their effects throughout the Dominion.

There are other minor natural products which, although as compared with those just referred to appear unimportant, none the less are of considerable value to the Indians. Of these the principal are the wild fruits and berries, which are to be found in all the provinces in great, although not of course during every season in equal profusion. Wherever neighbouring settlement exists, a ready market is obtainable for all of these, which are harvested by the women and children, who furthermore cure quantities for winter's use, and thus secure a variety of diet which is not only grateful, but of peculiar value in districts where agricultural operations. are at the most confined to the cultivation of a few potatoes.

Wild rice is another valuable contributor to the food-supply in some districts, not only directly, but through the attraction of Wild fowl. There are many other directions in which nature provides the raw material for various industries by which the Indians support themselves, such as bark for the manufacture of certain of their fancy wares, wild grass from which they make hay for sale, pelts for the manufacture of moccasins, & c., the fire-wood which they market, and so forth, returns from which appear under the head of various or miscellaneous industries.

MORALITY.

The first difficulty which confronts an attempt to estimate the morality of the Indians is the complexity of the standard for comparison which presents itself. What may seem admirable when judged by the requirements of the largely negative moral law or conscience of the natural man may prove far from satisfactory when the laws which have been evolved by the protective necessities of the social relations of civilization are superadded, and still more so when the expanded code of Christian ethics is taken account of.

In will be seen, therefore, that Indians cannot be judged as a people, but by communities considered with relation to their contact with Christianity and civilization.

With regard, however, to even the most advanced, it may be said that a marked absence of crime in various directions results from the comparative simplicity of their social relations, and this of course is more noticeable in proportion to the remoteness from centres of civilization, as is, on the other hand, the retention of a spirit, and practice of kindness, hospitality and mutual helpfulness, which among, the complexities of more artificial societies necessarily, to a large extent, find expression through public institutions or philanthropic societies or municipal or other organized forms.

With regard to marital relations, fundamental to the welfare of a people, the position of the aboriginal communities is distinct from that of other classes of communities. The law, with the laudable desire to protect the sanctity of the marriage tie, recognizes, at any rate under certain restrictions, which need not be particularized here, the validity of the aboriginal marriage customs, but, with the same motive, refuses to recognize that of their separations or divorces.

It can be readily understood how the immunity from consequences may tend to encourage infidelity and produce intolerable conditions and lack of scrupulosity rela

tive to the methods of escape. It would, of course, be obviously improper to force upon the Indians either religious or civil ceremonies which might have no real significance to them nor binding force upon their consciences. In any event it is not apparent that any wide necessity exists for radical changes, since the conditions existing on the reserves generally are, all considered, by no means so far from satisfactory as may in some quarters be supposed, and moral sentiment as td the sanctity of the nuptial bond is steadily growing, and the Indians themselves as they progress in Christian civilization are with fair celerity voluntarily adopting the usages with relation to the contraction of marriages, together with all their consequences, obligatory upon other classes of the community. On the other hand the time has arrived for serious consideration of the necessity for remedial legislation, more particularly in parts, of the province of British Columbia where flagrant abuses result from peculiarities in the local tribal customs which tend to shield from the restrictive operations in certain directions of the provisions of criminal law.

Another aspect of morality, which probably exerts the most potent influence of all, whether regarded from its direct or indirect effects, is that of sobriety with relation to the use of intoxicants. The original intention apparently had in view when enacting legislation to keep intoxicants out of the Indians reach was to prevent its being carried to them, and under then existent conditions that was all that was necessary, nor was it impossible of approximate accomplishment.

The same conditions and requirements largely obtain to-day in so far as outlying bands are concerned, and the inadequacy of the provisions and machinery for the attainment of the desired end are, where at all, comparatively little felt, although it has to be admitted that liquor occasionally reaches them, more especially those situated along the lower St. Lawrence and on the western coast of the province of British Columbia, where waterways greatly facilitate the illicit traffic. Such drinking, however, generally assumes the form of spasmodic carousels, especially among hunting bands when they come in from the woods, which, while certainly bad enough, has not the same detrimental effect as habitual indulgence.

The class of drinking which now proves most injurious and is most difficult to repress is the gradual outcome of changing conditions which have brought many of the reserves into contact with the larger centres of civilization or frontier villages or small towns along the lines of new railways, to which Indians, if so disposed, go in search of liquor, or are exposed to its temptations when in the pursuit of legitimate industries.

The effort to meet the necessities arising from these changed conditions can be observed in the gradual amendments of the original legislation by the introduction of special provisions affecting the traffic with relation to reserves as Indians began to settle on them, and the recognition of the responsibility of the consumer, at any rate to the extent of punishing him for consumption to the stage of intoxication or for having in possession.

It seems, however, very questionable whether these attempts to adapt what was designed for original to changed conditions have produced the best attainable results, and whether better could not be secured by bringing offences in the direction of selling

or furnishing under the purviews of licensing regulations, and extending recognition of the responsibility of the Indian and punishing him for consuming in any quantity or attempting to purchase or obtain possession.

It might furthermore be worthy of consideration whether it might not prove to be in the best interests of all concerned to entirely exempt from the operation of the provisions of the special class legislation relating to intoxicants, bands with regard to which long and intimate contact with civilization and exposure to temptation have exhausted the potentialities for the development of self-control, and have inculcated moral character and habits of sobriety among all but the percentage to be found among all communities of whatever nationality, and whose survival is of questionable benefit to themselves or to any one else, and cannot in any case be adequately protected.

Meanwhile, whatever may be thought as to the nature of existing legislation and available machinery for its enforcement, the department never relaxes its efforts to make the most effective use of them, since long, varied and often discouraging experience has taught that however severe the lesson which may be imparted, the impression made seldom has much permanent effect.

So far one aspect of the matter alone has been referred, but it has to be remembered on the other hand that whatever disappointment may be encountered or criticism evoked either by the failure to materialize the utopian dream of the enforcement of total abstinence upon communities surrounded by or in touch with outnumbering ones, where the traffic in and manufacture of intoxicants are freely carried on, such failure is comparatively small, for which fact a large proportion of credit due must be given to the good sense, and, at any rate in the older provinces or parts thereof, the acquired self-control of the Indians themselves, among whom indications of a growing temperance sentiment are not wanting.

EDUCATION.

The number and classes of schools in operation throughout the Dominion were as follows: -

Province	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools
...	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	...
Ontario	75	3	5	83
Quebec	19	...	...	19
Nova Scotia	10	...	...	10
New Brunswick	6	...	...	6
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1
British Columbia	36	8	9	53
Manitoba	46	9	2	57
Saskatchewan	20	14	3	37
Alberta	8	18	3	29
Northwest Territories	...	3	...	3
Outside treaty limits	5	...	...	5
Total	226	55	22	303

Reference to the subjoined table will show the various religious denominations in connection with which these schools are conducted, and the number of each class by the respective denominations concerned, in the several provinces, as well as of those carried on by the department direct, without the intervention or assistance of any denomination.

Province	DENOMINATION.					...
...	Undenominational.	Roman Church.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.
Ontario	37	25	12	9	...	...
Quebec	3	12	1	3	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	10	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	6	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	1	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	...	16	15	17	4	1
Manitoba	3	11	30	8	5	...
Saskatchewan	1	10	19	...	7	...
Alberta	1	13	8	7	...	...
Northwest Territories	...	2	1	...	...	...
Outside treaty limits	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total	45	106	91	44	16	1

As compared with the preceding year, the reduction of the number of day schools by two and of the industrial class by one, as against an addition of five boarding schools, leaves a net increase of two in the aggregate number of schools of all classes under operation.

The changes in the various provinces which brought about this aggregate result were in detail as follows: -

In Ontario a boarding school was established at the Albany mission, which terminated the requirement of the day school formerly in operation, which was accordingly discontinued.

On the Whitefish Lake reserve a Methodist Indian day school, known as the Naughton, which had been closed in consequence of a lack of pupils to justify its continuance, was practically reopened, but in amalgamation with a school for white children in the adjacent, township of Graham, which experienced like inability to muster an attendance sufficient to support a school.

At Scugog no application has been made by the trustees of the school for white children, on account of Indian attendance thereat, an arrangement made because the children on the reserve of school age are too few to support a school of their own.

In addition to the boarding school, the establishment of which at Albany mission has just been referred to, one has been instituted at Moose Fort, in the James Bay district, and a new day school opened at Squaw Bay, in the Fort William agency, to meet the requirement occasioned by the removal of about one-half of the Indians from their former place of residence to that spot.

In the province of Quebec the only change was the opening of a day school at Caughnawaga, and, in Nova Scotia, the discontinuance of one no longer required at Shubenacadie.

In British Columbia a new day school was established to meet the growing requirements of the Kitsegukla reserve, in the Babine agency.

In Manitoba the necessities of the respective points led to the discontinuance of the day school formerly in operation at the Manitou Rapids, and the establishment of one of the, same class at lower Fort Alexander.

The only industrial institution discontinued was that in this province known as the Rupert's Land industrial school, at Middlechurch, not far distant from the St. Peter's reserve, the immediately provoking cause for which was the total destruction of the institution by fire during, the first week of January. 1906.

In the province of Saskatchewan a day school was reopened at Fishing Lake, in, the Touchwood Hills district, and a new boarding school was instituted at Lac la Ronge.

In Alberta a day school at White Whale Lake was withdrawn from, and at Vermilion, in Treaty No. 8, a boarding school restored to operation.

Within the Northwest Territories, but beyond treaty limits, a boarding school was substituted for a day school at Providence mission.

The total enrolment for the nine months ended March 31, last, was of 9,618 pupils, of whom 4,944 were boys and 4,674 were girls. This as compared with the enrolment for the preceding year shows a decrease of 270 boys and 200 girls, but is attributable to the fact that the quarter eliminated from the computation, viz., that ending on June 30, is that which for various rea sons shows the largest attendance.

The average of attendance was 61 - 38, as compared with 62 - 92 for the preceding year.

The main advantage of boarding as compared with day schools in districts where conditions on the reserves have not gained much from contact with civilization is the avoidance of the retarding and retrogressive influences of the home upon the pupils. Moreover, with regard to outlying districts, the boarding school system overcomes the otherwise insuperable difficulty of securing any regular attendance of children among tribes of roving habits.

At industrial as well as boarding schools an effort is made to adapt the training to the requirements of the pupils' future environments, and to avoid the danger of such treatment as might create a distaste for conditions from which there might be no means of escape.

Little change has or indeed could have in so short a time taken place in the attitude of the Indians to the education of their children, although steady progress is being made, largely through missionary influence in overcoming such actual hostility as results from superstition.

The Indians' appreciation of instruction continues to be regulated by the amount of practical assistance rendered thereby in dealings with the dominant race, and, of course, is gradually increasing in proportion as settlement advances. This, perhaps, has been more noticeable in the province of British Columbia than in any other, and in no direction more than in that of acquiring acquaintance with and facility in the use of the English tongue.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 62, Part II, and reference thereto will show that during the past nine months 80,358.01 acres were sold, for which the aggregate amount realized was the sum of $422,086.13. During the past nine months 278 Crown grants were issued and recorded, and returns of patents to the number of 54 were transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and three returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario of lands patented within the province.

The land on the Michel reserve, No. 132, situate near Edmonton, which had been surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, was offered for sale by public auction at Edmonton on December 5, 1906. All of this land, comprising 8,270.60 acres, was disposed of, and realized the sum of $79,912.06.

On August 21, 1906, the Indians of the Pas band, situate on the Saskatchewan river, surrendered 500 acres of their reserve to be disposed of for their benefit as a townplot, and subdivision survey of the townplot is now being made with a view to giving effect to their desire in the matter.

The Indians having surrendered a portion of their reserve known as Pasqua reserve, in township 20, ranges 14, 15 and 16, W. 2nd M., to be disposed of in their interests, the same was offered for sale by public auction in quarter-sections, at Regina, on October 17, 1906. The total quantity offered for sale, amounting to 16,007.68 acres, was disposed of, and realized the sum of $214,671.47.

The Indians of the Alexander reserve, in townships 65 and 56, R. 27, W. 4th M., having surrendered a portion thereof for disposal on their behalf, the same was subdivided into quarter-sections, and offered for sale by public auction, at Edmonton, on October 3, 1906. The total quantity offered for sale, namely, 8,549 acres, was disposed of, realizing the sum of $57,858.

In January last the Indians of Cowessess and Kakewistahaw bands, residing on reserves 73 and 72, in Crooked Lake agency, in the province of Saskatchewan, surrendered 20,704 acres of the former reserve and 33,281 acres of the latter to the Crown to be disposed of for their benefit, and a subdivision survey is now being made of the land, with a view to carrying out their wishes.

On January 24, 1907 the Indians of the Nipissing band, living on their reserve on Lake Nipissing, surrendered to the Crown to be disposed of for their benefit, 67,651 acres of their reserve, being the portion therefore lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway right of way. This land is now being subdivided with a view to the furtherance of the desire of the Indians.

Tenders were called in August last, receivable up to Wednesday, September 19, 1906, for twelve of the larger islands in the Georgian bay, opposite the townships of Baxter, Gibson and Freeman, and, eight having been received for more than the upset price, the islands were disposed of to the highest tenderers. The other four islands, the tenders for which were below the upset price, were not disposed of.

MINERALS.

During the past nine months a few applications have been received for permission to explore for minerals, and a few mining permits granted in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts, and a couple of sales have been made of mineral lands.

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 nine months to the number of 51 and on March 31 last there were current 1,429 such 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 lands locatees, to the number of 44. On March 81, last, there were 1,131 leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Licenses renewed and in force.	28
Berths vacant	8
Worked, but not renewed.	1

Since last year's report of survey work overlapped the limits of the fiscal year then reviewed and embraced the season for the calendar year, there is no field work to report for the nine months, ended March 31 last.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the nine months ended March 31 the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $4,868,622, had increased to $5,157,566.59. The balance sheet of this fund will be found on page 176, Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was $940,679.72.

On March 31, last the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $51,708.92.

Deposits and interest during the nine months aggregated $19,704.08, and withdrawals, $11,205.94.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands. included in this agency for the year ended March 31 1907.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve. - The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population. - The population of the band, is 777. Health and Sanitation. The health of these Indians has been very good during the year, with the exception of a serious epidemic of measles, from which a number of deaths resulted; this was followed by an outbreak of small-pox in January, 1907. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is day labour. There are a few good farmers. They have very good, vegetable gardens. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians were the recipients, of an award from the United States government, which was paid over to them during the summer of 1906. The greater part of this money, I am pleased to say, has been spent in the betterment of their homes farms and buildings, and the purchase of stock and farming implements. Many new houses have been erected and many of the older houses permanently repaired.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been very good, and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve. - This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising 5,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country. Population. - The population of the band is 474.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. An outbreak of small-pox occurred in January, 1907.

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

Buildings and Stock. - The barns,and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. There are several good brick houses. They do not raise much stock. Their horses are of fair quality.

Education. - There are three day schools on the reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children who attended regularly made good progress.

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

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are, usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve. - This band occupies 2,098 acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 118.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well. observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are not as good as could be desired. There is a good brick house on this reserves. They do not raise much stock. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children have made good progress in their studies.

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

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are generally temperate, and fairly moral.

I have, & c.,
. SUTHERLAND,
Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, May 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended March 31, 1907.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 235, an increase of one since last year.

Health. - The general health of this band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent. All sanitary regulations have been observed.

Occupations. - Farming is the occupation of most of the Indians. The younger men act as guides, and load lumber at the mills, getting good wages. Wood is taken out in the winter, for which they find ready sale. During the fishing season large quantities of excellent fish are caught. The Indians are prosperous and happy, having simple of everything for their needs.

Stock. - The Indians have good cattle, which are always in fine condition, there being an abundance of excellent grass and water.

Education. - The school is still under the able administration of the Rev. John Wilson, B.A., who has done excellent work, he having great influence with the children, and most of them attend regularly except when ill.

Temperance. - The Indians are law-abiding and temperate, and elect only temperate men to fill any of the offices.

I have, & c.,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VIRGINIA, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - This reserve is located, in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 5 miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island and one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort; the reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a

good clay soil and is well adapted for raising grain and roots and is especially adapted for raising stock.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 113, one less than last report.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been pretty good during the last nine months. There has been no epidemic prevalent except measles. Nearly the whole band had the measles this winter but no deaths resulted from this disease. All the ordinary precautions, such as keeping premises clean, vaccination, avoiding bad water wearing warm clothing are well observed; but the isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases is not always properly carried out, on account of most of the dwellings being small. This is especially the case in regard to consumption, which at times is quite prevalent in this band.

Occupations. - About half of the Indians farm; most of the others raise more or less vegetables; the young men work out some of the time at lumbering and, river driving, also for farmers; the old men dig roots, and peel bark for sale for medical purposes. Some sell a little cord-wood; others hire out as guides for tourists when fishing and hunting. The women make baskets and fancy-work and obtain good prices. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians of this band might take up with profit.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are pretty good; a good many of them are frame, the rest are built of logs. The dwellings are with a few exceptions quite comfortable.

Stock. - The stock is fair, both horses and cattle, but there are not enough of either. There are not many sheep kept by the Indians; hogs are more plentiful.

Farm Implements. - The implements are very good, and there are plenty of them of all kinds for the use of the Indians.

Education. - There is one day school on this reserve, taught at present by J.H. Prosser, and all the children of school age attend pretty regularly, and study well. The parents like to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of the Indians are quite industrious and are making fair progress, while others will not work if they can help it, and do not get any better off. They all observe the law fairly well, especially the criminal law.

Temperance and Morality. - On the whole the Indians are quite temperate; a few of the men will drink if they can get liquor; none of the women drink. With regard to other immoral conduct, the band stands fairly well; the greater part of them are moral in every respect, but a few of them cannot be so classed.

General Remarks. - Most of the women of this band are quite industrious and make considerable money; many of them have large supplies of fancy-work prepared in the winter for sale in the summer when the tourists come to the lake.

I have, & c.,
JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,

CAPE CROKER, March 31, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the past nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated on the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly 16,000 acres, about 60 per cent of which is good for

cultivation and pasture.

Population. - This band numbers 389, and about 25 non-treaty Indians who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has not been as goods as usual during the past year, and five of them lost their lives by a drowning accident. All sanitary measures have been carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and the rubbish burnt up. Some kind of influenza or grippe visited the reserve and was hard on the old people and weakly ones and caused a number of deaths. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean. They are rapidly making their homes more comfortable, and building them on sanitary principles.

Occupations. - In agricultural pursuits this tribe, is steadily improving; a portion of the band depend mainly on their farming, and working at timber in the winter; the timber has a tendency to spoil them for agricultural pursuits. They continue getting heavy team horses, and are steadily increasing their number of cattle, sheep and hogs. A good many fish for about one month in the fall, when the salmon trout are plentiful; the rest of the Indians work out in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting. Some work for white farmers during the summer, and in winter in the lumber woods. The Indian women are industrious, make baskets and pick berries; they raise poultry and attend to their gardens, nearly all staying at home.

Buildings. - There is considerable improvement going on steadily in the building of houses and barns. The public buildings are about the best to be found on any reserve in Ontario. In church buildings they excel; there is a new Roman Catholic church now under contract, which will be completed this summer; and when the proposed slight extensions to the two docks are completed, there will be first-class boat accommodation.

Stock. - These Indians have thousands of acres of the best pasture-land, including good water surrounding it, to be found in western Ontario. It is suitable for the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on a grand scale, but the Indians do not utilize one-fourth of it.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of all necessary farm implements.

Education. - There are three day schools on the reserve, one at Cape Croker, one at Sydney Bay and one at Port Elgin; all are well equipped and kept in good order. The parents, generally speaking, are taking quite an interest in the education of their children. We have two pupils who passed the entrance examination, one is attending the high school at Wiarton, and the other is studying for the ministry at Albert College, Belleville.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, a few, are indolent and as long as they can take things easy, make no provision ahead for the hard times in winter and scarcity at some seasons of the year. The industrious ones are becoming richer, have good teams and outfits and some stock of each variety.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the Indians are not addicted to drink and have temperance societies. There are a few who continue to get whisky whenever they can, which only happens when they have a little wealth about them, as it is only for the love of their money they are supplied by some unscrupulous white men; a few of these are to be found around nearly every place where liquor is sold, and the Indians will nearly always try to screen them for fear of their supply being cut off.

Religion. - There are two churches on the reserve and the Indians generally take a deep interest in religion. The largest congregation is the Methodist with over 200 adherents, and the Roman Catholic with about 150, and the Church of England only a few in number, about 15, has service once a month in the Sydney Bay school.

I have, & c.,
JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS of RAMA,
ORILLIA, April 30,1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended, March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Rama reserve is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching opposite the town of Orillia and in the northern and eastern corner of the county of Ontario. The land, slightly rolling, intermingled very sparsely with stony ridges, is a good sample of clay loam and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The total area is 2,000 acres.

Population. - The population of the Rama reserve is 238.

Health and Sanitation - A serious epidemic of measles prevailed on the reserve during November and December of 1906; otherwise the general health of the band has been good. The removal of garbage, vaccination, and all other sanitary precautions are carefully observed.

Occupations. - The Indians are under the favourable conditions of a good market in the nearby town of Orillia both for grain and live stock. Agriculture is followed by most of the Indians. The young men find ready and profitable employment during the winter and spring months in the lumber camps and as rivermen. Again under the ever-increasing number of tourists during the summer months the Indians, who make capital guides, are always in demand at excellent wages. From the same source the women find a greater demand at far better prices, for their basket and bead-work. The chemical works near-by, and paying good wages, provide employment for a number of the Indians. A small number earn a good deal by selling, fur, Mr. C. Goffatt having purchased, about $400 worth.

Buildings. - The buildings are nearly all frame, and in most cases are kept neat and clean.

Stock. - Stock of any kind is only raised for home use, and is not of a high grade.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements are not of modern pattern.

Education. - The one school, situated under the council-hall, is well lighted, large and airy, and warm in winter. A break of about one month occurred in the school year on the departure of the former teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, and the engagement of our present one, Miss McBain. The breaking in on the term was detrimental to the pupils, but still where interest is shown by the parents, and an improvement is being made in this respect, the children are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making fair progress and are mostly all industrious and law-abiding. The general wealth of the band, as a consequence of the general good times, is increasing slowly.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate. Some of the young men indulge in intoxicants, but public sentiment strongly condemns any indulgence in liquor or immoral Conduct.

I have, & c.,
D.J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, May 21,1907.

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

SIR, - I beg leave to report on the various matters in connection with the Indians of this agency, as follows: -

Reserves. - There are in connection with this agency three reserves, viz.: the Sarnia reserve, situated on the St. Clair river just below the town, of Sarnia and immediately adjoining it; the Kettle Point reserve and the Stony Point, or as it is sometimes called, the Aux Sables reserve, both of which latter are situated on the southern shore of Lake Huron, in the township of Bosanquet and near the northeast corner of the county of Lambton.

The Sarnia reserve contains portions of the first four concessions of Sarnia township and is 3 miles in, length from north to south and varies in width according to the course of the St. Clair river, being 4 miles wide on the south boundary and 2 - 1 miles from east to west on the north end of the reserves. The total area of this reserve is 6,260 acres and it is all good land, for agricultural purposes. It is all fenced and a very considerable amount of it cleared. Even the woodland by being fenced is available for pasturage.

The Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves may be considered as one reserve; although there is about 2 miles between them. They contain 4,677 acres and are surveyed into lots approximating in size to 80 acres each, about one-half of which are occupied. A considerable part of the unoccupied lands are of inferior quality.

Population. - The Indians of the three reserves form one band and belong to the Ojibbewa tribe and speak the Ojibbewa language. On the Sarnia reserve there are 293, and on the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves, there are 127, making a total for the band of 420.

Health and Sanitation. - The health on these reserves has been fairly good, the worst outbreak being influenza or grippe, which was prevalent at the beginning of the present year. There were a few cases of typhoid fever in the autumn of 1906, one of which was fatal. These cases were on the Sarnia reserve. As a preventive measure instructions were given to the residents near the St. Clair river who used the river water for domestic purposes to boil all water before drinking, and the disease did not spread. All except the very youngest children have been vaccinated. One house was, quarantined on account of one of its inmates having been in a neighbourhood where small-pox bad been known to exist, but no case developed. While the deaths have been fewer than in former years, there have been some cases of tuberculous sickness terminating fatally. Efforts have been made to guard against this by making the houses warmer and more comfortable and by taking precautions against catching colds. Premises have been kept fairly clean and owing to improved drainage malarial diseases are rare.

Occupations. - A majority of the Indians on all the reserves farm more or less, but, except a few, not very extensively. Some, however, are making praiseworthy efforts in that direction. On the Sarnia reserve, which is all fenced and in good condition for pasturing, the land is utilized by taking in cattle to pasture. The disappearance of game has caused the Indians of these reserves to cease hunting. Fishing in the waters of the St. Clair is followed on the Sarnia reserve, and in those of Lake Huron by the residents of the other reserves. Work on the docks at Sarnia at

good wages is plentiful and affords the Sarnia Indians an opportunity of keeping themselves and their families in all the necessaries and in some of the luxuries of life. A number work at the Imperial Oil Refinery and find steady employment, and a number are employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. All these have the advantage of being able to board at home. At Kettle Point and Stony Point the principal industry besides farming is acting as boatmen and guides to tourists, and summer resorters. The Indians do not raise much live stock on any of the reserves in this agency. Basket-making and fancy-work furnishes employment for a great many of the women, but owing to the increasing scarcity of timber, this industry is not carried on to as great an extent as formerly.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses for the most part are fairly comfortable frame buildings. There are some good barns and stables, but there is great need of more. However, most of the families have as many buildings as they have use for at the present until they accumulate more live stock and cultivate the ground more extensively.

Stock. - The herds of cattle on these reserves belonging to Indians are very small. A great many have none at all, though most of the Indians who farm have horses. There is hope, however, that they are beginning to realize the benefit that will result from stock-raising and dairying, for which the Sarnia reserve especially is so well adapted.

Farm Implements. - On all the reserves in the Sarnia agency, the Indians are fairly well provided with farm machinery and implements of all kinds.

Education. - There are two schools, which have been open during the past nine months. The St. Clair school on the Sarnia reserve is one, and the Kettle Point school on Kettle Point reserve is the other. Besides these two, some pupils have been attending the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey and the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie. The parents in most oases show a laudable interest in having their children educated. The St. Clair school is a comparatively new building in good capacious grounds and the Kettle Point school is an old building and badly situated, but will be removed to a more suitable location this summer. In certain studios, namely, reading, writing, drawing, and arithmetic, their progress is rapid. Other studies,such as grammar, history and geography, are mastered with difficulty.

Characteristics and Progress. - The leading characteristic of the Indians in this agency is a lack of steady, persevering, plodding industry, their disposition being to work hard for a few days and then cease for a while to rest and spend their wages, and also a desire to get the results of their labour immediately without waiting, which characteristics work somewhat to their injury by leading them to work for wages instead of cultivating their farms, which would eventually give them better results. Progress is slow, but when we consider what has been accomplished in two or three generations, we can confidently look forward; to greater success in the future. The education of the young and 'the unavoidable companionship with progressive, industrious people are having their results, coupled with the religious instruction they are receiving.

Temperance and Morality. - There are not very many of the Indians in this agency who are very badly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; still there are some. The frontier position of the Sarnia reserve makes it difficult to prevent them from obtaining liquor. They are fairly free from crime, and, generally speaking, are moral.

I have, & c.,
WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 23, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1901.

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

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics. - During the past year there was an increase of 4 in the band under my care, leaving the population 105.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is very good; there was no disease of any kind since last return. Their houses are pretty clean and most of the Indians are getting very clean; they compare favourably with the white people.

Occupations. - The principal work of these Indians is working in the lumber camps in winter and on the river in spring. As wages are very high now, they do not try to farm much, only a few of the old ones.

Education. - The children in this school are doing well, as they have a good teacher.

Religion. - The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance. - I think, with the exception of a few young men, there is very little liquor drunk on this reserve.

The last season was too dry in this part of the country. The crops were very light. Most of the Indians did better hunting and fishing than in years past.

I have, & c.,
MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

Population. - This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredation on the reserve. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations. - Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians; they farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties, and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have some cattle and horses and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern, and of a good quality.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve, but an arrangement has been made for the children to be educated, at the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are sober, industrious and law-abiding, making a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality. - The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks. - These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and are inclining more and more to agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

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

Population. - This band numbers 329.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean, and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were mostly due to the white plague and grippe; no fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief occupation of these Indians is farming in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their farms and are doing well. They also work in the timber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. During this winter the resident members of the band, cut about 500,000 feet of oak and basswood into saw-logs, which would net them nearly $8,000. Sugar-making, berry-picking, and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are mostly of logs, hewed, and neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishing of the houses; nearly every house has a sewing-machine; and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing both in number and quality. The implements purchased are modern, and are being well cared for.

Education. - A fine school-house has been erected in West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both Indian and English. In addition to the regular courses, sewing and the making of all kinds of clothing is taught, some material being supplied by the department to facilitate the work.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads, and in addition to the usual statute labour expended $500 in repairs on the main roads, and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality. - Along these lines there is a marked improvement; no complaints are made excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks. - This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band; and following the lead of the white settler and agriculturist, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not so favourable for grain and hay, but the root crops were good. The winter has been mild, so that all kinds of stock wintered well; the increase is strong and hearty. The Indians are well dressed and drive good vehicles and horses.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only seven persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsey, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres. Some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in the winter make ties and posts, and in the summer earn quite a sum peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres. It is fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar and spruce.

Population. - This band numbers 167.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is poor; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their, clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations. - Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some 16 families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements. - Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in. They are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines, musical instruments and other luxuries. Their stock is well cared for. Cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern; covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use and a threshing-machine is owned by the band.

Education. - The school is well attended. Good work is being done not only in teaching the usual courses, but in practical housework, The cutting-out and manufacture of clothing is taught the girls, and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress. - Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of the water-supply has always been a detriment heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department during the past year drilled four wells out on the farms, and a good supply has been secured. The farmer's children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits.

Temperance and Morality. - As a whole, the band is fairly temperate. Some families are rather unsettled, but appear to be improving.

General Remarks. - Some of the Indians of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Negonnewenahs have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year was not good for hay and grain, but the root crops were good, and the stock has wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, & c.,
ROBERT THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31,1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

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

Population. - This band has a population of 89.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are very well observed, and their premises are kept clean.

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

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame construction and present a clean and tidy appearance.

Stock. - They have very little stock.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements.

Education. - These Indians have a good school on the reserve, which is competently conducted, but the attendance is very small.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, intelligent and law-abiding. They do not make as good progress in farming as is desirable, but on the whole they may be said to be advancing in civilized acquirements.

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,160 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

Occupations. - They farm on a very small scale, fish, hunt, pick, berries in the summer, work at the lumber mills, load barges, and work in the camps in winter.

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

Stock. - They have very little stock.

Farm Implements. - They have very few farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve. The children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress. - Industry and sobriety, are characteristics of these Indians. They are making very fair progress, but they do not give as much attention to tilling the soil and agricultural pursuits as would be desirable.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture.

Population. - The population of these Indians is 170.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. There have been no epidemics, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations. - The members of this band engage in gardening. Hunting was formerly their chief means of subsistence, but at present it is a nominal pursuit, owing to the scarcity of game. Many of them find employment as guides, and some, work in the lumber camps.

Buildings. - Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and they are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock. - They have not much stock.

Farm Implements. - They have but few farm implements, as they give but indifferent attention to agriculture.

Education. - There is one day school on this reserve, but the parents take very little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and, if more attention were given to agriculture, more marked results would follow.

Temperance and Morality. - The laws of temperance and morality are fairly well observed by this band.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but the greater portion of the hand reside on the unceded part of Manitoulin island. Their reserve. contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all Wild land.

Population. - The population of this band is 199.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health. They observe the prescribed regulations of the department, and keep their premises in good order.

Occupations. - Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

Buildings. - Their buildings are composed principally of logs, are neatly constructed and comfortable and clean.

Stock. - Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements. - They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education. - The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving practical attention.

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

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band, who reside on the Manitoulin island, number 42. They live at West Bay and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they

successfully farm and garden and are generally prosperous and contented. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 3.

The members of this band number 362. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial Statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 599 acres.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 12.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

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

Buildings. - Their buildings are in good condition, and kept neat and clean.

Stock. - Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements. - They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, and there are not any children of school age in this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious law-abiding and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality. - Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, about 4 miles.from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres. A portion of this reserve is good farming land, the remainder timber and grazing land.

Population. The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are, generally speaking, healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravished the reserve; and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Occupations. - They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and in loading, vessels. They also do a little berry-picking.

Buildings. - Most of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings and barns and outbuildings that compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Stock. - This band has a very good assortment of stock, consisting of horses and cattle; these are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements. - They have all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, which is attended by the children, and they are making very good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians and quite up to the standard of advancement. The chief is a good man and a living example of sobriety and thrift.

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

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for farming, the remainder is grazing land.

Population. - This band has a population of 97.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fair during the, past year, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and premises clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations. - Their chief avocation is general farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in, and they also find employment in loading barges at Little Current during the season of navigation.

Buildings. - The buildings of these Indians are well constructed, and furnished as well as those of the average settler.

Stock. - They have very little stock.

Farm Implements. - They have an ample supply of farm implements.

Education. - The school on this reserve is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics And Progress. - These, Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty, they are progressing favourably and are a well-behaved people.

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 65. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve. - This reserve comprises the eastern end of Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 671.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians generally for the past year has been fair, with no, unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Their dwellings and outbuildings have all been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations. - These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits, and are learning to follow farming on an intelligent scale. They also engage in fishing, lumbering, making fancy bark-work and baskets, and berry-picking.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a very good state of repair, and some of these Indians have valuable dwellings on their farms that would compare favourably with any of the farmhouses owned by the best white settlers.

Stock. - The stock on this reserve is improving in quality.

Farm Implements. - They are equipped with the most modern farm implements.

Education. - Unsurpassed facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers, and there are also day schools at Wikwemikongsing and South Bay.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines and in agricultural pursuits. Their labour is much in demand among the lumber mills during the summer season, and by taking advantage of these opportunities their incomes are often supplemented considerably.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a few of these Indians who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the average they may be said to be a temperate people. They are up to the standard in morality.

I have, & c.,
C.L.D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve. - As stated in previous reports, this reserve comprises about 3,308 acres in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland; it also contains Sugar and Hickory islands in Rice lake, the former about 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. There are about 1,700 acres of this reserve rented to white tenants, who pay from $1,600 to $1,800 rents annually; the remainder of the cleared lands are worked by the Indian, locatees.

Population. - This band numbered on April 1, last, when I took the census, 249; we had 10 births, 2 deaths and 2 of an increase by marriages from other bands, or a total increase of 10 during the past year.

Health. - The members of the band are all healthy except one boy, who is in a decline.

Occupations. - Nine families are farming and doing fairly well by raising grain, selling milk to cheese factories, fat bogs to drivers, eggs to storekeepers and others, besides basket-making and other industries. Those not engaged in farming make their living by working on the rivers in the summer, in the lumber woods in the winter, and working for farmers. From these sources they get good wages. It win be seen that during the nine months included in this report they earned $9,117. They make comparatively nothing by fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Implements. - The buildings are nearly all frame and very well kept both outside and in; of course there are a few exceptions. The machinery used is of the latest make and up-to-date in general.

Education. - The school is taught by Mr. F.G. Joblin, with whom the members of the band are, well pleased, and he is liked by the children and they attend well indeed. He no doubt is a first-class teacher and holds a second-class professional certificate.

Characteristics and Progress. - On the whole, these Indians are doing fairly well; each year they make large additions to their fences, but no new land was broken nor new buildings erected during the past nine months.

Temperance and Morality. - Few of the older men will take liquor, but several of the young men will whenever they can get it, and though they may be fined to the limit of the law, they will not tell from whom they get the liquor, and will go to jail rather than tell. Two convictions were made recently of Indians being drunk, but they positively refused to tell.

I have, & c.,
J. THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand; it comprises 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which is in Tuscarora, and the remaining 1,200 in the township of Oneida.

The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of -the Six Nation reservation. The greater part of this reserve is good tillable land under cultivation; about 2,700 acres of which is leased to whites; members of the band cultivate the remainder of the cleared land.

Population. - The population of this band is 267.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of this band has been good during the past nine months; there have been only two deaths among the adult members, both old women about 80 years of age. There were some deaths from infantile complaints during the winter, all children under one year of age.

The dwellings generally are neat and clean; and the councillor's are very diligent, they perform the duties of the board of health and see that all sanitary measures are observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are principally farmers. Some are very successful and raised good crops last season. Some of the younger men without land hire among the farmers near the reserve; others work in the fruit-growing districts of southern Ontario.

Buildings. - There has been no improvement to speak of in the building line during the past nine months. A majority of the dwellings and outbuildings, however, are a credit to the reserve.

Stock. - There are several good horses and cattle owned by members of the band, mostly of a mixed breed. The stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry; no sheep.

Farm Implements. - A majority of the Indians who depend entirely on farming are well supplied with modern implements.

Education. - The children make good progress at -school. The parents do not take the interest they should in having their children attend regularly. There is but one school on this reserve, of which Miss L. Mitchell is the teacher.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians who work their own land are progressing favourably by cultivating the land, building, wire fences, increasing the number of their stock, & c.; while those who labour among the whites appear to spend their earnings as they go along and never save up anything for a rainy day.

They are all law-abiding citizens, when not under the influence of liquor. We have a rifle range on this reserve; quite a number come out to practise regularly. Last year Sergeant Jobison, a member of this band, won the aggregate for the highest number of points at 37th Regimental match, competing with some of the oldest rifle shots in the province.

Temperance and Morality. - A temperance society meets regularly in the council-house. Its membership is increasing, and they are doing a good work; some of the

hardest drinkers in the band joined three or four years ago and, are doing what they can to help the cause. With very few exceptions they are all temperate and moral.

I have, & c.,
W.C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE Ok ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 860 is cleared; 110 acres of this is under lease to white, tenants, while the locatees cultivate, The remainder of said cleared land.

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 90.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the members of this band has been very good. No outbreak of any contagious disease occurred. The majority of the houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations. - A good many of this band work their locations; others work in the lumber camps in winter, and some do remarkably well trapping in the spring.

Buildings. - All the buildings on this reserve are fairly well kept.

Stock. - The stock is mostly good and in many cases well kept.

Farm Implements. - Those who farm have all the, modern machinery.

Education. - The children here attend school with the white children and are making splendid progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are temperate and very well behaved and law-abiding.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which more than 300 acres is cleared.

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 190.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary measures are very well observed here, and the health of the members of this band has been fairly good since last report.

Occupations. - Some of these Indians are making very steady improvement in agriculture; a number of them work in the lumber camps in the winter and spend the summer rowing tourists on the lake.

Buildings. - The buildings, with the exception of the hall and church, are of log and frame, and are kept in very good

repair.

Stock. - The stock is mostly good, and is very well kept.

Farm Implements. - Those who farm here have all the modern machinery.

Education. - The school-room is very bright, roomy and well ventilated. The teacher, Mr. McCue takes a very great interest in the pupils, and those who attend regularly are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a few who indulge in strong drink, but on the whole these people may be said to be temperate and moral.

I have, & c.,
W.M. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northwestern portion of the township of Scugog, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It contains 800 acres, 60 of which is woodland and pastures the remaining portion being admirably adapted for general farm crops. About 500 acres is rented to the whites.

Population. - The total population of the band is 35.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians is good. The women are neat and careful about their homes.

Occupations. - The older members of the band occupy their time in fishing and trapping; but the game is now getting scarce; the younger folk engage in farming or as farm help. The gathering of wild rice is becoming a profitable employment to some of them. The women spend some of their time in making baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The Indians have good modern houses there being only one building of the log type remaining. The quality or quantity of live stock does not improve much. The farm implements are good, but not too well cared for.

Education. - The school in the village, although not separate to the Indians, is conducted by a good teacher. I The parents are encouraging their children and giving them a fair chance of an education.

Characteristics and Progress. - The young men are industrious and willing to work, but they seem to do better for others than for themselves.

Temperance. - Intemperance is almost of the past, although sometimes a temptation is hard to resist.

I have, & c.,
A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, April 12, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings, which reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, contains in round numbers, about 17,000 acres of land; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land under cultivation; the remaining part consist of pasture-lands partly timbered with second-growth trees and scrubby bushes and shallow plains and marshes.

Population. - The population of this band is increasing somewhat.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of this band has been good all through the past year; no outbreak of any contagious disease has occurred except a few cases of typhoid fever and one cancer of the breast.

Resources and Occupations. - The principal occupation of the Indians on this reserve is farming; the land is strong and productive when well cultivated, and some of the farms are kept in a first-class state of cultivation, while others are badly tilled and full of foul weeds and badly drained. Many of the fences are out of repair, and others that are needed are wholly gone; some few new fences were built and others repaired last season.

Some sixty odd white people have leases on the Indian lands, and most of the lessees reside on the reserve. The rents received from the tenants are in part applied on improvements to the buildings and fences, and the rest goes towards living expenses of the locatees, together with the wages earned in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere.

The crops on the reserve were fairly good last year, but not equal to the previous season; plenty of straw, but poor yield per load.

The Bay of Quinté Mohawk Agricultural Association, established four years ago on the reserve, has held four very successful fairs on the grounds at the council-house, and the interest in this enterprise seems to be well maintained. The stock and products exhibited at these fairs compare favourably with such exhibits of the whites in the surrounding townships.

Buildings. - A few new buildings have been put up and many houses and outbuildings have been repaired and many others need repairs badly.

The parish stone church, which was struck by lightning and burned down on May 12, 1906, is being enlarged and rebuilt at an expenditure of about $13,000, and it is expected to be ready for occupation towards the last of April instant.

This new church will be better than the beautiful old one that was destroyed, and more convenient in every way.

The late respected Dr. Oronhyatekha had promised a handsome stained memorial window, but passed away without making provision therefor; however, his son and daughter propose to furnish the window from their personal means, which will be a lasting memorial to the honoured name. There is to be a good new organ put in.

Stock. - The horses and cattle on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds and of a very good quality.

Dairying is a most important industry in the county of Hastings; many of the Indians send their milk to the cheese factories. The cows are well cared for, and the milk is carefully attended to and sent to the factories in good condition.

Pigs are raised by many and sold at a good profit.

Farm Implements. - All kinds of modern implements are used on the reserve, as well by the Indians as by the white tenants.

Education. - There are four public schoolhouses on this reserve and some Indian children go to schools adjoining, the reserve; one school on the reserve has not been opened since Christmas for want of a teacher; the other three schools are open and taught by white girls. The attendance and progress of the children is fairly good. Each school-house was repaired both inside and outside last season, but better equipments for teaching should be provided.

The council-house was repaired and is now in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress. - The sober and industrious Indians are law-abiding and are bettering their circumstances and properties, but some of the indolent and dissipated are getting more miserable and destitute as they advance in years.

Temperance and Morality. - Some members of this band still use liquor to excess, and their means is thus wasted, not only for the liquors, but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison; a majority of the members of the band are temperate in their habits, and quite a few are teetotallers, but intemperance is the curse of this band and there seems to have been more drinking by the Indians since the church was burnt.

Most of the adult members attend church somewhere on Sundays, and the children go to Sunday school. The morality of this band is reasonably good, except for drinking and non-payment of debts when first due.

I have, & c.,
WM. R. AYLSWORTH.
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 18, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames and contains 3,010 acres of good farming land.

Population. - The population at present is 3 less than last year: there were 11 births, I added by marriage, 8 deaths, 4 had their interest commuted at ten-years' purchase and 3 were enfranchised, leaving the population at 329.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during most, of the time was reasonably good. They had an epidemic of measles during January and February, on account of which the school had to be closed, and one case of small-pox; but by close attention to quarantine by the board of health it was confined to one family and no deaths occurred. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed; 117 persons were vaccinated during the winter and 20 refused to submit to the operation.

Occupations. - The greater number of this band farm more or less extensively and nearly all raise stock. Most of the young men go to the woods in the Winter

season and cut wood and logs; in the spring they fish quite successfully in the river; while others hunt and trap. In summer they work off the reserve a great deal. The women still make mats and baskets.

Buildings. - Only two new houses have been erected during the year, one log and one frame, but quite a number of the old ones have been repaired with a view to making them more comfortable.

Stock. - Their stock comprises horses, cattle, and hogs; there are no sheep on the reserve. I may say that most of the Indians' farms will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Farm Implements. - All, implements required on the farm are used and those who depend on farming entirely are well supplied with most modern implements.

Education. - There is only one school upon this reserve. It is centrally located and is within easy reach of all the children and efficiently taught by Miss Mary M. Ross. The children are making good progress, considering the irregular attendance. I offered a dollar to every pupil who would attend school every day during last year, and two were successful in obtaining the reward, and five so far this year. The parents do not manifest much interest in school matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are generally industrious just from necessity, a number of them and are very law-abiding, seldom having any serious troubles, and are steadily improving. Their progress is not so marked upon the reserve as it should be, owing to their working off it so much for white people in order to obtain ready money.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that a few are not so abstemious as I should like to see them, and drink to excess occasionally, but we have had no disorderly occurrences as a consequence of their drinking. Their morals otherwise, so far as we can see, are all that could be desired, and all attend church regularly every Sabbath.

I have, & c.,
A.R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, of the Sault Ste. Marie agency of the Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - The Garden River reserve is situated a short distance east of Sault Ste. Marie on the north bank of St. Mary's river, and is traversed by Garden river, Echo river and Root river, which have their outlet in the St. Mary's river. The Canadian Pacific railway passes through from east to west parallel to the shore of the St. Mary's river. The Indians of this band reside along the shore of the river and a short distance inland, where they have considerable clearing, consisting of small farms and gardens. This portion of the reserve is level and sandy. Farther from the river the land is more broken and rocky. There are about 29,000 acres in this reserve.

Population. - This band has a population of 457.

Health and Sanitation. - During the summer and autumn months, the health of the band was good, but on account of the great severity of the winter, there has been a large amount of sickness in the band and a number of deaths, which were caused in some cases by consumption and other lung diseases.

Occupations. - The majority of this band cultivate small plots of land, mostly along the shore of the river. These plots are from two to forty acres in extent. A few of the Indians raise considerable stock, but no extensive farming is engaged in. In the winter season, the men to some extent find employment in the lumber camps. During the past season, permission was given to members of the band to take timber out of their reserve to the extent of about 500,000 feet, board measure, and railway ties to the number of about 5,000. This kept a considerable number of them employed at home. Some of them are engaged in sugar-making in the spring while in the summer many pick the different kind of berries, for the local market. The women employ a good deal of their time in the manufacture of baskets and birch-bark curios, which find a ready sale. Some of the men are engaged in prospecting during the summer months, as well as with surveying parties as guides.

Buildings. - The greater number of the dwellings are built of logs. A few frame buildings have also been erected, and with a few exceptions, are reasonably comfortable. None of these Indians live in wigwams during the winter. The only public buildings on this reserve are the council-house and a lock-up.

Stock. - Horses, cattle and swine are the stock raised on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and the ordinary garden and farming tools are used.

Education. - Considerable advancement is being made in education on this reserve, there being two day schools, which are conducted by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches respectively.

Characteristics and Progress. - Many of the Indians of this band are industrious, but very few think of providing much for the future; while others are idle and dissolute.

Temperance and Morality. - There are some members of this band who are temperate and strongly opposed to drunkenness, while, unfortunately, there, are many others, who, whenever the opportunity presents itself, will drink all they can get.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve. - The Batchawana band own no reserve of their own, except about 1,600 acres on the shores of Goulais bay, where a portion of the band reside. At Gros Cap, about 15 miles west of the Sault, a small reserve was purchased for a few of the members of this band, who formerly resided on Whitefish island in the St. Mary's river, from which place they were moved to their present location.

Part of this band, consisting of the Agawa branch, reside on the west shore of Batchawana bay, where they are squatters on patented land.

Population. - This band has the same population as last year, namely, 381.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been fairly good during the past nine months, but owing to the severity of the past winter, there has been considerable sickness among them during the past two or three months.

Occupations. - Nearly one-half of this band reside on the Garden River reserve, and most of these cultivate small plots of land. Many of the younger men work in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the rivers as drivers in the spring. They also act, as guides and canoeists during the summer. Those residing at Batchawana Bay and Goulais Bay are employed chiefly in fishing.

Buildings. - These are mostly of log with an occasional frame building.

Stock and Implements. - Some cattle, horses and swine are raised, by the members of the band at Garden River, while at Gros Cap, Goulais Bay and Batchawana, a few cattle only are kept.

Education. - At Goulais Bay a school has been kept open for the last two years until last Christmas, when the teacher was taken ill. Since that time no teacher could be obtained to take the position. There is no school established at Batchawana Bay. At Garden River, the members of the Batchawana band attend the schools situated on that reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of the Indians of this band are strictly temperate and use no intoxicating drinks. Others are the very opposite and will consume all that they have an opportunity to get.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve. - This band has a small reserve northwest of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on Lake Superior, embracing about 9,000 acres. The Algoma Central railway acquired a small portion of this reserve on Michipicoten harbour for railway purposes, where they erected extensive iron ore docks for the shipment of ore from the famous Helen mine.

A small reserve at Missinaibi of about 200 acres and another of about the same extent at Chapleau were purchased from the Ontario government, two years ago, where two small branches of this band reside.

Population. - This band has a population of 358.

Health and Sanitation. - On account of the very severe weather of the past winter, there has been a great deal of sickness among the members of this band, especially among those living at Michipicoten, White River and Missinaibi. An outbreak of measles during the months of February and March resulted in a number of deaths.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band are largely engaged during the winter season in hunting and trapping. It is, however, reported that owing to the severity of the weather, the trappers have not been as successful as in previous years.

During the summer months they are usually employed in transporting goods by canoe over the inland rivers and lakes, and in prospecting and with surveying parties.

Buildings. - At Little Gros Cap, a short distance from Michipicoten River, there are only five houses. At Chapleau six or seven houses have been erected on their new reserve and about the same number at Missinaibi. These are mostly built of logs.

Education. - At Michipicoten River there is a small school, which is attended by ten or twelve children of the band residing in the neighbourhood. At Chapleau many of the Indian children attend the public schools. There are no other schools connected with this band.

Temperance and Morality. - Of the three bands in this agency, the members of the Michipicoten band are the most temperate and moral, which may be accounted for by the fact that they are farther from temptation.

OTHER BANDS.

At Biscotasing portions of Spanish River band No. 2, Mississagi band and Serpent River band are visited by me annually in the month of July, when they are paid their Robinson Treaty annuity. These Indians belong to the Thessalon agency.

They do not reside on their reserves, but are engaged in hunting, trapping and Canoeing, and as guides.

Population. - Of the Mississagi band who live in the neighbourhood there are about fifty members; of Spanish River band No. 2, about sixty souls; and of Serpent River band, about twelve.

Occupations. - They engage in hunting, trapping, land-looking, lumbering and canoeing.

Dwellings. - A few have houses, but most of them live in tents or wigwams.

Stock. - They keep little, if any, stock.

Education. - There are no schools belonging to these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress. - They appear to be reasonably industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of the members of these bands, who have their headquarters at Biscotasing, are temperate and moral.

I have, & c.,
WM. L. NICHOLS,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia and Mission rivers, extending to Lake Superior on the east, and contains about 11,654 acres. The purchase by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway of 1,600 acres frontage for terminal purposes has necessitated the removal of the band to the 'Mountain' and 'Mission bay;' during last summer new houses were erected and land cleared; they are better housed than formerly, some fifty-four new houses having been built. The reserve is well timbered; though a large portion is rocky, there is sufficient good agricultural land, more than will be utilized for years to come.

Population. - The band numbers 280 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been good.

Occupations. - They have done very little farming the past season; the various, occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides, berry-picking in season, and a few work in the winter in the lumber camps.

Education. - The St. Joseph's Indian Home for boys and girls is situated on the reserve on the banks of the Kaministiquia river and is in charge of the Reverend Sisters of St. Joseph Mission. It has an attendance of 60 to 70 pupils; under the efficient teaching and management marked advancement and improvement is manifest.

Characteristics and Progress. - A fair proportion are industrious and law-abiding. The Brothers of the Mission set a good example in the way of farming, which might be more fully followed. On the whole the Indians are advancing financially.

Temperance and Morality. - It would be desirable if the young men of the band would follow the example of the older men: I regret to state, intemperance among the former during the past year has increased. With very few exceptions they are moral; their behaviour is good.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the Nipigon river above Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres, well timbered, and the land is mostly a clay loam suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The population of the band is 222 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good, no contagious diseases or epidemic; precautions are taken in keeping yards and premises clean.

Occupations. - In the summer season the men act as guides for fishermen tourists on the Nipigon river; they earn good wages and are considered the best of guides. In the winter hunting is their chief occupation.

Buildings. - The houses are mostly log, are warm and comfortable.

Education. - One school at the Lake Helen Mission in charge of Miss Barclay is well attended and the children show advancement in their studies. Besides the regular studies, she is teaching the girls to sew and knit.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority are industrious and law-abiding but do not take advantage of their good opportunity to do much farming.

Temperance and Morality. - Their conduct in these respects is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve. - The band occupy three different locations on Lake Nipigon, at Grand Bay, Jackfish Island and at the outlet of Gull river; the last-named contains some 7,500 acres, nearly all well timbered and wherever cleared is good land.

Population. - The population of the band is 454 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, only a small portion of them live in houses during the summer; in the winter they are off hunting.

Occupations. - Nearly all the young men have been employed as guides and canoemen for the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors during the past two summers. In winter season their chief occupation is hunting.

Education. - They have no school, but the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the English Church Mission at Grand Bay, has started to build a school, and has applied for assistance towards the same, for the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious as far as their occupations are concerned, but do no farming except grow a few potatoes. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Liquor very seldom reaches them. Their morals appear to be good.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered and the greater portion good land.

Population. - The population of the band is 42.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; They keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are hunting, fishing acting as guides, packers and canoemen; in season they gather large quantities of blueberries for sale.

Buildings. - These are composed principally of logs and are comfortable.

Education. - They have no school at present.

Characteristics and Progress. - They do no farming, but are industrious at their various occupations.

Temperance and Morality. - Their conduct in these respects is good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres divided into 25 farms facing on the river; the land is sandy loam and suitable for potatoes and roots. They have most of the lots well fenced.

Population. - The population of the band is 209.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. The chief looks after them in regard to keeping the premises and houses clean.

Occupations. - Their occupations are hunting, fishing, picking berries in season, and numbers are employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors and the Hudson's Bay Company as packers and canoemen.

Buildings. - The houses are built of logs, are comfortable and neat.

Education. - A school is on the reserve and has had a good attendance under teacher J.A. Blais. The parents show an interest in the advancement of the children.

Characteristics and Progress. - Their gardens show considerable care and are well fenced. Potatoes are the principal crop. The chief has instituted a plan to improve the road along the front by making each man put in day's work on it.

Temperance and Morality. - Liquor is removed from them, and there is little to complain of in this respect.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve, is situated on the northwest end of Long lake and contains 640 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 255 persons, some 65 having been transferred to Treaty No. 9.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good.

Occupations. - During the past two seasons the Grand Trunk employed a large number, also the transportation of supplies for Company. Their chief occupation is hunting.

Buildings. - Their houses are comfortable and clean.

Education. - There is a school on the reserve under Miss Finlayson, with a good attendance, and the children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, they do very little land cultivation, but are fine hunters and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They have few opportunities to indulge in liquor, and their conduct is good.

I have, & c.,

NEIL McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, July 29, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various hands in this superintendency, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve - This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles.

Population. - The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve, who do not belong to

the band), is 100.

Health. - The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations. - The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. They also act as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season.

Buildings and Stock. - The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I should wish for. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve, owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education. - The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are 19 children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance. - The members of this band are a most temperate body, as no case of intemperance among them during the year has been reported to me; their conduct in this respect has been quite satisfactory.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 4 miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and 23 miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 14 square miles.

Population. - This band has a population of 107.

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

Occupations. - Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting Are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages. They also sell wild fruit.

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are small, and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs, and of such - dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education. - The children of this band are taught in the school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is 25. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe au Baril; and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of 30 square miles.

Population. - This band has a population of 166.

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

Occupations. - The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning

Education. - The number of children of school age on s reserve is 28. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Farm Implements. - The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian dwellings in this superintendency. Their agricultural implements are not numerous and comprise five ploughs and a harrow.

Characteristics. - The members of the band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

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

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve. - This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 135.

Health. - The health of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations. - The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer a number of them act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings. - The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education. - There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 31. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Characteristics. - This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in the superintendency, which is largely due to, the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order, and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of 8,670 acres.

Population. - There are only 29 members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island.

Health. - The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations. - The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Holland & Graves Company, at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require

it, so that if they want to work, they can easily earn a very fair living. They also hunt and, fish.

Buildings and, Stock. - As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are, of course, in proportion, and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school do so at Byng Inlet, about 2 miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well-conducted school.

Characteristics and Temperance. - The Indians of this band are an industrious and well behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, & c.,
D. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

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

Population. - The Chippewas of Saugeen number 389 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of some who suffer from hereditary diseases like consumption, the health of the Indians has been generally good. All adults who had not been vaccinated for seven years, and children not previously vaccinated, were vaccinated as usual by the medical attendant for the reserve. No epidemic of contagious disease has occurred among the Indians since any last report but two-thirds of the deaths during the year were caused by consumption. The Indians are giving increased attention to the observance of hygienic precautions and to the matters of ventilate, on and cleanliness.

Occupations. - The greater number of Indians of this reserve are engaged in clearing and cultivating their fifty-acre holdings. Many also work among the white people of the neighbouring towns and townships as hired help. Although the soil of this reserve is not of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and the Indians are slow to develop into good farmers, they do not derive as much from their farms as it is possible that they might. There is also an abundance of pasturage on this reserve not fully utilized.

Buildings. - As the population of this reserve varies but little from year to year, the number of new, buildings erected is not great, but improvements and additions are being constantly made to the buildings that already exist.

Stock. - The live stock on the reserve has not increased to any appreciable extent during the past nine months. The horses are the most valuable animals that the Indians possess, but cattle, hogs, and poultry are also owned by quite a number.

These animals have plenty of food during the spring, summer and autumn seasons; but during the winter they are often not so fortunate.

Farm Implements. - The number of implements necessary for the sowing and harvesting of the crops is sufficient for those who engage in agricultural pursuits and better implements are being invested in as required.

Education. - No other question of general interest receives more attention on This reserve than that of education. The reserve is divided into three school sections, in each of which there is a fairly well-equipped brick schoolhouse. Many of the parents send their children to school with great regularity, but there are also cases where the assistance of the truant officer is required. On the whole the schools are doing good work and the progress of the pupils is quite up to the average.

Characteristics and Progress. - Although almost all the Indians work sufficiently hard to obtain a very good living, most of them are still lacking in the thrift and energy that characterizes the average Canadian farmer. Generally, however, they are law-abiding, and each year sees them adding gradually to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality. - Few of the Indians are addicted to the constant use of intoxicants, but there are a number who occasionally give trouble in this respect. The missionary work carried on among them does much to improve the moral tone of the reserve, which is not the best.

I have, & c.,
JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 4, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the, Grand river, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population. - The Six Nations consist of -

Mohawks	1,762
Oneidas	350
Onondagas	350
Tuscaroras	397
Cayugas	1,044
Senecas	215
Delawares	168
...	4,286

While the births exceeded the deaths by 10, the population has decreased by 29, largely on account of residence in the United States for five years or more.

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations Confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714, it was the Five

Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted; since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation. - There were only two cases of typhoid, both of which came from outside sources. Measles and whooping-cough have been prevalent all the year and became epidemic during the last quarter, being particularly fatal among the infants, who invariably contracted broncho pneumonia. Two schools were temporarily; closed by reason thereof.

During the past nine months 5,593 patients were treated at the medical office on the reserve, 1,488 visits were made, 2,057 patients seen on calls, and 59,677 miles travelled by the physicians on the, reserve.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained and interpreted at the general council held on March 12, and referred to the board of health. The board of health is doing good work in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting; carbolic acid being freely used. The general health, apart from infantile diseases, has been fairly good.

Occupations. - General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings. - There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve and also the fencing. As fencing material is becoming very scarce upon the reserve, the Indians are putting up wire fences. Many new dwellings and barns have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council.

Stock. - The Indians are taking greater interest in the raising of stock. During the year two Holstein and two Shorthorn bulls were purchased by the council for the improvement of the stock. Many Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

Farm Implements. - All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for 9, livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Education. - There are ten schools under the control of a board consisting of 9 members: 5 Indians chosen by the Six Nation Council, 3 whites, representing the joint interest of the New England Company, the Church of England, and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department; and one school under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve. During the last quarter the attendance has been reduced by measles and whooping-cough. Six white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken being a graded school having two teachers. Conventions for the teachers of the reserve were held at the Ohsweken school in the month of October. There were Indian pupils attending the Ohsweken school who wrote at the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia. There are four attending the Caledonia high school, and one in the Hagersville high school; two members of the reserve attending Toronto University, and one attending Woodstock College, formerly pupils of the, Ohsweken school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable for want of stock to work land, seek employment off the reserve. These Indians are most law-abiding and are steadily improving. During the nine months, 7 dwelling-houses, 9 large barns, mostly with stone basements, as well as many new wire fences, also 12 new wells for the more convenient supply of water, were completed.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 9, 1907. Both meetings were largely attended. A Women's Institute in connection with the Farmers' Institute also holds regular meetings, and has occasioned great interest among the women of the reserve. The Six Nations Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, and was as great a success in exhibits and attendance as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete.

The public roads were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who were appointed by the chiefs in council at their meeting held in January. The Indians built one large concrete arch culvert during the year.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are generally temperate in their habits. Several temperance societies hold regular meetings on the reserve, and are increasing in membership.

I have, & c.,
GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, 2 miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,240 acres. This band has recently surrendered a large portion of land, 50,000 acres, which will be disposed of to their interest and will bring them a large revenue. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation, as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population. - This band has a population of 239.

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

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A few cultivate small farms along the lake front, and du-ring the winter months they work in the adjacent lumber camps. At present a number are employed on surveys in the Cobalt district. The women gather berries, and make moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sells readily in the adjoining villages.

Buildings and Stock. - The Indians are improving their buildings, particularly their houses. These are kept clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not need them; they have very little stock, only a few horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements. - They have a few ploughs and harrows, and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and garden tools. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education. - There are two good schools on the reserve, one at Beaucage and the other at the Garden Indian village. They are presided over by competent teachers, holding certificates. The attendance is good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions, temperance is well observed. During the past year several fines were imposed; on persons supplying liquor, but there are some who get it yet, whenever an opportunity offers. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river, where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 30,300 acres, consisting of the two large Okindawk islands. These Indians are the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber. A portion of the band resides on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger part uninhabited.

Population. - The population of this band is 80.

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

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are fishing and, hunting and acting as guides to tourists, while others work on the drives and in the adjacent lumber camps. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens and catch fish for their own use.

Buildings and Stock. - The buildings of this band are few in number, and composed of logs. The stock comprises only a few ponies and cattle.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve, although a school was offered to these Indians; they do not wish to have their children educated.

Characteristics. - The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency, but seem to be contented in their former state. They seem rather to oppose anything pertaining to modern living. They do not take to farming, or in fact to anything else that would better their mode of living.

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

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Reserve. - No reserve has as yet, been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is now reached by the new, railway operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and beautiful islands, and is now a prominent tourist resort.

Population. - This band has a population of 92.

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

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists. They cannot more than half supply the tourists, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm as they have no land selected as yet for them; some cultivate small gardens along the lake.

Buildings and Stock. - The buildings of this band are very limited, a large number living in tents around the shore of the lake, while others have houses on Bear island.

Education. - This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagami, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher. The children are a smart, intelligent class, and appear to be progressing with their studies.

Characteristics. - The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and take more readily to the modes of living

of the whites. They are noted as expert canoemen, a number being employed, by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, but are very reticent about giving information against the persons supplying them.

I have, & c.,
GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submitting annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve, is situated, on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about 6 miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of 2,307 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 133.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good during the last nine months; there have been no epidemics during the same time. The Indians are very tidy about their buildings and they keep them nice and clean.

Occupations. - They load vessels in summer and work.at saw-mills, and in the winter they go to the woods, and in the spring they help to bring down the logs to the mills, for which they receive good pay.

Buildings. - Their buildings are clean and comfortable.

Stock. - Their stock is of an inferior quality.

Farm Implements. - They do most of their work with hoes and shovels.

Education. - They have a fair schoolhouse on the reserve, but not many children to attend.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics and are very well attended to by a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and earn a good deal of money; they are better clothed than they used to be, and I think are, getting richer.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority are temperate and moral in their habits, but there are a few that are intemperate and immoral.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and oil the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 135 on the reserve; some of the band are at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good during the year; the band is well cared for by Dr. Baxter, who, I am pleased to say, is getting the band in a good healthy condition.

Occupations. - They work at the saw-mills at Blind River and in the lumber camps in winter; they earn a good deal of money.

Buildings. - They have some good buildings, and they keep them clean and neat.

Stock. - They have no stock of any account.

Farm Implements. - They do no farming, consequently have no implements.

Education. - They have no school on the reserve at presents

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are about holding their own.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate people and fairly moral.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve lies east of the Serpent river and is bounded on the South and west by the North channel of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains 27,480 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 114.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have been very healthy during the last nine months; they got lime last autumn and whitewashed their houses, and they keep them clean.

Occupations. - They are mostly labourers, working at Cutler saw-mills and in the woods in winter.

Buildings. - Their buildings are very good, clean and tidy.

Stock. - These Indians have some horses, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements. - They have some ploughs, shovels and hoes, with which they do their gardening.

Education. - They have a good school and a good teacher, and take an interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, temperate and moral. They have a good church and take a lively interest in religious matters. They are getting better off every year.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of the North channel and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains 28,000 acres. As to residence, this band is divided into three communities: two of these are dwelling on the reserve, and are in my charge, viz.: Sahgamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel; and on the left bank of the Spanish river, in the easterly end of the reserve; the third community is on Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population. - The population of these two communities is 247; some of these are at Biscotasing and are looked after by Indian Agent Nichols.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have been in good health during the year; no epidemics were prevalent among them.

Occupations. - These Indians are employed, as labourers. They have good gardens, which are mostly looked after by the women and old men.

Buildings. - This band has very good buildings and outbuildings, which are kept neat and clean.

Stock. - These Indians have a good assortment of stock, good horses and splendid cows; their pigs are not so good, but fair.

Farm Implements. - They have quite enough of implements for all the farming they do.

Education. - They have a good school at Sahgamook, a beautiful structure which serves as a dwelling and school-house, and is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral, and are improving in every way.

I have, & c.,
SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattimies of Walpole Island reserve for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve. - This reserve consists of Walpole, Ste. Anne's and Squirrel islands, and is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair; and has an area of 40,480 acres of first-class farming and grazing land.

Population. - The population of the Chippewa band is 593, and that of the Pottawattamie band 179.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians had been very good up to January 31, when an epidemic of small-pox broke out on the reserve; but prompt action was taken and the disease was confined to five houses. The disease is practically stamped out, there being only one case at the present time. No deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations. - The majority of the Indians work among the whites in the sugar beet fields in the summer-time; and in the woods during the winter, cutting wood and making axe-handles, for which they receive good wages. There are a small number that farm.

Buildings. - There have been practically no new buildings erected since last report; but quite a number of the Indians have been improving their houses and making them more comfortable.

Stock. - The Indians do not keep as much stock as in former years, but the most of the stock is of a better quality.

Farm Implements. - The Indians have about all the farm implements that they require for their present use.

Education. - There are two schools open on the reserve, one at the southern end of the reserve, and the other at the St. Clair river. Both schools are well attended and the pupils are making fair progress. Quite a number from here are attending the industrial schools at Sault Ste. Marie and Muncey.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are law-abiding and industrious as a whole, but prefer working for the whites, where they get their pay every two weeks, rather than farm their own land. There are a few that attend to their farms and are

getting fairly well off. Those that work away from the reserve make good wages, but live well and dress well and do not save any money.

Temperance and Morality. - There is quite an improvement with regard to temperance. If the authorities surrounding the reserve keep up the good work that they have been doing in this matter, it will be only a question of time when intemperance will be wiped out. There is an improvement in the morals of the Indians, but there are a number that are far from being Moral.

I have, & c.,
J.B. MCDOUGALL.
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. It has an area of exactly 148 63/100 acres.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are called the Abenakis of Becancour.

Vital Statistics. - The population of the band is 27, including absentees.

Health. - There has not been any epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians, enjoy good health, and sanitary precautions are observed.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the Abenakis of Becancour is cultivating their lands; they work at the shanties in the winter and drive timber in spring. Most of them are poor and there are several who are unable to work.

Buildings. - The buildings are kept in good repair. There have not been any new ones erected this year.

Stock. - These Indians have some horses and several milk cows, all of fairly good breed. They have also other stock, such as pigs and poultry. They try to improve their lands, but they have very few farm implements.

Education. - The schoolhouse on the reserve is closed, because there are only two children on the reserve of school age. The municipality of Becancour gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they take very little advantage of it.

Characteristics. - For the most part these Indians are industrious; they are men capable of doing heavy work; they easily obtain employment in the shanties. They are more economical than formerly and keep their money better. Very few use liquor.

Religion. - The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Most of them are fairly attentive to their religion. Not having a church on the reserve, they attend the parish church and the parish priest acts as missionary.

General Remarks. - These Indians are well civilized. Very few of them are full-blooded Indians, most of them are half-breeds, for the mothers of the young people are white women.

I have, & c.,
JULES R. DUBE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, March 19, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

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

Population. - The population of the band is 330.

Health. - There has been no epidemic during the year, but there have been some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy articles. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the sea-side resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

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

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis, of St. Francis. Some of them do not cultivate any land; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be away during the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

Buildings. - The Abenakis erect good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock. - The Abenakis own some horses, a fair number of good cows, and some pigs.

Farm Implements. - They have few farm implements, and what they do own are of small value.

Education. - The education of the children is carefully attended to. All the Indians can read and write, and several of them have made a complete course of classical studies in a college or some other institution of higher learning. There are two schools on the reserve: one Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel J. Boyce, and the other Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. As the number of children attending the latter school is always increasing, it will be necessary lo have a third teacher for this school. The Roman Catholic school-house, which is just finished, is a pretty little convent, where the pupils make a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by, the Superintendent General when they have passed the necessary examinations.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Abenakis as a rule are industrious. The sale of their baskets brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family on returning in the fall has saved up a sum of money, and, if they were more economical, they would be able to have something

for hard times. Nevertheless, several of them are building good and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been very little disturbance caused by the abuse of liquor, and the morality of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks. - The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding people, and live in harmony with the white people. I think that there are no more pure-blooded Indians in the band; they all have more or less white blood in their veins. A great number of them have lost the characteristics of the red men, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians.

They all speak English and French and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and in their council-meetings they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, & c.,
A.O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 26, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - Maniwaki reserve is situated on the Desert river at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population. - The population of this agency is 398.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during the latter part of the past winter; but no contagious epidemic other than consumption has been prevalent on the reserve. During the year, 3 members of the band died at the ages of 94, 92 and 80 years: 1 was afflicted with epilepsy from childhood, 1 died of pneumonia; the remaining 6 died of consumption in one form or another. It is hard to induce the Indians to follow the sanitary instructions in regard to spitting on the floors of their dwellings, as there are many of them who adhere to the old idea that consumption is hereditary and not contagious. None of the Indians of this band were vaccinated during the past nine months.

Occupations. - There are about twenty-six families who do a little farming, but do not farm sufficiently to maintain their families; nearly all the young men of this class work in the lumber woods during the winter. A large number of them still adhere to the old system of hunting, at which industry they make money very fast, owing to the high price of fur during the past season.

Those who work in the lumber woods obtain very high wages. The other industries in which they make considerable money are the making of moccasins, mittens, snow-shoes, axe-handles, baskets, and canoes.

Buildings. - The buildings on the reserve are of logs, with the exception of one frame building. There are some very good dwellings and most of them are kept clean and tidy, but there are still a number of the Indians who reside in shanties. There are some good barns and stables, but all are of logs.

Stock. - The, stock on the reserve is pretty good. There are some good horses and cows, but a number of them were killed and disposed of last fall on account of the

shortage of fodder and the high price of hay, which was sold at $20 per ton during the past month.

Farm Implements. - There is a pretty good supply of farm implements on the reserve, quite sufficient for the amount of farming the Indians do. They are very well supplied with vehicles and all sort of small tools, such as saws, axes, spades, shovels, forks and hoes.

Education. - There are two day schools on the reserve, and the children have attended pretty regularly for the past year. Some of the smaller children, were detained from school by the severe cold weather of the past winter. The Maniwaki, school is taught by Miss Annie O'Connor, and the Congo school by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. The children dress clean and tidy and conduct themselves well while at school, but the parents, with few exceptions, take very little interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band have made very little progress in farming during the year, but make more money and are living better than in the past. Some of the Indians are fairly industrious; while others are indolent and will not work unless driven to it by necessity.

The women are much more industrious than the men, and I must say, in some, cases are the greater support of the family.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a number of the Indians on this reserve who are strictly temperate, but there are many more of them who are addicted to drink when they can obtain it, but at present it is very hard for them to obtain liquor at Maniwaki.

The municipal council of Maniwaki has passed a resolution to the effect that any hotel-keeper convicted of selling liquor to Indians will be prohibited from obtaining a license in the future.

The morality of the Indians of this band is improving, as no case of immorality has come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks. - The death-rate was considerably augmented by the death of three very old people and one who was killed by the train; three women entered the band by marriage; three men and three children entered the band with the consent of. the department. The population of this band is not increasing very fast, owning to the fact that 13 women members of the band are married to white men, and have large families, who are not members of the band.

I have, & c.
W.J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1907.

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

Population. - There are 108 Indians on the reserve. One old women died during the year.

Health. - The health of these Indians is satisfactory. One man and one woman are quite ill; sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets snow-shoes and fancy wares; the last-named are made by the women and sold during the summer to strangers who come and spend, the summer at Cacouna. The men do a little fishing and hunting; some of them go to the shanties and earn good wages, but most of them are very poor, especially the widows, who are sometimes in great distress. If the government did not come to their assistance from time to time, they would suffer a great deal, especially in winter. The government does an act of charity and humanity towards these poor Indians, who are very grateful.

Education. - The children go to school to the convent at Cacouna regularly.

Religion. - So far as I know, these Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality. - With some exceptions, temperance is well observed. The morality of these Indians is fairly good.

I have, & c.,
EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, May 20, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual, report in regard to the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette, containing an area of 26 - 75 acres, is the only one now owned by the band. It is where most of the Indians reside, near the ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population. - Since my last report the population has increased by 5; being at the present time 466, instead of 461, as it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who, although not residing on the reserve, live near it; also in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is an Amalecite Indian family consisting of 9 persons who resided last year at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, the head of which is still employed as game warden by the Quebec government; also nine Abenakis Indian families residing at St. Ambroise de Lorette, in the county of Quebec. Their chief occupation consists in the making of snow-shoes and Indian fancy, wares, on the proceeds of which they live and support their families.

At St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, there is an Abenakis family and a family of Montagnais Indians. The condition of these two families is still the same, although they have not been out of want during the nine months just past. Abbé G.A. Girard, the curé of the parish, has been very attentive to their needs. Thus, during the past nine months, at his request and on his recommendation, the department granted relief at different times to these poor families.

The combined population of these four groups of Indians including the Huron population of the reserve is 521.

Resources and Occupations. - During the first part of the past nine months the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say, the making of moccasins and snow-shores, did not equal that of the previous year. However, since last December

the demand has increased greatly.

The Indians do little fishing, but, on the other hand, the hunt has been abundant and remunerative.

Health. - There is no complaint as to the cleanliness of the village and of the Indians occupying it; the sanitary condition is beyond reproach. All the same, grippe since last f all has been so severe as to amount almost to an epidemic.

Education. - The teaching is given by the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; all are thoroughly satisfied with it.

The progress of the pupils is not what ought to be attained. The reason is that they have not been assiduous for some months, the parents not being strict with their children on this point; but for the last two months I have observed with the missionary, that the pupils have attended class better and their progress has improved accordingly.

Religion. - With the exception of seven Hurons, residents of the reserve, one of whom belongs to the Anglican Church and six to the Presbyterian Church, the Indians of my agency all profess the Roman Catholic religion.

Temperance and Morality. - One can only praise the Indians of my agency under the heading of temperance and morality. Since energetic measures have been taken by the departments assisted by its agent, vendors of beer no longer come to the reserve. It is only on the certificate of the physician of the band or of the missionary, in cases of illness, that one can obtain liquor, and these certificates are granted only in urgent cases.

I have, & c.,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, June 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907, in regard to the Caughnawaga agency.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Lachine. The area is a little more than 12,327 acres.

Population. - The population is 2,175.

Health. - The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics during the year.

Occupations. - These consist of farming by a few, making lacrosse-sticks, and the driving of logs on the Ottawa river; others work for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works at Lachine and Montreal, while others are engaged in building bridges in different parts of Canada.

Education. - There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys and one for the girls; there is also a Methodist school for the boys, and girls. They all give satisfaction.

Morality. - Some of these Indians still use intoxicants when they can be procured, but the general morality is very fair.

I have, & c.,
J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, April 13, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. On the opposite shore is the village of St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec.

It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 1,449.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian houses has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe, which resulted in a few fatal cases.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, running rafts of timber, acting as guides for tourists, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent. The basket timber in this vicinity is getting scarce, and they have to travel quite a long distance to get their requirements.

Education. - There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. The schools are well supplied with school material and teachers, but owing to the lack of interest in the parents, not sending their children, the attendance is not large.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are still on the gain in cultivating their land and making improvements on buildings and are well supplied with farm implements, in all making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - A great many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, & c.,
GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 22, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report on the Indians of Oka for the year ended March 31, inst.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 467.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There has not been any serious epidemic. The disease that carries off most of the Indians is consumption. Some of them do not keep their houses clean and tidy.

Occupations. - Most of these Indians cultivate land and make baskets and barrel-hoops and go to the shanties.

Education. - There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. Owing to the indifference of the parents in regard to education, the number of pupils is small.

Religion. - The Methodists hold services in their chapel. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church. These Indians take a fair interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly hard-working and skilful; but their mode of life admits of little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians, especially the young people, are fond of liquor, which is the cause of the poverty and immorality among them; there is much to be desired in regard to these matters.

What causes the greatest loss to these Indians is the effort they put forth for a return to old ways.

I have, & c.,
JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF Quebec,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31 last, as well as statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Grand Cascapedia, and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a beautiful aspect. It contains 416 acres, 186 of which is cultivated and has a fairly good soil.

Population. - The population is 106.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no contagious disease this year; as in years past, the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

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

Buildings. - The houses are all poor with the exception of four or five, which are good and comfortable.

Education. - A good school-house is built on the reserve, and the children who attend regularly receive a good and Christian education. The pupils learn English; French and Micmac are also taught in the same school. Parents are, unfortunately, careless with respect to regular attendance of their children.

Characteristics. - The Micmacs are generally industrious and skilful; but although they earn much, they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of Maria are generally intemperate; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. Their morality is good in general: most of the Micmacs observe the laws of morality.

I have, & c.,
J.D. MORIN, priest,
Indian Agent.
PROVENCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE
POINTE LA GARDE, June 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement for the same period.

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

Tribe. - These Indians are all of the Micmac tribe.

Population. - The population is now 485, a decrease of 5 since last year, there having been 18 births and 93 deaths during last year.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no contagious disease during the year, except a few cases of consumption. The Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are various, such as farming, lumbering, ship-loading, stream-driving and acting as guides for tourists.

Buildings. - The buildings are in general very fair, there are some good houses, well furnished, also some very good barns.

Stock. - These Indians have some very good horses and some others of less value. They have also a good many cows and other animals. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - They have a very good school kept by the Reverend Sisters of the Holy Rosary. The children who have attended regularly have made good progress, but unfortunately a great many do not attend regularly.

Religion. - All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their missionaries take a great interest in their welfare.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians, as a rule, are good workers and command the best wages as labourers, in the vicinity. It is a pity that some of them are so improvident.

Temperance and Morality. - I am sorry to say that a good many of them are very fond of strong drink; and some of them are not as moral as they should be.

I have, & c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF Quebec,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, April 24, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report, accompanied by statistical stateMent, for the period of nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve. - The Pointe Bleue reserve, belonging to the Montagnais of Lake St. John, lies on the northwest shore, of Lake St. John, in Chicoutimi county, in the province of Quebec. This reserve is magnificently situated in one of the finest spots of the region. It has an area of 22,423 acres, composing an entire township, Ouiatchouan. However, for some years only 2,900 acres has been at the disposal of the Indians, the larger portion, 19,525 acres, having been sold to white people for the benefit of the band.

Population. - The band has a population of 560.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of the band have enjoyed good health generally, and, sanitary measures have been fairly well observed. Tuberculosis is the commonest disease among the Indians, and some entire families are afflicted with it, but not in such a degree as to prevent them from following their occupations. Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, has, given excellent attendance, and the advice that,he frequently gives to members of the band is of a nature to encourage them and to persuade them to practise the laws of health.

Occupations. - Most of the Indians live by hunting. Some families, however, engage in agriculture and succeed fairly well; the soil being of first quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of produce. The discovery of the Chibogamoo mines has afforded a good opportunity for several of the Indians to make money; they act as guides to prospectors and miners in this distant region, with remuneration amounting on the average to $60 a month.

Buildings. - The buildings, houses and other kinds, are generally kept in proper order and in good repair.

Farm Implements. - Those who engage in agriculture are well provided with all farm machinery necessary for the working of their farms, and, they make excellent use of them.

Education. - There is only one school on the reserve. The teaching is given in both English and French by Miss Berthe Potvin, who holds a diploma. The parents seem to understand better than formerly the importance of education, and the school is attended more regularly than ever before. However, several Indian families who live almost exclusively by hunting take their children with them to the woods, and thus deprive them of the benefits of education. The teacher is fully satisfied with the progress of her pupils in all respects.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Montagnais of Pointe Bleue, with rare exceptions, are energetic, hardworking and provident. They are charitable and help one another at times. The poor and needy are few in number and are assisted by the other members of the band. The financial condition of the Indians is becoming better from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - In spite of all the efforts and the means employed by the department to suppress the vice of drunkenness among our Indians, I regret to have to say that temperance has not made any apparent progress. The Indians are. very much addicted to liquor, and what is more regrettable is that they can always

obtain it very easily, in the villages and parishes surrounding the reserve. The greatest abuse of liquor among the Indians takes place most frequently outside of the reserve, when they are starting or returning from the hunt.

Morality is fairly well observed.

I have, & c.,
ALPHONSE MARCOUX,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE - BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the mine months ended March 31, 1907, for my agency, comprising three bands, Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southern side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay and comprises an area of 97 acres. The soil is sandy and not very good for cultivation, but the Indians cultivate all the clear land with potatoes.

Population. - The population is about the same as last year, namely, 42.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and very comfortable. They also keep themselves clean.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are various, such as fur-hunting, seal-hunting, acting as guides to sportsmen and explorers; they are almost the whole year; some of them work in the lumber camps. They manage to live fairly well, but the hunt is their main revenue.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve, but the children of school age attend the school with the whites in the village of Escoumains. The Indians are very well satisfied with the school. Fair progress is being made at the school. All the members of this band can speak French, and read and write in their own language.

Progress. - Their manner of living is always the same, but it is on the, good side; they are all good workers.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore, of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area 63,100 acres.

There is a good quantity of spruce good for saw-logs, also some few pines and a large quantity of pulp-wood, which is a great temptation to manufacturers. There is also good farming country, but these Indians do not care about farming.

Population. - The population of this band is 502.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good, outside of an epidemic of whooping-cough and grippe. Many are consumptives. As for their way of living, they are not what they ought to be in cleanliness and sanitation, for all my instructions and reproaches. Most of their dwellings are old, and in summer crowded with two or three families in each house, so it is impossible to keep houses and individuals clean.

Occupations. - Their only occupations are fur-hunting and salmon-fishing. The hunt was very good this year and highest prices paid for their pelts. Almost every family is inland now, and those left at the reserve are almost destitute.

Education. - There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns, but the attendance and attention of the children are poor, but fair progress has been made by those who attend school regularly.

Progress. - There have been no improvements made in the band.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are on the whole remarkably addicted to liquor especially when they come back from hunting or when leaving for the woods, they like to have a little good time; but they are quiet, except a few.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Population. - The population of this band is 377.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good throughout the year, but, like the Indians of Bersimis, consumption is prevalent among the members of the band. They have good buildings.

Education. - These Indians have no school for themselves. Some of them can speak French and English, and they all read and write their own language.

Temperance and Morality. - A great many of this band are addicted to intoxicants and avail themselves of the same means the Indians of Bersimis of obtaining whisky. Many traders frequent the place.

I have, & c.,
ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, June 20, 1907.

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

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report and, statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze river, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,177.66 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,222.34 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,879 acres.

Population. - The population of the band, is 230 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band is fairly good; the location of the village is splendid, and there is but very seldom an epidemic of any kind.

Occupations. - The majority of the Indians of this band engage in farming to a more or less degree, but none depend altogether upon their farms for a livelihood. Only a few follow hunting and trapping, as the fur-bearing animals are becoming

scarce in this part. Quite a number act as guides for tourists and sportsmen and are now developing into prospectors. They also find employment during the winter in the lumber camps, and on the log drives in spring.

Buildings. - The buildings are being constantly improved and an occasional new building erected; most of the dwelling-houses are quite comfortable.

Stock. - There has not been much change since last year, either in number or quality; the greatest number of milk cows that any family has is two, some others have none whatever.

Farm Implements. - The band is fairly well equipped with agricultural implements, quite sufficient for their requirements.

Education. - There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimée, of the Society of Good Shepherds, has been teacher for the past three years. Quite a number of the children do not attend school very regularly, but those that do are making fair progress. There has been a better attendance during the past year than formerly.

Progress. - There, is a slow but steady progress being made, and the majority are living in hope of becoming enfranchised in the near future.

Religion. - The members of this band are all Roman Catholics and are very regular in their attendance at church.

Temperance and Morality. - A large majority are temperate and law-abiding citizens; only a few of them will indulge occasionally in the use of intoxicants. The morals of nearly all are pretty good, but there are a few exceptions.

I have, & c.,
ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, April 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 1907.

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

EEL RIVER BAND.

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

Population. - The population is 83, an increase of 11. There have been 11 births and, no deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves. - These Indians have two reserves, Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland,

and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Only two families now remain at Pabineau, the rest having removed to the island, nearer the town.

Population. - The population is 33, an increase of 1.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population. - The population is 216, an increase of 5. There have been 9 births and 4 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains, 2,682 acres, of which about 925 is cleared and occupied by the Indians, the remainder being woodland with some timber. The soil is fertile.

Population. - The population is 146, an increase of 2.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timberland.

Population. - The population is 55, an increase of 2.

BIG COVE BAND.

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

Population. - The population is 299, an increase of 4.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

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

Population. - The population is 35.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population. - The population is 24.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pock

mouche reserve, in, Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is timberland, the remainder being covered with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the southern part is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege, connected with this reserve, and another in connection with Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in the county of Northumberland; the former belongs to the Eel Ground, and the latter to the Red Bank band. They each contain 100 acres of good land. Fort Folly reserve, on the Peticodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62 1/2 acres, only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency who have left the reserves and settled at points nearer, towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, and another near Salisbury; they number in all 61, including the three Indian families at Fort Folly.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS OF THIS AGENCY.

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

Population. - The total Indian population of the agency is 952, an increase of 23.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. Tom Barnaby, ex-chief of the Eel Ground band, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. There have been no epidemics or diseases of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises. Care is also taken to gather up and burn the dirt and refuse matter that accumulates around their premises during the winter.

Occupations. - The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season there is work for them in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve live by begging, and selling their wares. Very few of them do any hunting.

Buildings. - The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up; the church is too small to meet their needs, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by them and the neighbouring whites of the same religion. This church is also too small for the requirements of the congregation, and it is being replaced by a large and handsome church, to the erection of which the Indians have contributed a share. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, lock-up, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Several of the Red Blank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians keep some stock and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither.

Education. - There is an Indian day school at Big Cove, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, but the Indians as a rule take very little interest in education. The school at Big Cove is doing good work, however; the teacher, Miss Isaacs, is a young lady of the Micmac tribe, from the province of Quebec. The children of the Indian Island band attend a neighbouring white school; John Barlow, an Indian Island boy, is attending Richibucto grammar school, preparing himself for the work of teaching.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are several Indians who are industrious and progressive; but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially, during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion. - These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic religion and are, deeply devoted to their church. They celebrate annually the festival of Ste. Aline, the patron saint of the tribe, often extending their festivities for several days.

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

I have, & c.,
WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Agent.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN, Division,
FREDERICTON, April 11, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 19,07.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve - This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 514 is forest-land, the remaining being farming and pasturage lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are farming, milling, guiding, hunting, working in the lumber woods, river driving and Indian wares. The produce raised from farming, especially potatoes, oats, buckwheat and hay, was a fair average.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been very good, sanitary measures are carefully looked after. Their dwellings are detached. They are kept neat and clean. The Indians were free from all diseases of a contagious nature during the past year.

Temperance and Morality. - The use of intoxicants with but one exception, is not indulged in to any extent. Their morals are good. They are industrious and largely self-supporting.

Education. - A few of their children attend the free school of the district. The majority of them, however, fail to attend.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It consists of about 15,000 acres of forest and farming lands. All the lands above the Tobique river, including some 5,000 acres, are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 199, the increase in numbers compared with last year's report being due to the removal of a couple of families from the state of Maine to the reserve.

Occupations. - The occupations of the band consist of hunting, guiding, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods in the winter, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, making Indian wares, and farming. The last-named industry is confined chiefly to the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay, which are most needed for the sustenance of their families and cattle. These crops were a good average the past year. During the past winter a number of the band did a large trade in the manufacturing of snow-shoes, which are always in good demand at fair prices. These and the various employments referred to enable them to support their families, but when overtaken by sickness or accidents, assistance must be supplied by the department.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band apart from diseases such as consumption, scrofula, cancers, grippe, &c., was fairly good. They were, entirely free from diseases of a contagious nature. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department receive prompt attention, after the snow disappears. Their houses are all frame buildings and are detached from each other. They have an excellent supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and all of the band live in a neat and comfortable manner.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of these Indians are good. They lead good Christian lives under the ministrations of their clergyman, who resides on the reserve. A few of the young men will indulge in the use of liquor occasionally, but it is only of short duration.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss A.A. Bradley, who holds a second-class provincial license. Since the reopening of the school after the summer holidays, the attendance has been extra good, and all the pupils are making good and satisfactory progress in their studies.

Characteristics. - The Indians of his reserve are a very industrious class. Owing to their peaceable manner, and their practical knowledge of all kinds of work referred to in this report, their services are always in good demand by their white neighbours.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated 3 miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river; it consists of 200 acres, 30 of which is cleared and used chiefly as pasturage-land. The remainder is forest-land, from which the Indians get their fuel.

Population. - The population of this reserve and Upper Woodstock is 64.

Occupations. - The Indians of this reserve derive their living from basket-making, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and, hiring as labourers with well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming was not engaged in by any of the band during the past year.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the health of the band has been fairly good. They have been free from epidemics and contagious diseases. There have been no deaths amongst them for the year. Their dwellings are small frame buildings, they are detached, which, with the sanitary measures observed, tends to health.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals and habits are good, and as a rule, with rare exceptions, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education. - Although there is a free school in the vicinity of the reserve at which the children would be at liberty to attend, none of them will take advantage of it.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, and is 11 miles distant from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 460 acres, 360 of which is forest-lands. The remainder of the reserve is cleared and, fenced and is used by the band for farming and pasturage.

Population. - The population of the band is 104.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band, and on which they depend largely for the maintenance of their families, is the making of all kinds of Indian wares. In winter these are sold to merchants of Fredericton and farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. In summer the majority of the band visit certain water resorts, where they dispose of their fancy-wares to visiting tourists at good prices. Hence it is that only a few of the band are able to give any attention to farming. The remainder of the band, especially the young and able-bodied men, follow, labouring in the woods, stream-driving and rafting lumber for the Fredericton Boom Company, from all of which they get fair wages.

Stock. - They are owners of some good horses, but are owners of only a few head of cattle.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are comfortable, and as a rule are kept neat and clean.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. No epidemics or contagious diseases visited them this year. Sanitary measures receive attention by the removal of all refuse as soon as the snow disappears.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good, and they avoid the use of intoxicants, except in very rare cases.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss Mary C. Monaghen, who holds a second-class provincial license. The children who attend regularly are making very good progress in their studies. As a rule all the parents take a lively interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics. - All of the band are quiet and industrious and much respected by their white neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated directly opposite to the city of Fredericton, in St. Mary's village. It contains but 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 120.

Occupations. - This band derives its living from the manufacture of Indian wares, bunting, guiding, loading scows and woodboats with deals, stream-driving and milling. As a rule good wages are received for their hire, but it seems to go as fast as it is earned, for their daily wants.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band, with the exception of diseases that Indians are subject to, has been fairly good. They have been free for the past year from any diseases of a contagious nature. The sanitary regulations of the department are on the approach of fine weather strictly complied with.

Buildings. - The dwellings on this reserve are all frame buildings. There have been a couple more of new ones added to the list the past year. Most of the buildings are comfortable and neatly kept.

Temperance and Morality. - Since the departure last summer of a few individuals from this reserve to their former homes in the state of Maine, the use of intoxicants has been much lessened, and their morals greatly improved.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss M.I. Rush, teacher who holds a provincial second-class license. The majority of the children are regular in their attendance and are making fair progress in their studies.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this reserve are industrious; and live in peace with their white neighbours.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below, the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 125 acres of land, of which 30 acres is cleared and used chiefly as pasturage. The remainder is forest-land that is covered with a good growth of soft wood that will answer for fuel for many years to come.

Population. - The population of this band is 71.

Occupations. - Most of these Indians follow labouring work for a living; in summer they work in saw-mills at Burton and Upper Gagetown, at fair wages; in winter the young men hire for the lumber woods. A few do work for persons in Oromocto village, while others do some hunting and guiding. Farming, excepting the raising of a few patches of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; they were free from contagious diseases the past year. The situation of the reserve is conducive to health.

Temperance and Morals. - The majority of the band avoid the use of intoxicants; a few of them who can ill afford it, will occasionally indulge in the use of liquor without any regard to the wants of their families. In such cases intoxicants are purchased indirectly through some worthless character, who usually escapes prosecution. The morals of the band are good.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of an inferior kind, as they are occupied only at certain times of the year.

Education. - None of the children of this reserve attend school. There is a free school in the district, but it seems that it is over-crowded with pupils of the rate-payers for the present and past year.

General Remarks. - The remainder of the Indians of this agency, including quite a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians, are located in Ring's, Queen's, St. John, York and Charlotte counties. They pursue for a living the same occupations as those Indians of other parts of the agency. The several bands referred to in this report are law-abiding, peaceable, and command the respect of their white neighbours. As a rule, they are industrious and unless incapacitated by sickness, accident, or old age, they are able to make a living for themselves and families.

I have, & c.,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of matters in my agency up to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - There are two reserves in this agency, viz.: Liverpool Road reserve, situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres; and the Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queen's counties, comprising 400 acres.

Population. - The population of this agency is 68, an increase of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there have been no contagious diseases and no deaths. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and are kept neat and clean; they willingly comply with all sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations. - They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, but their principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides to sportsmen, chopping for lumbermen, stream-driving, basket-making, & c.

Education. - The Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school; the teacher reports that they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of them are industrious and willing to work, but they do not have any faculty of saving or accumulating, though all make a fairly comfortable living while in good health; but sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been no complaint or even any report of intemperance or immorality amongst the Indians during the year.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, & c.,
JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves. - There are three reserves in this agency: Heatherton reserve, Summerside and Afton. The Heatherton reserve is situated at the head of Pomquet harbour and has a area of about 110 acres, about 10 of which is good intervale land which yields a considerable quantity of hay. This reserve is very fertile. There is

no wood of any kind upon it, the Indians depending for their fuel upon the wood of a piece of land rented by the government from a neighbouring farmer.

Summerside reserve is a lot of 100 acres of fairly good land, situated on the eastern side of Pomquet harbour, and is about 2 miles from Heatherton village. On this reserve the Indians of the agency have their beautiful little church of Ste. Anne's.

Afton reserve is composed of two lots of the combined area of 340 acres; there is a considerable quantity of wood on it.

Population. - The population of this agency is 215, a decrease of 5 since last report, by emigration. During the past year there were 6 births and 4 deaths.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. They do not follow exclusively any of these avocations, and those of them who devote more of their time to farming are much better off.

Education. - They have no school on the reserves, but six of the Indian children are attending the neighbouring school.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule they are a very sober, honest, moral class of people.

I have, & c.,
J.R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY - ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, June 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, on the Bras d'Or lake.

Population. - The population, this year, is only 122. It varies from year to year, owing to migration, from 120 to 130.

Occupations. - Their occupations consist of coopering and farming, besides doing a little in the way of fishing, hunting and trapping.

Health. - Their health has been good; and, with the exception of a few cases of consumption, has not suffered much from any other disease.

Temperance and Morality. - They are law-abiding, and as a rule, industrious and sober. I have not been made aware of any case of crime among them this year.

I have, & c.,
A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY - SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band own about 600 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney; but they all live on a small reserve of about 21 acres, which is situated At the shipyard in the city of Sydney. From the Caribou Marsh reserve they get the most of their fire-wood and stuff for pick-handles, tubs, baskets and, such other wood-works as they engage in.

Tribe. - They are all Micmacs.

Population. - The population is 77. This is 9 less than last year, but the population of the band at North Sydney increased by 11 (and they are pretty much the same people back and forth), so that there is an actual increase of 2 in the two bands since last year.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been as good as that of the other citizens of Sydney during the year. The sanitary conditions are very good. The houses and surroundings are kept quite neat and clean, and the personal habits of the Indians (men and women) have greatly improved.

Occupations. - The men work around town, on the streets, on the electric tram road and at the steel works. In winter they also make pick-handles, tubs, & c. The women earn a good deal of money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are becoming more comfortable all the time and are nearly all as well furnished, as ordinary country houses. A very great improvement is taking place in the art of housekeeping.

Education. - They have a well-equipped school, with an excellent teacher in charge. The attendance is good, and the children are making fair progress.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality. - They are all total abstainers at present, the men and women having all taken the total abstinence pledge About a month ago, and having all kept it so far, with good prospects of a continuance of that blessed condition. Their morality is of a high standard, providing they do not drink liquor, but there are a few among them who, as soon as they drink liquor, abandon themselves to other vices.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

These Indians live about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney on land owned by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and have only small shacks and mostly camps. Few of them live permanently here. They simply. move for a time, and are back and forth between here and Middle River, Whycocomagh, St. Peter's and Sydney, yet the average population seems to be increasing.

Tribe. - All these Indians are Micmacs.

Population. - The population is 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians here is not as good as that enjoyed by the Sydney band. This is principally due to bad sanitary conditions and general lack of living comforts.

Occupations. - They are not very industrious: they depend on work around town, and occasionally do a little coopering.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics and are sober and of moral habits.

I have, & c.,
D.K. Mcintyre,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the past nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Millbrook reserve is located 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 40 acres. There is also a small settlement near the town of Stewiacke.

Population. - The total number of Indians in this country is 104.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of some chronic cases of consumption and an epidemic of grippe among the children this spring, the health of the Indians has been good. During the past winter a number have been vaccinated. Their houses are kept clean and usually with respect to their dwellings they vie, with one another as to appearance, painting and whitewashing.

Occupations. - The Indians engage in hunting, trapping, basket-making, beadwork, and quill-work; they are also employed in the lumber woods in winter, and about the mills and farms in summer.

Education. - There is a school-house on the reserve and the children who attend regularly are making good progress; in some cases the parents are indifferent as to the attendance of the children.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to the removal of some of the worst offenders, there is less drinking than formerly. Their morals are good and they are apparently trying to improve their condition.

I have, & c.,
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - Franklin Manor reserve, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway River, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 miles from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres. More than half of all the Indians belonging to this county live on or near this reserve. The remainder are scattered more or less over the county, a few living in each of the following places: Springhill Junction, Amherst, River Hebert, Southampton, and Collingwood Corner.

Population. - The total number of Indians in this county is 99, an increase of 2 during the year. There were 4 births and 2 deaths.

Occupations. - Those Indians who live on or in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, subsist partly from the produce of their farms, and partly from other industries, such as basket-making- manufacturing axe-helves, tubs, mast-hoops, &c, and nearly all hunt, or act as guides for hunting parties. Those living at Springhill Junction make pick-handles, which they sell to the miners at Springhill. Many of the young men work in the lumber woods during the winter months, stream-drive in the spring, and are employed about the mills during the summer. The women pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and in winter make baskets.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has been good, and their houses, for the most part, are kept clean.

Education. - Nearly all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. They attend school at Halfway River, the department paying for their tuition.

Religion and Morals. - These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Their morals are much improved.

I have, & c.,
F.A. RAND,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1907

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - This agency is located 1 1/2 miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Vital Statistics. - The population is 101; 20 live in Weymouth, the remainder live on the reserve. There have been 4 births and 4 deaths, and 11 have moved away.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Sanitary regulations have been observed and in most cases their dwellings are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations. - They act as guides for the sportsman, engage in river-driving, hunting, cooperage and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings. - The buildings are mostly frame in good repair and comfortable.

Education. - There is one school-house on the reserve, with a very good attendance. They have a good teacher and are doing good work.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church, and are very zealous in their devotions.

Temperance. - They are temperate, with a very few exceptions, and law-abiding.

I have, & c.,
JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 24, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve. - There are six reserves in Halifax county. No Indians reside on them, nor do they derive any benefit from the land. The Indians reside at various points, viz.: Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Fall River, Bedford, Dartmouth, Sheet Harbour, and Upper Musquodoboit.

Census. - Owing to constant migration, it is difficult to keep even an approximate census. At present there are 249 Indians residing within this agency.

Health. - During the past winter there has been a great deal of sickness, due no doubt to the exceedingly cold and changeable weather. Consumption is quite prevalent, which, once seated, very few recover from.

Education. - Very little attention is given, and it is no easy task to educate the Indians into attending school, even when convenient to do so.

Buildings. - The greater number live in frame buildings, but the rovers adhere to the camp.

Occupations. - A comparatively few derive a portion of a livelihood from farming while nearly all have splendid gardens; but the principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides, lumbering, basket-making, & c.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of them are industrious, but quite a number try to get along with as little work as possible, and sickness or accident very often finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of the Indians are generally good, but the greater number of them will drink liquor whenever obtained.

I have, & c.,
DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, April 24, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves. - The reserves now under my care consist of the Indian Brook reserve, located in the extreme eastern part of the county, and the St. Croix reserve, located in the extreme western part of the county, the latter having no settlers, it being all forest. The former consists of, or is largely, forest-land and wild meadow, and on this reserve all live who are engaged in agriculture.

Population. - The population now is 101.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the year was good. Those dying were mostly affected with consumption.

Occupations. - The Indians of this county are engaged in such occupations as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making and occasionally the men hire in the lumbering camps.

Buildings. - Those who live on the reserve have comfortable houses.

Education. - Although no school is being taught at present, one can easily perceive that the younger people of the band have had educational advantages, as their speech is in good English and their conversation intelligent.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are law-abiding and industrious in providing for their immediate wants only, and appear to have little regard for any wants which the future may bring.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the male population would indulge in the use of strong drink if they had the opportunity, but they are almost wholly restrained therefrom, and no cases of intoxication have been reported during the year.

I have, & co.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, May 14, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves. - I have the care of two reserves in this agency: Whycocomagh, 1,555 acres; and Malagawatch, 1,300 acres.

Vital Statistics. - The Whycocomagh band numbers 133. The number at Malagawatch is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - Consumption carried off another victim since my last report. Every spring I go over the contents of the circular from the department regarding sanitation, and I feel that some good is thereby done. Many of the Indians seem satisfied that sputum and other noxious and obnoxious matter should be destroyed. The doctors could do much by insisting on a few sanitary rules at each visit.

Education. - There is not much progress, as the attendance is poor.

Occupations. - Fishing, coopering, begging, farming, bead-work and basket-making enable the Indians to make a living.

Temperance. - I feel satisfied that the Indians of this agency are as law-abiding as the average citizen. They are usually very temperate as to the use of intoxicants.

I have, & co.,
DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
TEAM MILLS, May 4, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my report for the nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve. - The reserve in this county consists of 9 3/4 acres situated at Cambridge.

Population. - There are 78 Indians in this county.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been good. There have been no infectious diseases during the year; premises are kept clean; there were some light cases of grippe.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, hunting, trapping, fishing, acting as guides, as labourers, stream-drivers, & co.

Buildings. - The buildings are comfortable, and a great deal neater than formerly.

Stock. - The stock looks well. It is owned by private individuals.

Farm Implements. - These are not numerous, but are what is needed for general use.

Education. - There are no Indian schools, the children attending school with the white children in the Section to which they belong. The parents seem to be interested in the schooling of their children. As a rule the children seem to be bright and quite clever.

Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and, I think, are becoming wealthier every year, certainly some individuals are.

Temperance and Morality. - They are for the most part temperate; there is very little drinking amongst them, but when they do, it is impossible to find out where they get the liquor. Their morals are exceedingly good.

I have, & co.,
C.E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, April 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The Indians of Pictou county hold two reserves. The larger reserve, at Fisher's Grant, contains 200 acres. The greater portion is under wood. The other reserve is an island near Merigomish.

Population. - The present population of this agency is 170. This number includes a few Indians temporarily absent from the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have, during the past year, enjoyed immunity from any general epidemic. Small-pox, which has been spreading in different sections of this county, spared the Micmac tribe. Steps have been taken to have the Indians vaccinated. I regret to record the recent death of the kindly physician of the Indians for many years past, Dr. John MacMillan, Pictou.

Occupations. - The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, and some hire out as labourers.

Buildings. - During recent years, helped by the department, the Indians have improved their dwellings, sufficiently large frame buildings taking the place of small unsanitary shanties, greatly to the advantage, health and comfort of the tenants.

Stock. - Horses and a few cows are owned on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Farm Implements. - Two or three Indians possess all the needful farm implements, which do service for all the others.

Education. - There is one school located on the Fisher's Grant reserve, doing satisfactory work and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of these Indians are industrious; only a few make a comfortable living. They cannot obtain steady employment near the reserve. The land is not productive, the fishing is precarious, they lack the knowledge and equipment to till the soil or reap the harvest of the deep. The wood to be made into tubs, baskets and pick-handles is getting scarce and more remote. What outlook is there for the ambitious Indian? Their circumstances are not improving.

Temperance and Morality. - They are as a rule, sober and virtuous, and fear God, who is to judge the living and the dead.

I have, & co.,
J.D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, May 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves. - There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queen's county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming, those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and work in the lumber woods.

Population. - The population of this agency is 167, a decrease of 3. There were 11 deaths and 8 births.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good, there being no infectious disease among them. The sanitary regulations with regard to the buildings are well observed.

Education. - There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany, Lunenburg county, the pupils of which are making good progress.

Religion. - All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, & co.,
CHARLES HARLOW.
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
PICTOU, March 25, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in the county of Richmond and it is situated on the eastern shore of Bras d'Or lake, about 10 miles north of St. Peter's canal, containing about 1,200 acres of good land, of which about 200 are under fair cultivation.

Vital Statistics. - The population of this reserve has decreased since last year by 29, 27 having gone to Cape Breton county, 3 having died and there having been only 1 birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year, the health of the band has been fair. Consumption is the prevailing disease, of which two have died. Sanitary measures have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations. - The main pursuits are fishing, farming, timbering, hiring out as labourers, & co. On the whole much improvement is noticeable regarding the comforts of life.

Education. - The school has been open all year; the attendance is fair; and progress satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding, strictly temperate, industrious and thoroughly religious.

I have, & co.,
JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are scattered over the country.

Population. - The population of this agency is 41.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in general has been good during the year. No epidemic or contagious disease has occurred. Sanitary measures are well observed, whitewash being freely used. The houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations. - The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Education. - Few of the children attend school, as they reside quite a distance from the school-house. The parents take little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on the whole are industrious, law-abiding, and year after year they are improving in their habits. Some are quite independent; others are very poor.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of one, they are all of temperate habits, and their moral character is good.

I have, & co.,
JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, May 9, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in this county, situated at the mouth of the Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza. It consists of 650 acres, 60 of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres partially cleared, but not under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay.

Tribe. - These Indians are all Micmacs.

Vital Statistics. - The population is 100, comprising 27 men, 25 women and 48 children and young people under twenty-one years.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Resources and Occupations. - The principal pursuit is farming. A few of them do a considerable amount of coopering and basketwork. Very little fishing or hunting is done on this reserve.

Education. - There is a good school on the reserve with a fair average attendance. The present teacher is a Grade 'A' with a normal school diploma.

Religion. - The Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding class of people. Their manner of living has been much improved in recent years. They live in neat, comfortable frame dwelling-houses, and a number of families take considerable pride in keeping their dwelling-houses and other buildings in a neat and tidy manner. All of them take more or less interest in farming.

Stock. - The Indians own a few horses and quite a number of cattle, including milch cows, and some poultry. Their stock is kept in good condition.

Farm Implements. - There are not many farm implements on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - I am happy to report that these Indians are temperate and moral in their habits.

I have, & co.,
A.J. MACDONALD.
I ndian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, April 4, 1907.

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

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

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr's road about 2 miles, from the town of Yarmouth. It has an area of 21.19 acres. There are only two families living on the reserve. The rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon River, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Pubnico Head and Hectanooga. They will not reside on the reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations in regard to their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations. - Working in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles are their chief occupations. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

Education. - The children attend school fairly well when they have a chance.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, but made little progress last summer.

Temperance and Morality. - With few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, & co.
W.R. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 5, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians of Prince Edward Island for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve, and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains an area of 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or Township 39, in King's county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population. - The population of this band, comprising both reserves, is 288, an increase of 4 since last year, for there have been 10 births and only 6 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians in general has been fairly good, although a good many were sick during the winter.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are: farming, fishing, basket-making and berry-picking.

Buildings. - The buildings on the reserves are well constructed and fairly well finished.

The chapel built a few years ago is a very fine building, so is the parochial house built last year at a cost of $600.

Stock. - The Indians residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Education. - There is but one school situated on Lennox Island reserve, attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Temperance. - On this subject I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians living on the reserves, with one or two exceptions are sober; but those living away from the reserves are not so, many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

The Indians of Lennox Island reserve, as I reported last year, organized some years ago a temperance society, which is doing a great deal of good. Mr. Lemuel Bernard, a very sober and intelligent young man, is president. The members meet once a month.

I have, & co.,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 22, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Since my last report, three of the Sioux reserves, viz.: Oak River Sioux, No. 58, Oak Lake Sioux, No. 59, and Turtle

Mountain, No. 60, have been placed under a separate agency, in charge of Acting Agent E. H. Yeomans.

Tribes. - There are now five reserves in this agency. Four are occupied by the Saulteaux and one by the Sioux or Dakotas. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe and receive annuity yearly, $5; councillors, $15, and chiefs, $25.

The Sioux receive no annuity, but were given a reserve, cattle and some farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living by farming and raising cattle. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre and refused to return to the United States.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for the growing of wheat, oats, corn and root crops of all kinds. The soil in the valley is heavier and part can be cultivated. Part of the hay crop is cut in the valley and on section 26 - 14 - 27, west of the 1st meridian. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will run through the reserve, along the valley of the Assiniboine river and cross the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest post office, being 56 miles east. Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, No. 61.

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains and has an area of 6,656 acres. About 264 acres of this reserve has been surrendered, and in lieu of this, the south half of section 8 - 20 - 19, west 1st meridian and adjoining the Fishing Station, Clearwater lake, has been added. The Fishing Station is about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, Elphinstone. The soil is a black loam and is suitable for raising grain and roots of all kinds. There is good pasture for stock; but as the cleared land is now being cultivated, pasture for stock will be mostly in the wooded sections. In the flats along the river there are large hay meadows from which a good supply of hay is secured by the band for their stock. There are numerous small lakes and ponds, around which small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 1,075 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, with some spruce at Clearwater lake, suitable for lumber. Fires have done considerable damage to the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs through the southeast corner of the reserve. Elphinstone, Manitoba, is the nearest post office, being situated about a quarter of a mile from the south boundary of the reserve.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 3,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar. The large timber is suitable for building log houses and stables, and the smaller makes good fire-wood. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for the growing of wheat, oats and barley and root crops of all kinds, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south open prairie with bluffs of poplar.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is adapted for the growing of grain and root crops of all kinds.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton section). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar suitable for building log houses and stables, and willow brush. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay meadows. The hay-supply is limited, especially in wet seasons. The soil is a rich black loam and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Considerable clearing has to be done before the land can be cultivated. There are about 6,000 acres in wood, principally poplar. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch), runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. Until more land is cultivated, stock-raising will not be a success, owing to the limited hay-supply.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population. - The population of each band is as follows: -

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57	74
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	131
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	180
Gambler's band, No. 63	13
Rolling River band, No. 67	98
Total population	496

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this agency, during the year ended March 31, 1907, has been good. There was, comparatively, very little sickness, principally colds and those suffering from scrofula; several deaths resulted from this cause. The tent hospital now in operation on the Waywayseecappo's reserve for treatment of the scrofulous cases by operation - under the supervision of T.A. Wright, Esq., M.D., Nurse C. Johnston - is an advance in the right direction, for the treatment of this terrible disease, so prevalent amongst the Indians. Several patients have been operated upon, with success, and as the Indians see the good results, the prejudice they have against operation will disappear. The Indians live in tents during the summer months, and as they move them frequently, their general health is improved, especially those suffering from scrofula and pulmonary diseases. All refuse which has accumulated during the winter months around their houses is removed in the spring and burned. Their houses, with some exceptions, are kept fairly clean, some exceptionally so, and are a credit to them. Most of the Indians are clean about their persons and take pride, especially the young people, in being neatly dressed when visiting the small towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

Resources and Occupations. - The Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, make their living, a very good one, farming and raising cattle and a few horses. They also have good gardens and raise bushels of corn and potatoes, having each year a surplus to dispose of. Their principal crop is wheat, which is generally a good No. 1 hard, sample. These women make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and generally find ready

sale for them at fair prices. This band also add to their earnings by the sale of a little fur, senega-root and wild fruits.

The Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, make their living farming on a small scale, raising cattle and horses, hunting, and a number of the young people are employed as domestics and labourers. Nearly all heads of families cultivate small gardens. The tendency of the younger members of the band is to go in more for farming, and there will be an increased acreage cultivated on this reserve. The old members of the band make their living chiefly by hunting and gathering senega-root. A number of the women make bead-work, baskets, moccasins, and tan hides. These Indians avail themselves very little of the fishing privilege at Clearwater lake, meat being more to their taste.

The Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, make their living principally by hunting, sale of dry wood, a little farming is done by a few and some cattle are raised. This industry could be increased to their advantage, but the work of putting up hay, and caring for the cattle during the winter months, is too much for a number of them, and the result is that this industry is not on as large a scale as it should be. I have hopes that a number of the young men will take hold this year and make a start in farming land of their own and raising a few head of cattle. The women of this band do bead-work, make moccasins, baskets, tan hides, and during the seasons, gather senega-root and wild fruits, deriving a nice income from the sale of the same.

The Rolling River band, No. 67, make their living by farming and raising cattle, in a small way, hunting, sale of dry wood, senega-root, wild fruits, and working out for farmers and on threshing gangs in the fall. Owing to this reserve being thickly wooded and difficult to clear, farming is carried on only in a small way. A small herd of cattle runs on the reserve, as the hay-supply is limited, especially in wet seasons; no great interest is taken by the Indians in increasing their herds on this account. The members of this band, with a few exceptions, provide a good living for their families during the year.

John Tanner on the Gambler's reserve, is well to do, and an up-to-date farmer. He cultivates 150 acres of land, raises cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; has a first-class equipment for working the farm.

Buildings. - Improvement in this line is very marked. Most of the new houses being built, are of a good size, with shingled roofs, with kitchen attached, and are well ventilated. Those who are in a position to do so, build small frame houses, but as the cost of lumber is so great, I discourage the putting up of frame houses. On the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, 886 choice spruce logs were cut this winter at the Fishing Station reserve, No. 61A, and permission being granted by the department, a portable saw-mill was engaged, and some 65,000 feet of rough lumber sawn, which will be a great help to the Indians, costing $5 per thousand feet for the sawing, the Indians paying themselves for the sawing.

Stock. - Horses and cattle are in fair condition for this season of the year. The past winter has been a severe one, and I expect a small per cent of loss during the parturition period, especially amongst young stock. Feed is getting scarce, and the straw ration is not the best of feed at this time of the year. All the bulls were well cared for and came through the winter in good condition. The class of horse being used by the Indians is steadily improving, especially amongst those who farm, who have teams equal to those of white farmers. These are well cared for, and not unfitted for work, as formerly, by being driven all over the country.

Farm Implements. - The Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, have all the implements required for their farm work, comprising walking and sulky ploughs, drag and disc-harrows, seed-drills, binders, mowing-machines, wagons, bob-sleighs, & co. Fairly good care is taken of them.

The Saulteaux bands are fairly well equipped, each band having a sufficient number of ploughs, drag and disc-harrows seed-drills, binders, wagons, bob-sleighs, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, & co. Good care is taken of their implements, and mostly all are under cover.

Education. - There is one boarding school and one day school in this agency. The boarding school (Birtle boarding school) is located in the town of Birtle, on the north side of the creek. The school building has been greatly improved the past winter, all the building has been replastered, new furnaces installed, basement floors cemented. The plumbing cost over $1,100 and the building is now equipped with all the necessary baths, closets and a room specially fitted out for doing the washing for the school. A septic tank has been built and a sewerage drain properly put in, making the sanitary conditions up to date.

There is an attendance of about 50, and with the improvements made to the building there will be accommodation for 60 children. The progress made in the schoolroom during the year has been very marked in all the classes. The teacher, Miss Eliza McGregor, is very efficient and thoroughly understands the training and teaching of the children. The older pupils, under the instruction of the matron and assistants, have improved greatly during the year. This school is under the management of the Rev. W.W. McLaren, who is the principal.

The day school (Okanase day) is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, near Elphinstone. The present teacher is Miss Murray. Very little progress is made in this school, which is altogether owing to the frequent change of teachers. There is an average attendance of about 5. The small attendance is very discouraging to any teacher.

As a rule no great interest is taken by the majority of the Indians in the matter of educating their children; there are exceptions, of course, and I am quite safe in saying that very few parents voluntarily bring their children to school unless they are made to see something in it for them.

Characteristics and Progress. - The past year has been a good one, all round. Progress is being made and the acreage is increasing steadily. Owing to the grain blockade, they were only able to sell their wheat in small quantities; this, however, has proved to their advantage, as they have shown more judgment in the spending of the smaller sums received, buying nothing except necessaries. Improvements have been made in the building line and there is quite a rivalry between individuals, each striving to outdo the other in building a better house and stables. Improvement has also been made in their methods of farming, more care being taken in ploughing, seeding, & co.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor. There are a few, however, who get it, when they have the money, and seem to have no trouble in procuring it from some disreputable go-between. One of this class was caught and made an example of, the past year, being both fined and imprisoned, and no doubt this will make others who deal in the stuff very cautious in selling it to the Indians. During the year, there were two convictions against persons selling liquor to Indians - one was hard cider - and four Indians were sentenced for being drunk. The morality of the Indians, with a few exceptions, is of a high standard, considering the circumstances in which they live; they are to be commended in this regard.

Crop. - The harvest began in August, and threshing towards the end of September. On some of the reserves, threshing was delayed until late in the winter, owing to the few threshing outfits in the neighbourhood. The returns from threshing-machines were satisfactory and the sample of wheat and oats was very good. Wheat averaged 16 bushels per acre.

General Remarks. - The year just closed has in every way been a very good one for the Indians. The crops were harvested in good condition, and the results were satisfactory, fairly good prices were realized and the money received from the sale of wheat and other produce of the farm was expended to advantage. The past winter was an exceptionally hard one for the Indians, and it speaks well for their prosperity that only a few families and old widows during the winter months were given a little government assistance.

The missionaries on the reserves have continued their assistance in the advancement of the Indians under our united charge. The clerk, Mr. H.O. Armstrong, resigned during the year, and Mr. F.C. Millar, of Birtle, has been appointed in his place.

I have, & co.,
G.H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of the Clandeboye agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency comprises three reserves, namely: St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 14 and 15, ranges 4 and 5, east of the 1st meridian, province of Manitoba. Traversing it from south to north is the Red river, a navigable river about 200 yards wide. Within the boundaries of the reserve is included the old river parish of St. Peter's in which, as in the other river parishes of St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. James, St. Norbert, and others, the land is divided into river lots, varying from 3 to 6 chains in width along the river front and running back east or west from the river two miles. The St. Peter's parish was known before the transfer as the 'Indian Settlement,' each family living on its own lot, a sufficient number of lines having been run for each to identify his own land. Some of the Indians before and after the 'transfer' sold their lots, giving in many cases what is known as a 'Peguis' title, a deed from Chief Peguis. In this way at the time of the treaty a number of white settlers who had purchased these lots were living in St. Peter's. Besides these, others claimed land in the parish, having bought but never occupied the land. This mixture of population, this holding of patented lands in the reserve, has given cause for dissatisfaction and unrest to the Indians, and given rise to many administrative difficulties. The running of cattle at large by the settlers; the more or less surreptitious cutting of wood and hay on the Indians' land; the dominant claims of the municipalities of St. Andrew's and St. Clement's to administrative rights in the reserve, where they collect taxes on the patented lands; the selling for taxes by the municipalities, of some lands that have not been patented; the right to cut wood or hay or otherwise use some lands claimed by settlers, but whose claims have not been recognized and resisted by the Indians; the constant discussions, disputes arising from these and other matters; all this has created a feeling of opposition, almost hostility, between the settlers and the Indians.

The land in the outer two miles, that is the land lying beyond where the river lots extend on the west side of the river, is surveyed into sections and subdivided into legal subdivisions of 40 acres each. A few families live on this land and are considerable farmers. The land in the outer two miles on the east side of the Red river is not surveyed and is not occupied. There are two quite large streams flowing through the reserve and emptying into the Red river, one from the west side and known as Netley

creek with a branch called Muckle's creek; also one from the east side known as Devil's creek. The land along these creeks, for two or three miles, before they empty into the Red river, is very swampy. In fact the creeks may be said to empty into marshes hundreds of acres in extent, the water from these marshes finding its way into the river by several channels. The lands along these marshes furnish the Indians with abundance of hay, the right to cut hay and pasture cattle being strongly coveted by the settlers. There is a considerable settlement of Indians along Muckle's creek and another along Netley creek, and a small settlement along Devil's creek. There is a large area of poplar bush along the Red river on the east side and in the northeastern part of the reserve. It is difficult to protect the wood from fire, as there are too many living around it. Every season there are one or more fires that run through some portion of the bush, started by campers or by some one careless with matches.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 1,095.

Health. - There has been no epidemic of disease in the band and the death-rate, on the whole, has been low. There have been only twelve deaths by consumption. A few young people have died with diseases incidental to children. There is a large number of very old people and they seem to possess strong vitality even yet. There is one old woman, bed-ridden for years, who has passed the century mark. She lives with a widowed daughter, who is becoming decrepid with age. There are altogether 45 widows, many of whom have passed the allotted span of life. These and some of the sick form an almost constant charge on the department for maintenance. Those living along the river all use the river water, and it is questionable whether the Red river water after passing the many towns along its banks, the city of Winnipeg and the closer town of Selkirk, should be used. Wells are too expensive for Indians to undertake to put in. The wells in the town of Selkirk, which adjoins the reserve, are sunk in different parts of the town by the corporation and are from 100 to 150 feet deep.

Ordinary precautions were taken, urging the people to keep their premises clean.

Occupations. - The Indians of St. Peter's are fairly industrious, and a few are thrifty. They cannot be truthfully called Indians in the sense in which we think of such living in tents or teepees, getting their living by hunting, fishing and roving from place to place. It is estimated that out of the whole band there are not more than twenty pure-blooded Indians. The others are half-breeds who have been living on their river lots in well-built log houses since before the transfer of this country to Canada. Some of the families have a wide connection in the settlements outside of the reserve. They do not make good farmers, but are much sought after as labourers. Many of them are now engaged in railway construction. In the winter season many are found in the wood camps at Molson, Lac du Bonnet and adjacent places. In the summer a large number go out to Lake Winnipeg as fishermen, sailors or labourers for the fish companies. A few are in Winnipeg, making good wages as mechanics. Their hay-lands afford them a large revenue. Last season they had an abundant hay crop, and in the winter realized high prices for their hay. They cut and sold 4,000 cords of day, fallen or singed wood, obtaining from $2.50 to $3.50 a cord. There is no game on the reserve, nor any in the district around.

Buildings. - The houses and stables are nearly all built of logs with shingled roofs.

Farm implements. - The people are pretty well supplied with implements and are requiring more each year.

Education. - There are five day schools on this reserve, four carried on under the auspices of the Church of England and one under the Roman Catholic Church.

There is a school population on the reserve of 230 children between the ages of six and sixteen. The total number enrolled during the year was 139 and the average attendance, 35. With the exception of Muckle's Creek school, which is situated on Muckle's creek, almost at the western boundary of the reserve, all the schools are located along the Red river, one, the South St. Peter's school, on the west bank, and

the three others on the east bank. Thus many of the children attending these four schools are compelled to cross the river morning and night, and this is not always safe, as it is from two to three hundred yards wide. In the fall, when ice is forming and in the spring when it is breaking up, crossing the river is impossible. In families where there are only small children attending school, they fail to get there, owing to the indifference of the older people in taking them across the river. These causes tend to lessen the average attendance. The teachers on the reserve receive no support from the band or from the churches, and are obliged to maintain themselves on the government grant. It is, therefore, difficult to get teachers to work for such a low remuneration.

Characteristics and Progress. - The St. Peter's Indians, especially the younger men, are quite alert and industrious and make a good living as labourers. Very few of them take an interest in agriculture. They prefer to be employed where there are large gangs of men. Many are now working on railway construction. Employers of labour from Winnipeg and other places are often on the reserve drumming up men. The freedom from the restraint of the reserve, the association of numbers, and the ready money received in wages, are inducements that easily entice them away. The families are well supported and all well dressed. The interiors of their houses are fairly well furnished as compared with the same class everywhere. In many of their homes are sewing-machines and organs. Less attention is paid to outside improvement.

Temperance and Morality. - The old people on this reserve are temperate and law-abiding and moral. The younger men and women are less patient of the restraints put upon Indians. Their proximity to the town of Selkirk, where they obtain employment, their association while away in other places, the license indulged in where they are not known as treaty Indians, spoil them, and they are not easily managed when they return to the reserve. It is not an easy matter to distinguish the St. Peter's Indians from a number in the locality who do not take treaty. Two cases came before the agent last year where Indians had borrowed money on chattels from men who had been doing business in Selkirk for over twenty years, but had no idea they were doing business with treaty men. It may be readily seen that only a police officer who is very familiar with the entire population can guard against violations of the Indian Act, but the Selkirk police of late years have had men brought from other parts and have only arrested such as are disorderly.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7 east of the 1st meridian, near the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed by the Brokenhead river. The reserve contains 21.90 square miles and is covered by heavy poplar and tamarack. In both the north and south parts of the reserve there is muskeg and swamp.

Population. - The population is 148.

Health and Sanitation. - The people have been healthy. There were three deaths from consumption and one of these was an old woman of about 70 years of age. One other was her son, about 50 years of age. The people keep their premises clean, but there are times of the year when their resources are low and they have to be assisted in older to maintain general health.

Occupations. - Their occupations are principally those followed by their ancestors, such as fishing and hunting. In the summer they gather snake-root. Some of the young men go away as labourers.

Buildings. - The houses are all log and well constructed, generally with only one room.

Stock. - They have very few cattle and about half a dozen small ponies.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements except those supplied by the department.

Education. - There is only one day school on the reserve, taught by Mrs. Coates, the wife of the Church of England missionary. It is well attended and in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress. - The old men are professed pagans; the younger ones are under the influence of the churches. The reserve is heavily timbered, and nothing can be done in the way of agriculture without heavy expense. An attempt is being made each year to induce them to widen their garden areas. Individual Indians have made some progress and evince an ambition to better their condition, but the band as a whole is not progressive. The band furnishes some of our tramp Indians, who go from place to place, living in tents. One encampment of such was burned last winter near Winnipeg, where three Indians lost their lives.

Temperance and Morality. - Those that live on the reserve are temperate and moral.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, range 9, east of the 1st meridian, and borders on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Winnipeg river flows through the reserve in a northwesterly direction.

Population. - The population of this band is 475.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no alarming sicknesses during the year.

Occupations. - The Indians here make their living by hunting, fishing and as labourers. This year there has been great activity along the Winnipeg river, getting out timber for lumber, ties and cord-wood. The Indians have found all they could do in assisting at this work.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are of the usual type, log walls and shingles roofs, and contain one room.

Stock. - The people have very few cattle and horses. There is a slight increase in the number of milch cows.

Farm Implements. - The number of implements is slowly increasing. They have a few mowers and rakes and an increasing number of sleighs.

Education. - There are two day schools on the reserve, one on each side of the Winnipeg river, both under the auspices of the Church of England. One of these was opened up this year. There is also a good boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with an attendance of 45 pupils, lately increased to 60. The building is in every way up to date, heated with steam and lighted with gas. The children are clean and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are ready to avail themselves of opportunities to improve their condition. There has been no trouble in the matter of intemperance.

I have, & co.,
J.O. LEWIS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT - FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 6, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

Agency. - The agency headquarters was moved in October last to the town of Fort Frances, which is much more convenient for all concerned than at Pither's Point, where it formerly was. The agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves. - These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 50.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - Their houses are all built of logs with shingled roofs, and are very comfortable.

Temperance. - I regret to state that all the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side, where there are 'blind pigs,' or saloons, near all the reserves.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves. - These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 74.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber and cord-wood, work in saw-mills, steamboats and clearing land for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Education. - There is a very good day school here, under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been good, and fair progress made.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve. - These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres.

The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population. - The population is 100.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood, peeling poles, in lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. A siding from the Canadian Northern railway has been run into this reserve by J.L. Hyland & Company for shipping timber purchased from the American side which gives these Indians considerable employment, in peeling poles and loading timber on the cars.

Buildings. - All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have farily good dwelling-houses.

Stock. - This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock. From the 4 cows I purchased for these Indians, in April, 1903, they now have 22.

Education. - The day school on this reserve has been closed on account of the poor attendance.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The population of this band is 47.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber, working in lumber camps and for settlers; also fishing and hunting.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve. - This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the land on this reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated at 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population. - This band has a population of 150.

Occupations. - The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, saw-mills, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings. - Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education. - The Fort Frances boarding school, which is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the northeast end of the Agency reserve and adjoining the reserve of this band. The building is an excellent one, is heated by steam, and has all the latest modern improvements in the way of lavatories and closets. It is lighted by acetylene gas, which is stored in the engine-house, which is at a distance from the school. There are at present 44 pupils in this school, 21 boys and 23 girls. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. Father Brassard, one brother, and four reverend sisters.

Temperance. - On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral people.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Population. - The population of this band is 48.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education. - There are 9 children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Temperance. - The Indians in this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, which is a great drawback to them, both morally and physically.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B.

Population. - The population of the band is 63.

Occupations. - The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever attended school, but I hope to get some admitted to the Fort Frances boarding school in the neat future.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves. - This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered; but the greater portion of the land is rocky and broken. The department sold the pine, cedar and tamarack on reserves 26A and 26B, to the Rainy River Lumber Company which has taken out over ten million feet.

Population. - The population of this band is 46.

Education. - The children of this band will be sent to the Fort Frances boarding school.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves. - This band has two reserves: No. 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls, on Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river.

They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres.

There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

This band has a population of 137.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education. - There is a day school at Wild Potato lake; the teacher, Mr. Peter Spence, is a treaty Indian.

The attendance has been fair, and good progress made by the pupils.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population. - The population of this band is 119.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 26.

Occupations. - These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

I have, & co.,
JNO.P. WRIGHT.
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,RAINY RIVER DISTRICT -
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT.
, April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency is comprised of the following bands, viz.: the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40; Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37; Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, and Islington; total, 12 bands.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; and is well timbered with poplar, spruce, Norway and jack-pine, there are also a few small hay meadows on the reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 61.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has not been as good as usual, during the winter they have been troubled with a form of prairie itch, and whooping-cough; they have been regularly attended by the medical officer and are now getting well, sanitary measures have been well attended to, and all refuse gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Several of the band had very nice gardens and derived quite a benefit from them. The principal occupations of this band are working for the lumber camps and on the new railway, fishing, hunting and berry-picking in the summer months.

Buildings. - These are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock. - This band has no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with all the implements they can use, as but very little farming is

done by them.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve; the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey schools.

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Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are very indolent, but are law-abiding; they are just in about the same state as they were years ago, neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are temperate, yet some of them will make use of liquor if they can get it. Their morals are fairly good.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves. - This band holds two reserves, viz.: 38A and B, on Clearwater and Matheson bays, Lake of the Woods, area, 13,280 acres; these are fairly well timbered with tamarack, spruce and jack-pine.

Population. - The population at last treaty payments was 74.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, all the Indians have been vaccinated, sanitary measures have been complied with.

Occupations. - These Indians work in the lumber camps, hunt, fish, and pick berries and wild rice.

Buildings. - These are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable.

Stock. - This band has no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with all requisite implements for what farming they do.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve; several of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the band are indolent, but law-abiding, neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a few of the band that may be considered temperate, but the majority are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can possibly get them. Their morals are fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves. - These are situated on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake, and partly in the province of Manitoba, area, 16,205 acres, timbered with poplar, cedar, and spruce, with a small amount of agricultural land.

Population. - The combined population is 147.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good, all precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Buildings. - The houses are of fair size, well ventilated, clean and comfortable. This is largely due to the interest taken by Mr. McKitrick, principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey school, and his staff.

Stock. - They have only a few cattle, which are well taken care of, and wintered well.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - Most of the children attend the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are industrious and doing well, while others are very indolent and will not work if they can help it; they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are considered temperate while some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but in other ways they are moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves. - These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A and 34B, on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part

in Ontario; 34 and 34C, Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 Big Island, and 37 on Rainy river. The combined area is 20,983 acres. There is a quantity of timber on these reserves.

Population. - The combined population is 147.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the bands has been fairly good, scrofula and consumption are the chief trouble amongst these Indians, sanitary precautions have been observed as far as practicable, all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working for the lumber camps and fishermen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and some of them have had very good gardens.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs and very inferior, small and in most cases not very clean, but fairly well ventilated, and warm. I have done my best to get them to build better houses, and they have promised me to do so.

Stock. - They are without any stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all kinds of implements they require.

Education. - These Indians are all pagans, and object to any kind of education. There are, however, a few of the children attending the Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - I regret to say that not much progress has been made by these bands during the year. Some of the bands are fairly industrious, while in most cases the others are very indolent, but they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians will make use of intoxicants, if they can, get them in any way. Their morals are fairly good. They are civil and obey the laws of the land fairly well.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area, 5,763 acres. There is some good timber on the reserve, interspersed with hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 29.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, sanitary measures have been carried out as well as could be, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, working for fishermen and lumber camps, with a few nice gardens, are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - The buildings are fairly good, well built, kept clean, and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Stock. - This band has only one yoke of oxen, and they are well attended to.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with all necessary implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve; as the Indians are all pagans, they object to any form of education being taught on the reserve, but some of their children attend the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious, and are making good progress, while some of them are indolent, but law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of two or three, these Indians are temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves. - This band has eight reserves: viz.: 31A, 31B, 31C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Nangashing bay and Big island, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, fairly well timbered with merchantable timber.

Population. - The population of the band is 159.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band on the whole has been good. They have had whooping-cough and grippe, but with no bad results, and they are now better. Sanitary measures have been well attended to so far as is practicable at this season of the year, all the Indians were examined and vaccinated at the last payments.

Occupations. - A number of the band work in the lumber camps, and with fishermen in the summer; this and berry and wild rice picking, hunting, and fishing, are the chief resources of the band.

Buildings. - These are of logs, well built, with shingled roofs, good windows, doors, and generally well furnished, clean and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Stock. - They have only one yoke of oxen, and well cared for. They have a number of horses as well.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all requisite implements for the amount of farming they do.

Education. - All being pagans, they object to having a teacher or missionary on the reserve, but some of the children are at the boarding schools, and are making progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are on the whole better off than they were a few years ago. They are industrious, law-abiding, and civil.

Temperance and Morality. - About one-half of the band are given to the use of intoxicants, while the other half may be considered temperate, and their morals will compare favourably with those of any other band on the lake.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves. - This band holds the following reserves: - 35A, 35B, 35C, D, E, F, G, H, and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area is 21,241 acres, well timbered with good merchantable timber, and a considerable amount of good agricultural land.

Population. - The band numbers 159.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them. There are a few cases of consumption and scrofula amongst them, for which but little can be done. All possible sanitary measures have been taken, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These consist in hunting, fishing, with a few good gardens, and wild rice and berry picking, and some of the men are working for the lumber camps.

Buildings. - The buildings are small, but kept clean and comfortable, and fairly well ventilated.

Stock. - This band has none.

Farm Implements. - The band is well supplied with all that are required for the present.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the boarding school at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of this band are industrious and law-abiding, while there are a few of them that are very indolent. They are becoming more provident, and are better off than they have been for some years back.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of this band are considered temperate, while there are a number that will make use of intoxicants, which they get from unscrupulous persons in town. In other ways they are moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves. - This band has the following reserves, 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl and Sabaskung bay; the combined area is 10,599 acres, on which there is some good timber, and some nice hay swamps.

Population. - The population of the band is 45.

Health and Sanitation. - This band has been visited by a form of prairie itch and whooping-cough; all those suffering from these complaints have had medical attention, and are now doing well; in other ways the health of the band is good, all sanitary precautions possible have been taken, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians consist in working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and in the summer, working on the steamers, berry and wild rice picking; and in these ways they make a good living.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs, well built with shingled roofs, painted, good doors, windows, well ventilated, clean and well furnished.

Stock. - This band has no stock.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all requisite implements, as very little farming is done by the band.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve, but some of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and are making good progress, they are becoming richer every year, and it is a pleasure to come in sight of their reserve, and they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are considered temperate, while there are a few of them that are not. Their morals are on a par with those of any of the other bands on the lake.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves. - This band holds three reserves: Islington, Swan Lake, and One Man's Lake; the combined area is 24,899 acres, well timbered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, Norway and jack-pine, interspersed with hay meadows.

Population. - This band has a population of 201.

Health and Sanitation. - This band was visited during the winter by a form of prairie itch and whooping-cough; all those suffering from these complaints were attended to by the doctor, and are now well. In other ways their health has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations. - These Indians work for the railway and lumber camps, act as guides and canoemen, hunt and fish, and during the summer pick berries and wild rice, and some of them had very nice gardens, particularly, Dennis Spence, who had as fine a garden as could be seen anywhere, well cultivated, and free of weeds.

Buildings. - On this reserve the buildings are of logs, of good size, well fitted up, most of them with shingled roofs, painted, with good doors and windows, clean and comfortable.

Stock. - The stock on this reserve is of a fair grade and came through the winter in good order, and has been well cared for as the Indians had sufficient hay.

Farm Implements. - This band is well supplied with all requisite implements, as but little farming is done by the band.

Education. - The school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance is small and very unsatisfactory to the teacher, but he is in hopes of having a better attendance during the spring months.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are industrious, and are becoming better off than they were a few years ago; however, there is room for improvement. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that the majority of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they appear to be able to get every time they come to town. The morals of the band are fair to good. During the past year I have noticed a marked improvement in this direction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year there has been an improvement in all the bands of this agency, particularly in the matter of temperance and morality, yet I find there are some that keep on the downward path, but on the whole the tendency is for the better.

These Indians could make good wages if they were only a little more provident, and I am pleased to say that some of them are taking that step, and support their families much better than in the past, and in the summer the women and children make a good deal of money by the sale of berries and fish, and live well, and their general health is good throughout the agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency comprises six bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. Part of this reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it, but very little timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has on the whole been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed so far as practicable at this season of the year, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working on the railway and in the lumber camps, and several of them have had very nice gardens, one man in particular, Alex. Singleton, sold 150 bushels of potatoes, and others a smaller quantity, and they have sufficient for their own use.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs, small, but comfortable, kept clean and tidy, and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all they require, as but little farming is done.

Education. - The school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England; Mr. James Fox, teacher. The attendance is very irregular, hence slow progress, and the parents take but little interest in the school or the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are rather industrious, and are doing fairly well, and becoming more independent than they used to be, and are law-abiding in most cases.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that they are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they appear to be able to get in any of the towns along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. They are fairly moral.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,872 acres, and is well timbered with tamarack, spruce and poplar.

Population. - This band has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. There are several cases of consumption and scrofula still existing in the band, for which but little can be done. The chief, who was in the asylum for the insane at Selkirk, died in December, last. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been attended to.

Occupations. - There are a few of the Indians that work for the railway and lumber companies, but hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - The buildings are of an inferior class, but clean and tidy.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with what is required for the amount of farming done.

Education. - The school on this reserve had to be closed, as we could not get an attendance, and the Indians do not take any interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress made by these Indians is very slow, but they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals will compare favourably with those of any of the other bands.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are 22A 1 on Lac des Mille Laces, and 22A 2 on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, well timbered with several kinds of wood.

Population. - This band has a population of 91.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fair, one death occurred, being from consumption. No epidemic visited them during the year; all sanitary precautions have been taken, and all Indians vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working on the railway and in the lumber camps, and in the sawmills and on steamboats during the summer, hunting and fishing, are their principal occupations.

Buildings. - These are of logs, and are a good size, comfortable and fairly well furnished, clean and tidy.

Stock. - These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements. - They have all requisite implements.

Education. - These Indians are all pagans, and are opposed to any form of education; hence there is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress of this band is slow, but the Indians are rather industrious, and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is fairly temperate, but will not refuse to take liquor if it comes in their way. Their morals are good and no complaints have been made.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of this band, known as Frenchman's Head, is situated about 15 miles south on the same reserve. There is another fragment of this band located on Sawbill lake, 4 miles north of Ignace station. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, on which there is considerable tamarack, spruce, and other kinds of timber; and a portion of the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population. - This band has a population of 602.

Health and Sanitation. - This band was visited with a form of prairie itch, and grippe, as well as whooping-cough. All the cases were attended by the medical officer and are now doing well. Otherwise the health has been good; all

sanitary precautions have been taken, including the vaccination of all the Indians.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are fishing, hunting, and working for the Hudson's Bay Company; while a few of them are now working for the railway contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific line, and are making good wages.

Buildings. - Their houses are of logs, are of fairly good size, well built, and furnished, clean and comfortable.

Stock. - What stock they have is of a poor class, and very small increase is noticeable. The animals had good care and wintered well.

Farm Implements. - They have all the implements required.

Education. - The school at Frenchman's Head had to be closed, owing to the lack of attendance, the result of no interest being taken by the parents.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are rather industrious, and are doing well, are becoming better off, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly temperate, yet some of them will make use of intoxicants; and they are fairly moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, fairly well timbered with jack-pine, poplar and other species of wood, interspersed with a few hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good, sanitary measures have been ordered and carried out as best they could. All Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, while some of them had good gardens and patches of potatoes.

Buildings. - These are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock. - These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Education. - They take do interest in education, as they are all pagans, and object to having a school on the reserve or a missionary.

Temperance and Morality. - There is an improvement in the Indians this year, they are more temperate than usual, and their morals have also improved, from all I can learn.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres. There is considerable timber on this reserve, as well as some good hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation. - No kind of disease has visited these Indians, and their health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been taken, all garbage has been raked up and burnt, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Several of the men work for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties, and make good wages, and others for the Canadian Pacific railway and Hudson's Bay Company, and others hunting and fishing; some of them had fine patches of potatoes and good gardens.

Buildings. - These are of logs, small and of an inferior class, but are kept fairly clean and tidy.

Stock. - These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all they require for the amount of farming they do.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, as we were unable to get an average attendance. Some of the children are attending the Kenora boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are rather industrious, and are getting on well, and they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of this band are temperate, but a portion of them will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. On the whole their morals are fairly good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout this agency, the Indians may be called prosperous and thrifty and will compare well with other Indians of this district, and are getting more provident

every year. Taking them as a whole, they are more industrious, temperate, moral, and law-abiding than they used to be; there are, of course, a few exceptions, who are still of a bad class, amongst them, but they are gradually getting better, and I consider everything to be fairly satisfactory.

I have, & co.,
R.S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Norway House agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

There are twelve reserves in this agency. Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Physical Features. - The physical features of all the reserves in this agency are practically the same. Rock and muskeg, covered with scrub and timber, would be a correct description of the whole district. In some places along the shores of the lakes, or on the banks of the rivers, are patches of soil. Here the Indian builds his house, and makes his garden.

There is practically no agricultural or ranching land in this district. Neither at present nor in the future can the Indian make his living off the soil. All must rely on the fishing in the summer, and the hunting and trapping in the winter.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

This reserve is situated at Little Black river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, near the south end of the lake. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population. - There are 63 persons in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemics or individual cases of contagious diseases have been reported by the medical dispenser at this place.

Occupations. - The occupations of the Indians on this reserve in summer are fishing, berry-picking, and deck-hands on boats. In the winter hunting, trapping, and fishing through the ice are the chief employments. There might be something done in getting out railway ties and timbers at this place.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log, with a shingle roof. They are of neat appearance, and are generally divided into two parts.

Stock. - Owing to the nature of the country, very few cattle are kept.

Farm Implements. - Only such tools as are required for garden purposes are used on this reserve.

Education. - There is one day school on this reserve. The children are away with their parents during the hunting and fishing seasons, and therefore the attendance is not regular and the progress necessarily very slow.

Characteristics and Progress. - In bygone days moose, deer, fur, fish, and fruit were very plentiful. This led to indolent habits and improvidence. The Indians are now compelled by necessity to be more industrious, but they still take no thought of the future. They appear to be a very law-abiding class of people.

Temperance and Morality. - While the standard of morality is not very high among the Indians, I have not had a single complaint of intemperance or immorality laid against an Indian in this agency.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is also situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Black River reserve, at Hollowwater river. The natural features are the same as at Black river. The area of the reserve is 3,316 acres.

Population. - There are 97 persons on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemics or contagious diseases were reported by the medical dispenser.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the only means of obtaining a livelihood.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log houses. Most of them have shingled roofs, instead of the old-fashioned pole and earth coverings.

Stock. - Very few cattle are kept on this reserve. The surroundings are not favourable.

Implements. - Only garden tools are used here.

Education. - There is one day school on this reserve. Owing to the periodical absence of the children, during the hunting and fishing seasons, the attendance is not regular. The progress is not very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are industrious and law-abiding; the local conditions make it necessary. Their surroundings are more comfortable, but they have not acquired the habit of saving.

Temperance and Morality. - The distance from towns trends to favour temperance, and also prevents any outside incentive to immorality. Among themselves I have heard no charges or complaints.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

This reserve is about 35 miles north of Hollowwater reserve, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. It contains 3,369 acres. The physical features are the same as the two described.

Population. - The number in this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemics or cases of contagious diseases have been reported by the medical dispenser at this place.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters, trappers, and fishermen.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structure, with either pole or shingle roof.

Stock. - The Indians on this reserve have no stock.

Education. - The school has been closed at this place. The children were absent nearly all the time.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living, but they are not in the habit of laying up stores for future use.

Temperance and Morality. - On account of the distance from towns, the Indians in this agency are not so much exposed to temptation from intoxicants. I have had no complaints of immorality against any of this band.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay, on the Fisher river. It contains 9,000 acres. This is the only reserve in this agency where agriculture, even to a limited extent, could be followed. These advantages are made use of by the Indians.

Population. - The number in this band is 411.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Grippe was prevalent this winter, but the dispenser assured me it was not serious. No contagious diseases were reported.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing, and stock-raising are the general employments. If the railroad is extended near here, there will be a good income derived from wood, of which there is a large quantity.

Buildings. - Buildings of a better class are the rule here. Fine log houses with shingled roofs, with two or three rooms downstairs, and bed-rooms upstairs, are common.

Stock. - There is considerable stock on this reserve, and the Indians seem to appreciate the advantage of improving it as much as possible.

Farm Implements. - Very little farming is carried on here; therefore only few implements are used.

Education. - There is one school on this reserve. The attendance is more regular than is usually the rule, and the parents seem to appreciate the advantage of a good education.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are more progressive than the average, are particularly law-abiding, and are increasing their holdings in stock.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians on this reserve are noted for the high ideal standard they claim in these subjects.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 40 miles north of Fisher river, at Jackhead river. The area is 2,860 acres. Here we return to the rock and muskeg.

Population. - This band numbers 67.

Health and Sanitation. - An epidemic of sore throat variety, was the only sickness reported from this place.

Occupations. - These Indians live by hunting, trapping, and fishing.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock. - Very few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used.

Education. - One day school is established here. The attendance is very irregular and little interest is displayed by the parents in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are compelled by circumstances to be industrious, and are law-abiding people, but they make no provision for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - I have received no complaints of intemperance or immorality from here.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, near the north boundary of Manitoba. The country consists of rock and muskeg; area 7,400 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 295.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band is good. Grippe has been quite common this winter, but it is well over now. The dispenser reports no serious cases of sickness.

Occupations. - The Indians on this reserve are hunters, trappers and fishermen. This winter they have cut the wood for the hatchery, which is situated at Berens river. It would be a great help to them if this were an annual affair.

Buildings. - The buildings are as good or even better than the average Indian dwellings. They are, of course, log structures.

Stock. - Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used.

Education. - There is one day school. It is fairly attended. The teacher is very efficient. The children and parents are much pleased with her, and good work is being done.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but they have not the faculty for saying.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not addicted to intemperance, but their standard of morality might be raised. There is still room for improvement.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is about 120 miles up the Berens river. Like the other reserves, it is mostly rock and muskeg. The area is 4,920 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 143.

Health and Sanitation. - No serious sickness has been reported from this place.

Occupations. - These men are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings. - They live in tents all the year.

Stock. - There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - There are none.

Education. - There is a day school at this place, but the interest is small and the progress slow.

Characteristics and Progress. - Very little can be said about any progress these people have made. They are hunters and fishers, as their fathers were before them.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, having no means to get liquor. Their moral standard, however, is not very high.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is 80 miles farther up Berens river than Little Grand Rapids; natural features the same; area, 2,080 acres.

Population. - The band numbers 129.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

General Remarks. - The description given of Little Grand Rapids reserve applies to this reserve in all the other subjects.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is about 65 miles north of Berens river. The area is 3,800 acres, chiefly rock and muskeg.

Population. - This band numbers 149.

Health and Sanitation. - No reports of serious sickness have been received from the dispenser at this place.

Occupations. - Like all the other Indians in this agency, these are hunters, trappers, and fishermen.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures, neat and clean in appearance.

Stock. - Very little stock is kept here.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used.

Education. - A day school is kept open on this reserve, but little interest is shown and progress is slow.

Characteristics and Progress. - The same character seems to prevail as on the other reserves. While the Indian appears to be industrious, he seems to take no thought for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaints of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is near the northwest corner of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 4,646 acres. The natural features are similar to those of the other reserves.

Population. - The band has 127 members.

Health and Sanitation. - No serious sickness or epidemics have been reported.

Occupations. - The occupations are the same as on the other reserves.

Buildings. - These are the usual log buildings.

Education. - One day school is situated here, and has about the average success.

Characteristics and Progress. - No special improvement is noticed in this band. They are industrious and peaceful, but not over ambitious.

Temperance and Morality. - I have heard of no intemperance or immorality.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, about 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres.

Population. - The population is 520.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians on this reserve has been fairly good during the past year. There was a sore throat epidemic in the early winter. This at first looked serious, but it left with the cold weather. Consumption is still the scourge of the Indian. All known sanitary precautions have been explained to, and impressed on them time and again, and they are learning the necessary steps to overcome this disease. They are compelled to keep their premises clean, and are urged to attend carefully to ventilation, sputa, cleanliness, and to avoid crowding in houses.

Occupations. - Fishing and hunting are the chief employments.

Buildings. - Neat, well-built houses of logs with shingled roofs are the rule.

Stock. - A few cattle are kept here, but this is not an agricultural country.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used here; no farming is carried on.

Education. - We have at Rossville, a boarding school and a day school; up Jack river, another day school, and the Roman Catholic missionaries hold school at their mission. A decided interest is taken in the schools by the parents, but the day schools are not accomplishing what they might on account of irregular attendance. The boarding school, on the contrary, is a decided success. The children are regular, well fed, comfortably clothed, and are kept in touch with their people and surroundings. When they graduate, they are not strangers to their people, nor new to their surroundings, but are right in touch with their future work.

Characteristics and Progress.- This band seems to be active, industrious and law-abiding. Most of them appear to be in comfortable circumstances.

Temperance and Morality. - They are strictly temperate, and as good as the average morally.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is about 90 miles down the Nelson river. It contains 7,760 acres, and, like the others, is rocky.

Population. - The band numbers 359.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of the sore throat epidemic above spoken of, there has been no sickness reported.

Occupations. - Hunting and fishing are the chief employments.

Buildings. - The usual log buildings are the rule.

Stock. - Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve. The periodical absence of the children prevents the accomplishment of the best results.

Characteristics and Progress. - The same might be said of this band as of those above; they are not going backward, but the advance is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - I have received no ill reports from this band in regard to either temperance or morality.

I have, & co.,
C.C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
OAK RIVER SIOUX AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report for this agency, the three bands included having formerly belonged to the Birtle agency, namely: Oak River, Oak Lake and Turtle Mountain Sioux bands. All are of the one tribe and receive no annuity.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, No 58.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 9,734 acres and is located north and west of Griswold, Man., a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, the southeast boundary being about 2 miles from that town; also the village of Harding, on the Lanore branch of the same railway, is 6 miles to the north.

The soil is from light sand to heavy black loam; the valley of the Assiniboine river, which forms the southeastern boundary, is from one-half to a mile in width, parts of it being very fertile, while a portion is good meadow, yielding heavy crops of good hay; the higher land rising abruptly from the valley, is rolling and some parts 'bluffy,' the land being sandy and stony in places with quite deep ravines opening to the valley, the soil improving as one gets farther from the hills.

There is a moderate supply of wood scattered over the reserve, elm, maple and ash along the river, and poplar with scrub oak along the hillside and ravines. The Oak river enters the reserve at the northeast corner and empties into the Assiniboine near the middle of the east and south boundary.

Population. - This band has a population of 274.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, No. 59.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 2,560 acres and is located about 4 miles north of Pipestone, Man., a small town on the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. A branch line of the Canadian Northern railway touches the northeast corner of the reserve.

The soil is sandy loam on the western portion of the reserve, and heavy black loam on the eastern portion on each side of the Pipestone creek, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The hay meadows on the east side of the creek produce more hay than is required on the reserve. There is a good supply of wood along the banks of the creek, principally elm, maple and ash.

Population. - This band has a population of 68.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 640 acres and is located on the northeastern base of the Turtle mountains. There are about ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture-land. Deloraine, a small town on the Lyleton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the nearest town and post office.

Population. - This band has a population of only 10.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians within this agency during the year just ended has been good, there is no doubt that the better food and water supply, improved buildings and sanitary precautions are causing the noticeable decrease in the death-rate of the more industrious and well-to-do. In the early spring all rubbish is raked from around buildings and burned; the use of water from ponds or small streams has been discontinued and with few exceptions all have wells, which are cleaned regularly, houses are renovated and painted or limewashed inside, and where a death or contagious disease has occurred the house is thoroughly disinfected. With few exceptions houses are kept clean and tidy. The people, generally speaking, are clean about their persons and are well clothed.

Resources and Occupations. - The Sioux of this agency are on the whole industrious and make a good living growing grain and raising stock, in many cases competing very successfully with some of their white neighbours. They have at present 200 head of cattle.

There was in crop in this agency in 1906, 2,377 acres in wheat, 418 acres in oats; also considerable garden produce, such as green corn and other vegetables, is marketed. Fur, wild fruit, senega-root, baskets and bead-work, & co., form an addition to the general earnings.

Buildings. - Great improvement is being made each year and good frame buildings, well finished inside and out, are being erected. Those who cannot afford this kind of house improve the log building by the addition of a frame roof and other improvements. Also several have good frame stables and granaries. There are still a few of the log and mud shacks, but these are becoming fewer each year.

Stock. - Horses and cattle on the whole are well kept, the bulls are well cared for and the calf crop this season was fair. The Indian pony is being replaced by good farm horses and the mares are being bred to good draft stallions.

Implements. - This agency is well equipped with up-to-date implements and machinery, gang and sulky ploughs, disc cultivators, shoe and disc drills, binders, & co. Two threshing-machines are owned and operated by the Indians, who with little instruction become good practical machinists.

Education. - There is a day school on the Oak River reserve. The Rev. J.A. Maggrah, missionary, is the present teacher. The attendance is very irregular and the parents are very indifferent as to whether the children attend. A number are attending the industrial schools at Brandon, Elkhorn and Regina. Several who have been discharged from the different industrial schools are making a start for themselves, and with the education, also the assistance given them by the department, are making a fair showing. The children at school make fair progress, and but for the indifference of the parents would attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Sioux are making steady advancement and are becoming better off each year. The acreage under cultivation is being increased, and buildings and stock improved. They are imitating the whites; there is considerable rivalry as to who will be the best farmer and grow, the most grain. In the season of 1906, 32,517 bushels of wheat and 10,564 bushels of oats were threshed. Considering the number of actual farmers, this is a practical demonstration of the progress being made by the Sioux, an average of 122 1/2 bushels of grain for each soul in the agency. The aged and destitute are looked after by their relatives or the members of the Y.M.C.A. organization on the reserves.

Temperance and Morality. - With few exceptions, these Indians are temperate and moral; there is an occasional offender. The persons who supply them with

intoxicants are, when possible, severely dealt with, as during the month of February a white offender was sentenced to six months at hard labour for supplying liquor to Indians.

Crops. - During the spring and summer weather conditions were favourable. The hot winds just previous to ripening scorched the grain, which ripened without properly maturing, consequently the yield was considerably reduced.

The grain, though slightly shrunken, was of good quality, and fairly good prices were realized.

General Remarks. - The year just past has been a profitable one. A good earning was made, and on the whole the money was wisely expended. During the year there has been improvement not only in buildings and methods of working: the Indians are daily becoming more self-reliant and independent, and the old customs and habits are gradually dying out.

I have, & co.,
E.H. YEOMANS,
Acting Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 29, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended March 31, 1907.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

TREATY NO. 1.

Reserves. - This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Roseau and Red rivers, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, the soil being rich and plenty of hay being available. The grain crop last year was one of the best yields there has been on the reserve, and there is little doubt that in future this industry will be much improved upon. There is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings along the streams.

Roseau River Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,080 acres. The reserve is well adapted for grain-growing, and there is excellent pasture. It is in the Green Ridge settlement, and as the adjoining farms are owned by a good class of farmers, the Indians get the best kind of instruction in the example shown by their neighbours.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the first meridian. It has 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farming land, though some of it is light. Last year the grain crop did not yield according to the acreage as much as in the year 1905. This was owing to some blight at a time when the grain was at a certain stage of maturity. The reserve is well wooded, though the forest is being depleted.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the principal meridian, and contains 12,037 acres. This includes 2,403 acres received from the Department of the Interior, in lieu of land taken from the Swan Lake reserve. It is in a good grain-producing district and both hay and water are available in plenty. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. Last year the crop of grain was not equal to former years. It was slightly touched with frost, and as at Long Plain reserve, the grain was blighted at a certain stage of maturity. The meadow-land being too wet, the Indians did not secure sufficient hay for their requirements.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the first meridian, and contains 640 acres. The land is first-class for arable purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay. The crop last year did not yield as much as in former years and was very weedy.

Tribe. - The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Population. - The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 164; Long Plain, 131; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 94; making a grand total of 389.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians this year has not been as good as usual, on account of the long and severe winter. There have been more cases of grippe than in former years, but no epidemic of any kind. On all the reserves at this date, the Indians have not yet moved into their tents; but as soon as spring opens up, they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation, and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

Occupations. - On the Roseau reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired, as the steady work necessary to successful agriculture appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as great as the assistance and instruction which they have received would warrant. The Indians can always obtain work from the settlers, and the stated cash returns appear to be more attractive to them than the returns which would be obtained by the successful cultivation of their own land. At Roseau Rapids the game conditions exist. Grain-growing is principally carried on here, and, unfortunately, the crops appear to be very weedy. The crop of grain raised on the Roseau reserves in the year 1906 was approximately 2,500 bushels more than in 1905. This shows that the Indians can make good progress, if they will only get down to work. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent, and there is plenty of hay. Unfortunately, however, the majority of the Indians will not secure enough, and further, they will not give the attention they should to their cattle during the winter. There are some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing as they should. Failure to breed systematically and to give careful attention to the stock, is responsible for the slow progress made.

At the Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on. The yield of grain was 1,500 bushels less than in 1905, but this is to be attributed to an early frost, and a few hot days at the time when the extreme heat affected the filling of the grain. The conditioner the stock, and the progress in the industry are very similar to that at the Roseau reserves, and the same reasons are attributable.

On the Indian Gardens reserve there is no stock, as there is not sufficient hay available, unless it were cultivated, which would be a difficult matter. Grain-growing is only carried on with indifferent success.

On the Long Plain reserve, with few exceptions, the Indians manifest little interest in agriculture, and it is almost impossible to induce the members of this band to attend to their crops properly.

The Indians on all the reserves are generally in very comfortable circumstances. They make considerable money by hunting, fishing, picking berries, and gathering snake-root, and they can readily obtain work at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - With few exceptions, the horses and stables are built of logs, with the old pole and mud roof. The houses have nearly all lumber floors, and shingle roofs are becoming more numerous. At Swan Lake there is quite an improvement apparent. At the Long Plain reserve the majority of the buildings are in poor repair, and it seems impossible to get the Indians to repair their buildings for the winter.

The cattle are not cared for properly, and from the reports received from the different reserves to date, I am afraid that there will be a considerable decrease from the year 1906. There are some fairly good herds, but the numbers are comparatively small. It is seldom that those with the larger herds fail to make provision for them, but there is frequently a scarcity with those who have only two or three animals. A large number of cattle are lost every year through lack of attention.

The Indians are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education. - There are two schools in this agency, one at Swan Lake, which is at present closed, and the other at Roseau Rapids, in charge of Miss Collins. At Swan Lake the attendance at the time school was open was so small that the teacher, Mrs. Cameron, became discouraged and resigned at the end of the December quarter, 1906, and the school has not been reopened since. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is larger, but the progress is very slow.

Characteristics and Progress. - Progress is not very apparent. The Indians appear lacking in initiative and in those qualities necessary to successful individual effort. They will give faithful service to a white farmer, but, no matter what is done for them, they will not work steadily and systematically on their own behalf. All they appear to consider is the present day; they never think of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance and immorality appear to be getting worse from year to year among the Indians, and particularly so in this agency, being the most deplorable features which have come under my observation. Punishment and fines appear to have little deterrent effect, and it is almost impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply.

General Remarks. - The Indians have not fared so well this year up to the present time on account of the winter coming on early, and the depth of snow preventing them from hunting and trapping to a certain extent. This winter the Indians at Long Plain received a good price for dry poles, right at their door, which helped them considerably.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live within the town limits of Portage la Prairie on a tract of land about twenty-six acres in extent, purchased and owned by themselves. They have also lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given them by the Dominion government. They are a superior type of Indian to the others throughout the agency, and physically the adults are large, strong and healthy. Indications of tubercular disease, unfortunately, are shown by many of the children. These Indians earn a good living, working for the farmers of the neighbourhood and have good houses and gardens. They squander a lot of money in purchasing liquor and paying fines, while if, instead of being fined, they were imprisoned with hard labour, the punishment would probably have a more salutary effect.

The Presbyterian Church looks after the spiritual welfare of these Indians and regularly a weekly service is held in the village church, conducted by Mr. W.A. Hendry.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils, and there is an average attendance of about twenty-five. The government

allows a per capita grant for twenty-five, and a much larger attendance could be obtained, if the per capita grant would permit. The school is conducted by Mr. W.A. Hendry; and his sister, Miss Hendry, is assistant matron. Mr. Hendry is a most efficient officer, and I cannot commend too highly the work that he is accomplishing with the co-operation of his wife and sister.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve is situated in township 18, range 9, west of the principal meridian, on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba. There is sufficient good land for gardens, of which there are quite a number, and there is a good supply of hay. The greater part of the reserve is covered with scrub and bush, and it is not adapted for grain-growing. Its area is 12,160 acres.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the first meridian, and has an area of 9,472 acres. This reserve is covered with a heavy growth of bush and timber, and is also much broken by the arms of the lake. It is not suited for agriculture, though there is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the principal meridian on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and has plenty of timber. It has an area of 10,816 acres.

Fairford reserve is situated in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the first meridian, on the Fairford river. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens. It is not, however, suitable for grain-growing, which has never been attended with much success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated in township 31, range 8, west of the first meridian, on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, and contains 3,200 acres. It has a good supply of hay and wood, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the first meridian, on the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is not adapted for farming, but has a fair supply of hay and is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated in township 29, range 13, west of the first meridian, on the east side of Crane river, and has an area of 7,936 acres. A strip across the river, with a good hay meadow, has also been reserved for this band, as the reserve proper contains very little hay-land. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated in township 34, range 13, west of the first meridian, on the south end of Waterhen lake and contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

Pine Creek reserve is situated in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the first meridian, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal Lake reserve comprises four small reserves, near the mouth of Shoal river, situated on the south end of Dawson bay on Lake Winnipegosis, and one small reserve on Swan lake. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are well wooded with poplar and some spruce; have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe. - Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds. In fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Population. - The population of the whole agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the nine months has generally been about as usual. On account of the severe winter, there have been two or three reserves where there has been more sickness than usual, but not of a serious nature. Scrofula and consumption were apparent on all the reserves.

Occupations. - Stock-raising is the only civilized occupation open to the Indians on these reserves, as they are not adapted for farming. Some of the herds are increasing, especially on the Fairford reserve; but the general progress has not been rapid. A more systematic method of breeding must be followed before any degree of success can be obtained. It is noticeable here, as elsewhere, that those who have the largest herds take a greater degree of pride in their stock than those who have only a few, and make better preparation for their care. A large number of cattle are lost each year through inattention and carelessness. The Indians can obtain plenty of fodder, but they are too lazy to haul it for the cattle. I have had reports from a number of the reserves that a number of cattle died this winter through neglect.

The Indians earn considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps, and in the summer by picking berries, digging senega-root; and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest-fields. The fishing was not as good or remunerative this year as last, and from reports received the hunting and trapping has been small on account of the severe winter and the unusual depth of snow. But, there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want, if they are not too lazy to hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock. - All the buildings are of log; nearly all have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs. The stables simply have log walls, with poles and hay on the roof, and when they are properly remudded or replastered in the fall, they answer their requirements for the winter. The log buildings appear to suit the Indians best as they are easier to renew and also to repair than the frame. The overhauling which the houses receive in the fall, the mudding or plastering they give them and the whitewash, are sudden death to the vermin, and the best sanitary cleansing the Indians are capable of.

From reports to date, the cattle have not come through the winter as well, as usual, a number having died through lack of attention and proper provision being made for them. The horses on the Waterhen reserve had some sickness and quite a number died.

Education. - There are day schools on each reserve, except at Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children do not show much progress, as their attendance is very irregular, owing to the migratory habits of their parents. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve, owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers of the order of the Reverend Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty pupils and fifteen day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant, and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. In connection with the school, there is also a saw-mill and blacksmith-shop. Another large new school at Sandy Bay is also conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. This school is splendidly equipped, and has accommodation for fifty pupils. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty pupils. Both schools are doing excellent work and fully merit the assistance they receive. Children receive more benefit in one year in such institutions than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

Progress. - The Indians do not show very much progress. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is slow, and they appear contented to eke out a living from hunting and fishing. The past winter has been harder on them than usual, and they have not fared as well as generally.

Temperance and Morality. - There is a very great deal of immorality and intemperance among these Indians. Suppression is very difficult. The Indians screen those from whom they obtain the liquor and can rarely be induced to give any information. The half-breeds are generally considered to be the source of supply in most instances. Immorality is also rampant, and the indifference of the parents makes it difficult to deal with these cases or to lessen the evil.

General Remarks. - The Indians, from reports received to date, are in fairly good health. They are not as well off as in other years, owing to the severity of the winter; but no extreme cases have been reported.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the officials and day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have, & co.,
R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, May 27, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to present my tenth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate.

The inspectorate includes four Agencies, viz.: Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, and the Pas.

As this is the last report I expect to write on Indian affairs, it may not be out of place to make it a resumé of conditions among the Indians of this inspectorate describing briefly the conditions existing in each agency, and making a few suggestions as to Indian affairs generally.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The number of Indians in this agency in 1896 was 510, as compared with 411 in 1906, showing a decrease of 99 in ten years. This decrease in population is not to be accounted for by migration, but by excessive death-rate caused by their mode of life. Consumption and scrofula are the principal diseases, induced largely by the filth and dirt with which they surround themselves. The use of intoxicants is on the increase in spite of all that can be done to prevent it. As the country has developed and become settled up, towns and villages have sprung up in all directions, and the Indian with a dollar in his pocket can find a bottle of whisky without having long to look for it. The getting of the bottle of liquor appears to be his chief anxiety.

Missionaries of different denominations have made repeated efforts to Christianize them with little, if any, success; they still cling to their old pagan ideas, and look with suspicion on all efforts made by officials or missionaries for their betterment. At Swan Lake reserve, where there has been a farmer and missionary for a number of years, some advancement has been made in the way of better dwellings, larger cultivation of land, and cattle-raising. Even here there is evidence that the slightest relaxation of effort would mean a lapse back to where they were ten years ago.

My opinion in short is that it is not possible to make permanent advancement among Indians living in a thickly settled white community where they are subject to

all the vices of our white civilization, without making the slightest effort to imitate what is good.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency also shows a decrease in numbers, but not to the same extent as in Portage la Prairie. Much the same physical conditions exist, but the Indians have profited to a certain extent by missionary effort and closer official supervision in the early history of the reserves. Nearly all are under Christian influence, and the liquor traffic is somewhat easier to control. The Sioux bands have made remarkable progress considering their opportunities; they are a much more thrifty and steady people than the Saulteaux, and as they have been bred on the plains, they are better adapted to the strenuous life of the white man.

The Saulteaux is essentially a hunter, and hard, steady, manual labour is to him extremely obnoxious; indeed he will not do it except from the sternest necessity, and then only until he has satisfied his immediate wants. He has no love or inclination for agricultural pursuits, and only takes to them through dire necessity or coercion.

I have a strong hope that the Sioux of this agency will advance materially, but I fear a continual decrease in numbers, as they are very susceptible to the 'white plague,' it is depleting them more and more each year.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

In this agency the conditions are very different from those in the two former agencies. Here the Indians largely follow their own mode of life, as hunters and fishermen. The forests, lakes, and rivers are open to them, and living is easy. They have been under the influence of missionaries and school teachers for many years, and their isolation from the whites has been their salvation.

It is true that certain forms of vice, such as illegitimacy, and its attending evils, still prevail, but there is little of more serious crime.

During the years I have had to do with this agency, they have made very considerable advancement.

Nearly every head of a family has a comfortable dwelling, usually neat and clean, a garden patch, and a few cattle. As an evidence that the Indian should be allowed, to follow largely the mode of life of his fathers, and that he will increase under these conditions with the enlightenment of education and Christianity, I may instance that the population of this agency has increased from 1,043 in 1896, to 1,215 in 1906, and that in the Pas agency to the north, where natural Indian life is much more strenuous, from 997 to 1,085, in the same period. This I take to be conclusive proof that the Indian (if he is not to become extinct), should be removed from the settled portions of our country and placed on reservations remote from our civilization.

Here he can follow his natural mode of life and be subject to the best influences of our Christianity and education, without coming in constant contact with that which is worst in us to follow.

The country surrounding Lake Winnipegosis, and on the lower reaches of the Saskatchewan, is ideal for Indian life, while it is of little value for colonization. Here there is room for all the Indians living on the plains of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; a district where they can live unmolested, and make a good living in a manner congenial to them, with but little expense to the government.

THE PAS AGENCY.

This agency resembles Manitowapah in its physical conditions, with the advantage of a much wider range of hunting-grounds, and better fishing.

The Indians are a peaceful, contended lot, following the pursuits of their fathers, and disturbed but little by the changes, that have taken place in the Northwest during

the past thirty years. This condition is likely to continue, as the whole of the lower Saskatchewan country, and the district to the north and east of it, will never be opened up for settlement, as it is worthless for agricultural purposes.

The morality of these Indians is in striking contrast to that of those living in the agricultural, and more thickly settled districts.

The reserves are situated on the higher spots on the banks of the Saskatchewan river and tributary waters.

On each reserve will be found a church and school and the Indians living in comparative comfort, peaceful, happy and contented lives. Each family has its garden, and in some cases a few cattle, but the principal source of livelihood is from hunting, and the revenue from this source is likely to increase from year to year, as furs become scarcer and competition for them more keen. Fishing is also profitable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report, I wish to say that I have been in close touch with Indians and their mode of life for nearly forty years, and for the last ten as an official of this department; I have had every opportunity to become most intimately acquainted with their characteristics and peculiarities, and the conclusion that I have come to is, that it is impossible to educate or develop an Indian to fit him to compete with his white brother.

The perpetuation of the Indian race is a serious problem. It is due to them from the government of this Dominion to protect and foster the remnant of those remaining, by a wise and comprehensive policy, and one that will be to their greatest advantage as the true aborigines of this continent.

I have, & co.,
S.R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my third annual report of the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are five agencies within the bounds of my district, as follows: - Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The first-named is wholly within the province of Manitoba and embraces the three rivers, Red river, Brokenhead river and Winnipeg river, all flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

The second takes in both sides of Lake Winnipeg, touches the big Saskatchewan and runs down the valley of the Nelson river some 80 miles into the district of Keewatin.

The third is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, but extends from Lac de Mille Lacs, not far West of Port Arthur, northwestward as far as Wabigoon, Lac Seul and Wabaskang, in the province of Ontario.

The fourth is for the most part located on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and their tributaries in western Ontario.

The fifth is found along the Rainy river, Rainy lake, the Seine river and southeasterly to Sturgeon and Kawawiagamak rivers, also in western Ontario.

I have been able to visit a large number of the bands in this large territory during the year, but not all.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There are three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

The Indians on these reserves are for the most part members of the Ojibway tribe and speak what is known as the Chippewa language, sometimes called Saulteaux, but evidently a dialect of the original Ojibway spoken by the natives of the Lake Superior country.

Their methods of obtaining a livelihood are in a somewhat transitional state. Accustomed to the excitements and profits of the chase both by inheritance and long practice, they now find that every year lessens the number of fur-bearing animals, and renders a hunter's life increasingly precarious. The younger men turn their attention to other and more modern methods of earning wages, but the seniors do not so well fit into prevailing conditions, and may be seen standing idly by, while the procession, representing progress and civilization, moves on.

Some have made a considerable success at fishing, at steamboating, in the manufacture of lumber, in cutting rail-road ties, or in guiding parties in search of information, and at the close of the season come back to their homes with very substantial cheques in their pockets. Prudence in the use of this hard-earned money would place them and their families in comfortable circumstances, but care for the future is an unacquired virtue, and, too often, their money is wasted in riotous living, and in a few days, they are down to the level of beggary and dissipation.

One seldom sees even in this wonderful west better wheat-growing land than can be found in this agency; but it is painfully true that no considerable use is made of it. Planted in their very nature is a positive aversion to anything and everything agricultural. A few of the more advanced and energetic will raise a few bushels of potatoes. A much smaller number will sow small fields of oats or barley, but the great majority seem disposed to engage in anything else but agriculture. There is too protracted a space between seed-time and harvest for them.

The St. Peters reserve is unfortunately situated too near to the town of Selkirk. More time is spent in this centre of trade than would suffice to earn a livelihood if energies were bent in right directions. As it is, the most unfortunate and most corrupting circumstances conspire to destroy the youth of both sexes, while even men, yes, and women too, are every day falling into the depths of intoxication and disgrace.

Every one is delighted to learn that a commission has been appointed by the Dominion government to settle the disputes which have long existed between the Indians and the settlers on the one hand, and between the Indian council and the municipality on the other hand. The commission is presided over by Chief Justice H.M. Howell, assisted by two lawyers and the Indian Commissioner and the writer, and there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be reached; but the indications are that St. Peter's reserve may be broken up. Such a solution may in the long run be best for all parties concerned.

The population of Clandeboye agency is 1,803.

The amount of land included in the reserves is 89,600 acres.

The amount of land cultivated is 463 acres.

The amount of wages earned is $21,300.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of thirteen different reserves, one of which is not at present inhabited.

The population is numbered at 2,371 souls. The amount of land held, in common by the several bands is 61,491 acres.

The amount of land cultivated is 2,783 acres.

The wages earned amount to $8,850.

The headquarters of this agency are at Norway House in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected in spacious grounds, immediately adjacent to the mission premises and close to the Indian village and boarding school.

The natives of this locality live by fishing and hunting. Fur has been plentiful at the north end and prices have been remunerative. Fishing is carried on very extensively; and employment is given to all who are willing to work, and the scale of wages is very fair.

Fisher River continues to be the most progressive reserve. The Indians here are energetic and successful. They have a considerable number of cattle and some good horses; while their buildings are large and well built and even their stables are first-class.

This agency is the home of schools and churches. The department supports 11 day schools and 1 boarding school. There are 10 churches or meeting-houses where the gospel is preached. The people are all more or less favourably disposed toward Christianity, and not a few are devout members of the various denominations engaged in missionary enterprise.

The year has not been marked by any serious epidemic, though a mild form of grippe has visited some reserves.

At Berens River and Poplar River the fishing was poor last fall, and in consequence there was much hardship amongst the poorer classes. This has happily been relieved by the prompt action of the Indian Commissioner and his agents, so that no one is allowed to go hungry.

It was intimated in my last year's report that a serious forest fire had burned the timber of the Hollowwater reserve, and with it seven of the houses. Here again the department came to the rescue and furnished material for the construction of some small houses, in which the poor people could find shelter until they were able to build larger homes for themselves.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The Indians here have many sources of income such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, hunting, fishing and steamboating. In summer-time they pick berries, dig roots and gather rice so that through most of the year remunerative employment can be had.

The curse of strong drink has given the agent no little trouble, and unfortunately the morals of the people have not improved.

Speaking industrially, these people must be classed as non-progressive. Their proximity to the construction camps has not raised their status or improved their manners. They are distinctly pagan, and are given to roaming; yet many prefer to loaf around a town-centre waiting for opportunity either to beg or work. A fewer them plant some potatoes and cultivate small gardens.

With solitary exceptions here and there, the several bands in this agency have had good average health.

The population is 960.

The number of acres owned by them is 101,267.

Under actual cultivation is 120 acres.

The wages earned last year amounted to $14,580.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are eleven bands in the Kenora agency living on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and the Winnipeg river.

I found that the question of intoxicants was a most serious one on this ground, and one for which we have very little remedy. Those who have sold liquor to the Indians have been vigorously prosecuted and heavily fined; but the punishment of offenders does not destroy the traffic, hardly checks it. The Indians also have been heavily fined; but the next temptation finds them willing to risk the chances of a further assessment. For the protection of these people, some radical measures must be adopted, and the sooner the better.

The cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence here. The people are pagans of the most conservative and exclusive type. They have no desire to conform to white ways. The time-honoured customs of their fathers are good enough for them. They love ease and comfort, and will only bring their energies into exercise when the necessities of life demand action.

The day schools of this agency are in a most unsatisfactory state. The Indians object most seriously to the religious teaching carried on in them. They profess to favour secular and national instruction, but contend that children should be left free to choose for themselves what shall be their religious leanings. As these schools are nearly all under the patronage of the churches, and the appointments made are usually catechists, whose duty it is to organize congregations and make converts, it can readily be seen that friction is inevitable under the circumstances, and attendance at school is decidedly irregular.

There are large belts of valuable timber on several of the reserves of this agency, and traces of rare mineral wealth are found here and there. The soil is very rich where soil is found, but there is much rock and swamp-land covered only with stunted trees. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a necessary result the cattle-raising industry is not extensively developed.

The population is 984 souls.

The land owned constitutes an area of 122,507 acres.

The amount of cultivated land is 132 acres.

The yearly earnings are $20,718.10 from various sources.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is made up of 14 bands dwelling on Rainy river, Rainy lake or streams tributary to them reaching away eastward.

The special reason which accounts for undue activity in the liquor traffic is the proximity of our reserves to the American boundary line. Unfortunately the laws of the state bordering upon Canadian territory will not punish offenders who sell to Indians residing on our side of the line. Natives are, therefore, sure of obtaining all they can pay for by crossing over into the United States. This is easily smuggled into Canadian territory and becomes the ruin of every virtue.

Plenty of remunerative labour offers to all these people, but they are not disposed to work heavily or continuously, even for the very best wages. Employers find they cannot be relied upon, and have almost ceased to regard them as a desirable class of servants, except in the capacity of canoemen or guides. A few are taken on board steamers as pilots over unknown waters, and render good service for a time; but a short spell on duty is usually followed by dissipation and folly.

The agency headquarters has been removed from Pither's Point during the year and is now located in the town of Fort Frances. This is a very decided step in advance, as it gives the agent the opportunity of guarding the interests of those who camp near the town. It is also handy to post office and is an excellent point from which to organize for journeys into the interior.

The old site long occupied by the agency headquarters is a very valuable asset of the department, which must become necessary to the railway company now constructing a line through it; and there is hardly a doubt that it will be

purchased for a station and townsite in the near future.

The population of this agency is 844.

The several reserves aggregate 118,307 acres.

The amount of land actually cultivated is 144 acres.

Wages earned during the year amount to $23,600.

Four of the greater religious bodies are doing effective work within the bounds of this inspectorate, the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans, the Methodists and the Presbyterians. The relative strength of these denominations is shown in the following table: -

Church of England	2,166
Methodist Church	1,673
Roman Catholic	785

The Presbyterians carry on their mission work in and about Shoal Lake, Ontario, where they have a large boarding school; but so far as I am aware, no tabulated statement has been published showing the number of members claimed.

I cannot say too much of the helpful and restraining influences originated by these churches. They set up high ideals, preach elevating doctrines, denounce wrong-doing and emphasize righteous living, and the results are eminently uplifting and purifying. They are a source of inspiration to the Indian. Society would be intolerable without them.

The red man must not be judged by standards designed to measure a white man. He is quite another being. By his inheritance, his training, his associations, his education, his methods of life, he is made essentially different from ourselves. Our strong points may be his weak ones and we may flatter ourselves and despise him; but this will not prove that he is without his virtues or that he cannot rise to the attainment of higher things. Canadians are not likely to forget that the extinguishment of the Indian title in the great Northwest has never cost a drop of blood; or that in every rebellion which has marked our later history, the Indian has been our loyal ally and friend. All that he asks in return is our strong true friendship and wise persistent assistance; and out of conditions which we despise, he will yet rise to fuller knowledge and nobler conduct.

The agents in charge of the various reserves in this inspectorate and the physicians who ably supplement their efforts are careful, capable, and energetic men who seek in every possible way to further the purposes of the department in their endeavour to civilize, protect, and uplift the original owners of the west.

I have, & co.,
JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,
KENORA, ONT., March 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31, I have attended to all the Indians that required treatment in this district. At the treaty payment I remained several days among them and had good opportunities for treating any who were sick.

The diseases most prevalent among them are scrofula, consumption, and rheumatism. There has also been a number of cases and deaths from dropsy.

During the winter there has been a good deal of grippe among them, which is a usual thing any winter. In some parts of the district there was an epidemic of whooping-cough, with a few deaths.

On the whole the Indians under my care have been fairly healthy and there has been no serious sickness among them during the year.

I have attended the children in the industrial schools, who have been very healthy. I have performed several minor operations; have pulled a large number of teeth from them, and have vaccinated all the Indians who required to have it done.

The sanitary conditions of the reserves is fairly good, and the Indians seem to be happy and comfortable.

I have, & co.,
THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve. - This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of Sintaluta village, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources. - The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, small fruits, and senega-root. These Indians have had an exceptionally good market for both hay and wood during the year. These products have provided groceries and clothing in exchange.

Occupations. - These Indians are engaged in grain farming and stock-raising, also hire as labourers for settlers. The majority of these people are industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Characteristics and Progress. - The crops on this reserve were good last fall and prices fair. It is encouraging to note the enlargement of Indian fields. A few have broken from 15 to 40 acres of new land during the past summer. This shows that an Indian can be urged on to industrious habits if taken in the proper way. I am pleased to be able to report that these Indians are making good progress in all their farming operations.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are in good condition and are properly looked after during the winter months, being well housed, watered, and fed plenty of good hay. The crop of calves is quite satisfactory.

Health. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year. There were no disease-epidemics of any kind among them. Their houses have been kept neat and clean, the Indians also conforming to the usual sanitary laws.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and appear to have no desire for intoxicating liquor. The morality of this band is exceptionally good. I have heard no complaints to the contrary and I may say they live very orderly lives. There have been no bad crimes committed by them during the year.

Education. - In the absence of schools on this reserve, the children are sent to Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. A number of the younger generation can read and write readily.

General Remarks. - As a proof of progress, these Assiniboines threshed 8,870 bushels of grain last fall, and they will have a much larger acreage to seed this spring. This is a good showing, considering the small number of farmers on this reserve. I am doing everything in my power to assist these people, and feel sure of success.

Grain-farming and cattle-raising are the only ways by which Indians can become independent of the ration-house, but we always have a few old people that we must help during the winter months. I may say here that the past winter has been the coldest since 1879 - 80 and in consequence has been hard on the old, sick, and destitute. There have been no deaths amongst these old people on this account, as they have been assisted by the order of the department.

Dr. Bonjou, of Sintaluta, is the medical attendant, and is sent for when necessary.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position. - The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians having no reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population. - There are approximately 112 people in this band.

Occupations. - These Sioux labour for the settlers and for the people of Moosejaw. Some of them are good butchers and others tanners. Many of them still gain a livelihood by hunting.

Abode. - Those Indians have no permanent houses, but live in tents at all seasons of the year.

Stock. - Many of these Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and their own use.

Education. - A number of these Indians speak English quite well. None of their children are attending any of the industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Sioux are hard workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. They apparently earn a good living. Their mode of dress is much like that of white men.

Temperance and Morality. - Though in proximity of town, these Indians get very little liquor, due to the vigilance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. I have heard of no complaint against their morality.

Health. - The health of these Sioux is robust, there having been but one death amongst them during the year. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on these Indians.

I have, & co.,
W.S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, May 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 14 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population. - The population of this band was 158, at the last payments.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are many and varied, mixed farming, the selling of hay, lime, fire-wood, beef, cattle and furs, freighting for settlers and the railroads under construction south of this point, working for settlers and building log houses.

The resources of this reserve are excellent, the soil being a rich loam; hay is abundant; water is plentiful, in the form of lakes, all over the reserve.

The wood is not nearly so plentiful as in former years, on account of being so often devastated by fires. The grain raised on the reserve last year was slightly over 2,000 bushels, nearly double the amount of the previous season; and the Indians put up 1,030 tons of hay. If it had not been for drought and frost, the yield of grain would have been considerably larger.

Stock. - The men of this band are very good stock farmers and take great interest in their work; they look at this industry from a monetary stand-point, and so are very particular in the care of their cattle.

The cattle have come through the winter very well and are in good order.

A distinct improvement is noticeable in the horses; this is mainly due to the good class of stallions provided by the department.

Buildings. - I am glad to say that the progress in the number and quality of the dwelling-houses on this reserve is well maintained; and they are nicely furnished, clean, and comfortable; they are all built of logs.

Farm Implements. - This band is well provided with farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education. - There is a good day school (Anglican) on this reserve; it is conveniently located; and has a very fair attendance. Mrs. Jefferson, the teacher, is experienced in the work, and the progress, order and discipline are very good, and are a credit to both teacher and children.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are thrifty and intelligent, and are very independent; most of them are so well off that it makes it a difficult matter to handle them successfully, but they are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Although a few cases of intoxication were dealt with during the year, intemperance is not

increasing, although it is only by the most watchful care on the part of the officials that they are prevented from procuring intoxicants.

The morals of this band are very satisfactory, and there are no complaints to make under this heading.

Religion. - The majority of this band are adherents of the Anglican Church; the rest being Roman Catholics. They are attentive to their religious duties, and have regular services, which are well attended.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of stock. There is a fair quantity of timber on this reserve, and a good supply of water.

Population. - At the last payments their were 89 members of this band.

Occupations. - Grain and stock-raising are successfully followed by this band. They also do labour, freighting and ploughing for settlers and sell fire-wood, logs, and rails, lime, & co., in the settlements to the south, and freight for the railroad camps. The crops on this reserve last season were not as heavy as usual, owing to the bad weather.

Stock. - The cattle belonging to this band are a very fine lot of animals, and are in excellent condition; the Indians take great care of them, and keep the stables warm and clean.

Buildings. - All the dwellings and stables are made of logs with pole and sod roofs; a noticeable improvement has been made in the interior comfort and cleanliness of their houses.

Farm Implements. - A full equipment of all necessary farm implements is owned by these Indians, and they take very good care of them.

Education. - There are no schools on this reserve; but ample educational facilities are provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - With one or two exceptions, these Indians are very temperate; and I may add that, when any delinquents are discovered, they are very severely punished.

Their morals are in a very satisfactory state.

Religion. - These Indians are pretty evenly divided between Anglicans, Roman, Catholics and pagans, and do not take much interest in religion, and seldom have any services on the reserve.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves. - There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another; they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these Indians; formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the unsettled, lands adjoining the reserves; but now the settlement is completed right up to the borders of the reservations.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands was, at the last payments, 226 souls.

Occupations. - Mixed farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these bands, and they make a very comfortable living thereby; they also do quite a lot of work for settlers, and freighting for the railroad camps, and sell logs, rails and pickets to the settlers south of them.

Stock. - These bands are well off for stock, of which they take very good care; the animals wintered well, and are all out now ranging in the pasture. The Indians also own sheep, pigs and poultry, which they manage very successfully.

Buildings. - All the houses and stables are built of logs; a few of them have shingled roofs, but most of them have pole and thatch coverings; nearly all, however, have good lumber floors, and are comfortably furnished and clean.

Farm Implements. - A very complete outfit of farm implements is owned by these bands; they are well versed in their proper use, and take excellent care of them.

Education. - There are two day schools on these reserves. The one on Poundmaker reserve is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Little Pine school is managed by the Church of England authorities. Both of these schools have a fair attendance, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are well on the road to become independent of all government aid, and are rapidly assimilating the ways of their white neighbours, with whom they are in constant touch.

Temperance and Morality. - Temperance and morality are strictly observed by the members of these bands, and no complaints have been made to me under this heading.

Religion. - About ninety per cent of the Poundmaker band, and forty per cent of the Little Pine band are Roman Catholics; ten per cent of Poundmaker band, and forty per cent of Little Pine's are Anglicans, the rest of Little Pine's are pagans. Services are held regularly by both denominations in a chapel on Poundmaker reserve and in the school-house, on Little Pine's.

STONY BANDS.

Reserves. - There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands; they are about 14 miles south of Battleford. These reserved contain 31,808 acres.

They are made up of high, rolling country, partially wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead. There are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions, where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay-grounds and large tracts are well adapted for grazing, and stock-raising.

Population. - There were 74 Indians, all told, in these bands at the last annuity payments.

Occupations. - These people place their main dependence on the sale of hay, firewood, lime and also some fur; they farm a small quantity of ground, and raise a limited number of cattle. They are not very fond of work, and, as far as possible, they only indulge in manual labour when it is absolutely necessary to procure something to eat.

Stock. - The stock has come through the winter well, and is now all out grazing in the pasture-field.

Buildings. - Their houses are built of logs, and are only of a poor class. They only use them in the winter, moving into tents in the summer.

Implements. - These bands are now fairly well off for implements, as last fall they received, out of the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their land, 5 wagons, 6 ploughs, 8 sets of double horse harness, 3 sets of ox harness, 3 bob-sleighs, 1 disc harrow and 3 drag harrows; these implements will be a very great aid to them, and, I trust will also prove quite an incentive to spur them on with their farming operations.

Education. - There is a good school-house on this reserve, but the attendance and progress are only moderate.

Characteristics and Progress. - On the whole these Indians may be said to be making some progress; and they are amenable to advice and authority.

Religion. - With the exception of two or three families, nearly all these Indians are sun-worshippers.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Reserve. - Moosomin reserve is 12 miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers. The country is rolling, and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar.

The soil is a sandy loam, and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve. There is also a hay reserve for both Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, of 1,280 acres, at Round hill, 20 miles northeast of Battleford.

Population. - At the last payments the members of the band numbered 134.

Occupations. - Nearly all the Indians on this reserve farm and keep stock; they sell their surplus grain, also fire-wood and hay; altogether they make a very good living.

Stock. - The stock here is of good grade, and is in fair condition considering the extremely severe winter we have had.

Buildings. - A slight improvement is noticeable in the dwellings of these people. They are kept cleaner and more comfortable than was formerly the case. The stables and houses are all built of logs; some few of the houses are shingled, but most of them are roofed with poles and thatch, or covered with sods.

Implements. - These Indians own a complete line of farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education. - There is no day school on this reserve, but the industrial and boarding schools provide ample educational facilities for all the children of this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, well behaved, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, although being so near town, they often have temptation thrown in their way by unscrupulous whites and half-breeds.

Religion. - These Indians, as nearly as possible to enumerate them, are about thirty per cent Anglican, forty per cent Roman Catholic and thirty per cent pagan.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Reserve. - The Thunderchild reserve, adjoins that of Moosomin and is 18 miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the north Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river; in addition to this, they have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie of black loam, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming, and stock-raising.

Occupations. - The principal pursuit of these Indians is mixed, farming, and stock-raising; although they do work for settlers, freighting, sell firewood and hay, and make a good living for themselves.

Population. - Last summer 117 Indians were paid in this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are all built of logs, the dwelling-houses are kept clean and comfortable, and the stables on the reserve are commodious and warm.

Stock. - These Indians have a good herd of cattle, and as this industry is one of their main sources of revenue, they pay great attention to them.

Farm Implements. - This band is well off in the way of farm implements and machinery, which they own themselves, and take good care of.

Education. - The Church of England day school is still in operation here; the attendance has somewhat improved, but is yet small, and the progress slow.

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At the boarding school, adjacent to this reserve, which is taught by the Sisters of the Assumption, splendid progress is being made; the work done at this school is all that could be desired; and reflects great credit on the management; the system employed at boarding schools, of teaching and bringing up Indian children, is the most satisfactory and economical solution of the educational question.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are energetic and progressive; they are well behaved, and are getting along very satisfactorily.

Temperance and Morality. - As a whole, this band has given no cause for complaint, under either of these headings.

Religion. - About half the members of this band are Roman Catholics; of the other half seventy-five per cent are Anglican, and the rest are pagans.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times; Meadow lake is about 7 miles long by 2 1/2 miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber, and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant.

Population. - The population of this band is 84.

Occupations. - These Indians have hitherto depended upon hunting and fishing for a living; but owing to the past winter having been so extremely cold, and such deep snow, very little trapping or hunting was accomplished, and they now express a desire to go in for farming, as they think that by so doing they will be surer of a good living. In this good intention I will give them every encouragement and assistance that lies in my power.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses and stables are all of logs; they are well built, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock. - The cattle here are well cared for and came through the winter in first-class condition.

Implements. - Up to the present, these Indians have had all the implements they need; if, however, they really do go into agriculture, they may need a little assistance at the start.

Education. - There is a day school in operation on this reserve. It is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church; no progress appears to have been made; but I have hopes of being able to put this school in better running order in the near future.

Characteristics and Progress. - I cannot say much as to the progress of this band. I think that they are a well-meaning people; and after the lesson of last winter, which was so severe, they may derive more ultimate benefit from it than a whole lot of persuasion and advice: necessity often drives people into a hard position, but at the same time it teaches them, very thoroughly, to provide against a like occurrence.

Temperance and Morality. - I have not heard of a case of intemperance in the band during the year, and their morals are satisfactory, too.

Religion. - These people are all Roman Catholics.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population. - The population is about the same as it was at the beginning of the fiscal year; and I have taken the figures of the last payments, as it is a most difficult matter to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the births and deaths, unless it be when annuity is paid.

Health and Sanitation. - Everything that is possible is done to encourage and induce the Indians to keep themselves and houses clean, and in a healthy state, and I am glad to say that a great improvement has taken place.

The Indians have enjoyed splendid health during the greater part of the year, no epidemics of any kind having occurred.

Stock. - The stock industry, being of such vital importance as a means of revenue and food, is well attended to, and the Indians take very great interest in this work.

We had a bad winter, which, for severe cold and extreme length, was unparalleled in the history of the Northwest, and was hard on all classes of live stock throughout the west.

The grade of our cattle and horses is steadily improving, by reason of the thorough-bred bulls and stallions wisely provided by the department.

Progress. - The progress shown is very satisfactory, and I may say that it is of the permanent order; to illustrate this, I will give a single comparison of what has been accomplished at this agency, in the way of advancement and economy to the department, during the last decade: -

Supplied by the department.	1897.	1907.
...	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bacon	52,186	7,565
Flour	190,000	25,000
Beef	92,717	27,753
Tobacco	240	-

In addition to this I might add that for the last two years we have had another band of 84 Indians to provide for, the figures of which are included in the above issues (1907). Now, I would come to the most vital part of the subject, these Indians are to-day better fed, clothed, and more comfortably housed, and are improved in every way, morally, physically and financially than they were ten years ago; this is what I consider a practical solution of the Indian problem, and it also means a reduction in expenditure to the department of $12,000 per annum, with a more satisfactory and efficient service; and, last, but not least, a more contented lot of Indians.

During the past nine months, the Indians have purchased with their own money 3 binders, 10 wagons, 3 ploughs, 6 sets of bob-sleighs, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 disc harrow, 4 drag harrows, 2 fanning-mills, 27 sets of double horse harness, 4 sets of ox harness, 1 threshing-separator, 6 democrat wagons, and quite a number of other minor implements and tools, altogether amounting to about $4,500.

I have, & co.,
J.P.G. DAY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year of nine months which ended March 31, 1907.

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STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of more than 22,000 acres, and is situated to the north of Prince Albert about 25 miles distant and along the trail to Montreal lake. The northern part of the reserve is devoted exclusively to timber, while arable land is found in the southern portion.

Population. - The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good during the year. An epidemic of small-pox invaded the lumber camps in the vicinity; but by means of a strict quarantine, prompt sanitary measures, and the vaccination of all who had not been so treated before, the vigilance and energy of the medical attendant was rewarded, the disease limited to those first attacked and it gradually died out.

Occupations. - The lumbering operations in the neighbourhood of the reserve furnish employment to many members of the band. They are also first-class hunters, own a considerable herd of cattle, and usually require little assistance from the department.

Buildings. - The buildings are generally substantial and compare favourably with those of the average white settler.

Stock. - The livestock owned by this band, including ponies, numbers 337 head; the animals are generally well wintered. Stock-raising is a very profitable industry through the convenient market furnished by the lumbering camps.

Education. - The day school is under the management of the Church of England, which selects the teacher. The attendance of the children is improving.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are good workers, independent in spirit, and inclined to manage their own affairs. They are prospering.

Temperance and Morality. - Considering the temptations to liquor-drinking arising from the traffic to the lumber camps through the reserve, the Indians of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve. - This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, its northeast corner adjoins the southwest corner of the Mistawasis reserve; its area is about 27,000 acres; its soil is well adapted for farming; and a plentiful extent of pasture-land, hay meadows and water ensures success in cattle-raising.

Population. - The population of this band is 104; there were no births during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been very good during the year. One death occurred from consumption, and three from scrofulous disorders. Their houses and premises are generally clean.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are their chief sources of income, but hunting, freighting, root-digging, & co., also contribute to their support.

Buildings. - Most of these Indians have well built shingled houses and comfortable stables.

Stock. - The cattle seem to have come through the winter in good condition, and now number 207 head.

Implements. - These Indians have a fair supply of all implements and machinery required.

Education. - The Duck Lake boarding school supplies the educational facilities for this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are generally industrious and successful in both farming and stock-raising; a few of them are specially ambitious to become independent of government assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - No instance of intemperance or immorality has come to my knowledge in connection with this band during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve. - The Mistawasis reserve is 25 miles north of Carlton and contains nearly 50,000 acres; about one-tenth of the reserve is under water, generally good quality; about another tenth is well suited for farming, and the remainder is good pasturage, hay meadows or scrub.

Population. - The population of the band is 127.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic on the reserve during the year, but the deaths, chiefly from tuberculosis and scrofula, have outnumbered the births.

Occupations. - Grain and cattle-raising, freighting, and root-digging occupy and support these Indians.

Buildings. - The majority of the buildings on this reserve are comfortable and substantial.

Stock. - The cattle at the end of March were, many of them, very thin; but no unusual losses were reported.

Farm Implements. - The implements and machinery of this band are almost sufficient for its present needs and are fairly well kept.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, whose missionary is also the teacher in charge. A steady progress is noticeable, an evidence of the excellent work which is being done.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band contains some excellent workers, who seem, however, to require constant incentives to keep them going. A gradual improvement is, nevertheless, discernible.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the band towards liquor-drinking. During the last month of the year evidence was supplied by one of the Indians against an old offender who brought liquor on the reserve, and steps were taken which have led to his punishment. Little, if any, improvement is seen in the morality of the band.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated 60 miles north of Duck Lake, on the ancient trail to Green Lake and the far north; it has an area of about 43,000 acres, a large portion of which is occupied by Sandy lake; but which contains also a sufficient extent of good farming land, pasturage and hay meadows for the present needs of the band.

Population. - The present population of the band is 215.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic of any kind has visited the band during the year; but a number of deaths have occurred, chiefly of newly born children through ailments peculiar to infancy.

Occupations. - Stock-raising and farming, supplemented by hunting and freighting, are their chief means of support.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are quite equal to those of the average white settler in the neighbourhood.

Stock. - The cattle belonging to this band now number 419, with about 80 head of horses. Their owners, however, were not prepared for such a long-feeding season, and a number of the cows and young stock are very thin and will require special attention to bring them through until the new grass becomes sustaining.

Farm Implements. - The implements on this reserve are not sufficient in number to meet the needs of the band.

Education. - The day school located here is under the management of the Church of England, is well attended and does good work; in addition, upward of 23 children belonging to this band are in attendance at boarding and industrial

schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - Many of these Indians, perhaps the majority, are good hunters and spend weeks of every year away from their reserve hunting musk-

rats and larger game, to the detriment of their farming operations; but others, notably Wahsayeekoot, are steady, industrious workers who pursue their farming operations and stock-raising with success and seek no assistance from the ration-house.

Temperance and Morality. - No case of immorality or intemperance amongst this band has been reported to me during the year.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve. - The Big River reserve lies 33 miles north of the agency headquarters and contains an area of nearly 30,000 acres. The soil is too light for successful farming, unless in very wet seasons; and only in dry seasons when the river flats are drained is there abundance of hay. Lakes and streams occupy one-half of the surface of the reserve, and two-thirds of the land is covered by brush and small poplar. The pasturage, however, is fairly good.

Population. - The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been considerable sickness in this band during the year, apparently of an epidemic nature; but fortunately few deaths. Sanitation is generally confined to a shifting of their camp when its surroundings become unhealthy.

Occupations. - The Indians do some farming, some stock-raising, and some hunting and fishing.

Buildings. - The houses and stables of these Indians are very inferior. They desire to improve them, and with that object they have taken out a number of logs which will be sawn into lumber for their use, during the ensuing summer.

Stock. - Some of these Indians take good care of their cattle, and the herd is steadily, though slowly, increasing. Most of the animals failed greatly through the protracted cold, and a few cows may be too weak to survive after calving.

Implements. - A few implements have been supplied them, but more will soon be required.

Education. - The attendance at the day school is small, chiefly through the indifference of the parents.

Characteristics and Progress. - While some of these Indians are energetic, industrious men and calculated to succeed under favourable circumstances, there are many others who are constitutionally opposed to labour and only scheme assaults on the ration-house.

Temperance and Morality. - No case of intemperance or immorality was reported to me during the period under consideration.

PELICAN LAKE BAND.

General Remarks. - These Indians share the reserve of Kenemotayoo's band, but are paid annuity separately. They usually dwell in the neighbourhood of Pelican and Stony lakes to the northeast of the Big River reserve, and support themselves almost altogether by hunting and fishing. They are nearly independent of assistance, receiving only a supply of ammunition and twine at the treaty payments, with sometimes a small issue of clothing for the very destitute and aged.

WAHSPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated 9 miles north of Prince Albert and has an area of some 2,000 acres. The soil is very sandy and less than 200 acres is arable.

Education. - A considerable increase in the population has taken place during the year through migration from the neighbourhood of Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation. - These people are fairly healthy, though scrofulous tendencies exist and few children survive to an adult age.

Occupations. - The excellent market found in the city of Prince Albert for firewood, hay, berries, and senega-root provides them with profitable occupation for every moment of the year not required by the farm and stock.

Buildings. - Their houses are small, one-roomed dwellings, but tidy and comfortable.

Stock. - They have only the small beginning of a herd of cattle, but give them good attention and a steady increase is assured.

Implements. - They have been supplied with several implements but are in need of more; they take good care of those they have.

Education. - A day school under the control of the Presbyterian Church provides the education for the young people of this reserve; it is well conducted and is taught by the resident missionary, who is also the energetic farming instructor.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are the most industrious for their number of any reserve of this agency and are making good progress. The appointment of the farming instructor was a forward movement, which is being followed by excellent results.

THE MONTREAL LAKE NEW RESERVE, NO. 106A.

General Remarks. - This reserve belongs to the Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Indians, and was set apart for them at the urgent request of their principal men, led by the late chief, James Roberts, of the Lac la Ronge bands and supported by the influence of the Ven. Archdeacon McKay, D.D. A movement to this reserve is promised from the bands to which it belongs in consequence of the growing scarcity of game in those northern parts, and a marked advance in cultivation is anticipated.

THE MONTREAL LAKE AND LAC LA RONGE BANDS.

General Remarks. - The Indians of these bands possess fine physiques, are industrious in their occupations of hunting, fishing, and transporting supplies for the large trading companies, and are the most independent of government assistance of any bands of this agency. Educational facilities are provided by means of an excellent day school at Montreal Lake, taught by Mr. R.J. Settee, and a recently established boarding school at Lac la Rouge under the principalship of the Rev. James Brown, both under the direction of the Church of England.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the situation during the nine months of my tenure of office as Indian agent, I am much pleased to report the greatly increased grain crop which was harvested during the year 1906; large quantity of hay was also put up an ample supply for any ordinary season; but the winter proved unusually severe and the long, continued cold very seriously affected all but those animals that were in the best possible condition at the close of the previous autumn. I fear a serious loss in breeding cows and heifers through weakness during the time of calving. The numbers given are not a fair basis of comparison with previous reports, since no calves are taken on before the end of March, while a large proportion of the natural increase has always been recorded before the end of June, when previous annual reports were closed.

The farming instructors are becoming better adapted to their duties, and the tidy appearance of their yards and gardens is an excellent example to those whom they are supposed to instruct and guide.

Another gratifying feature of the past year has been the marked reduction in intemperance and immorality: only one case of the former was reported to the office, and none of the latter.

I have, & co.,
THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW P.O., March 31, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year (nine months) ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property in my charge.

Location of Agency. - The agency headquarters are located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves. - The Crooked Lake agency comprises Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A. These reserves, except Little Bone's, are all located along the Qu'Appelle river, and are tributary to the towns of Whitewood, Broadview, and Grenfell on the south, and Stockholm, Dubuc, and Grayson to the north. The total area is 127,691 acres, being a reduction since last report of 53,985 acres surrendered for sale by Kahkewistahaw and Cowessess bands. The reserves are all well situated, being convenient to good markets. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and well adapted for mixed farming; an abundant supply of wood and water is available.

The country overlooking Crooked lake, Round lake, and the Qu'Appelle valley is very picturesque.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated northwest of Whitewood, it contains 52,864 acres, and is especially adapted for mixed farming, there being a plentiful supply of wild hay for feed, timber for buildings and fuel, as well as much good wheat-land.

Population. - This band has a population of 101.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the health of these Indians has been exceptionally good. Some live in fairly comfortable houses, which are neatly kept, but most of them live in habitations which are not satisfactory, and it is difficult to rouse their native pride to a sense of the necessity of improvement in this respect.

Occupations. - These Indians made substantial increase in farming operations during the year, the result of last harvest being about three times as much as the previous year. Cattle-raising is also engaged in, this band always providing a large quantity of hay for feed, and most of them taking very fair care of their stock. In addition to farming many depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, and senega-root for a living.

Education. - The Indians of this band are not indifferent to the importance of education for their children, and nearly all that are of school age are in school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The material out of which to look for very rapid progress is lacking here; some few, however, seem anxious to get on, and I think that the year has been one of advancement.

Temperance and Morality. - Taken as a whole, the Indians of this band are very free, from the use of alcoholic drink, but a few individuals are addicted to it.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve. - This reserve is north of Broadview; it contains an area of 13,535 acres, being a decrease since last report of 33,281 acres which these Indians have surrendered for sale; the remaining land is mostly all of good quality and well adapted for the purposes of Indian farming.

Population. - The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. Most of the houses on this reserve, like the others, are not satisfactory; some improvement in certain cases is looked for in the near future.

Occupations. - As mentioned in my report last year, only five of these Indians do any farming; the result of their harvest last season showed an advance over the previous year. I expect a few more to make a start on farms this next year. These Indians also have cattle, which most of them take fair care of, but there is great lack of appreciation of their value. Sale of wood, hay, and senega-root is a good source of income.

Education. - These Indians mostly put their children in one of the boarding schools at school age.

Characteristics and Progress. - There will soon be a new generation in this band, the old original tribe are fast passing away. Slight progress may be noted, and I look for considerable advance to be made from now on.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that both intemperance and immorality are all too common in this band.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve. - This reserve is located west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve, and northwest of Broadview; its area is 29,216 acres, being a decrease since last report of 20,704 acres, which the Indians surrendered to be sold; the remaining land is mostly of excellent quality, well supplied with wood and water, hay will not be so plentiful, as most of the wild hay land is comprised in the surrendered portion.

Population. - This band has a population of 197.

Health and Sanitation. - This band has enjoyed normal, good health during the year. Speaking generally, these Indians live in more sanitary houses than the average on the other reserves, and some of the houses are kept clean and tidy; very few of these, however, contain more than the barest necessaries of simple living.

Occupations. - A good proportion of the Indians in this band engage in mixed farming, and most of them keep some cattle. In addition to the sale of farm products, considerable revenue is derived from the sale of wood, and wages from working out.

Buildings. - Some of these Indians have very good log houses, but in this, as on the other reserves, there is much difficulty in arousing many of them to see the necessity of bettering their homes.

Stock. - Most of the working Indians in this band have horses quite good enough to do farm work if properly cared for; some have good bunches of cattle, and nearly all keep a few head. After this year, wild hay will not be so plentiful, and less cattle may have to be kept.

Implements. - This band have ample farm implements and machinery, mostly of their own buying, to carry on their work.

Education. - The children of school age in this band are all in school, if they are physically fit.

Characteristics and Progress. - While there has been steady advance in the farming operations of this band during the past three years, still it is not what it should be, and not up to what they are capable of doing. A great hinderance to progress with this band, in my opinion, is the character of the man whom they choose as chief, instead of being an

assistance and a wise counsellor to them, his influence tends to turn

them away from the industry that the department desires them to follow; altogether he is entirely lacking in a right conception of what his duties are.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are mostly half-breeds, and many of them like alcoholic drink; some cases of intoxication have been reported during the year, but the band as a whole have been rather temperate. Some of this band spend too much time and money in the pool-rooms.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BANDS, NOS. 74 AND 73A.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is west of Cowessess reserve, and northeast of the town of Grenfell; it comprises 25,280 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone reserve (73A), 40 miles north, containing 6,796 acres. Considerable of the land in these reserves is well adapted for grain-growing, but on the whole they are better suited for stock purposes. A large quantity of native hay may be cut here each year; wood is also abundant for fuel and building purposes.

Population. - The population of the band is 159.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians throughout the year has been good, very little sickness among them, and such as are sick are usually suffering from that dread disease consumption, which is so difficult to cure. Some of these Indians have very fair dwellings, but generally they are not satisfactory.

Occupations. - This band shows less desire to adopt the industry of agriculture than the other Indians of this agency, although a few of them farm in a small way; their work is not well done, and the results in consequence are small. Some of these Indians keep cattle, and a few take good care of them, others are careless and do not appreciate them. Wood, hay, senega-root, and furs, are sources of income to these Indians; some also work for the settlers, and get good wages during harvest and threshing time.

Education. - These Indians do not regard education with favour, but during the year two families have taken children to boarding school without solicitation; this may be regarded as a step in advance.

Characteristics and Progress. - A strong characteristic of most of these Indians is to hang tenaciously to their wandering habits, and not to adapt themselves to anything that will keep them in a fixed abode. While in various ways they earn a good living, I cannot regard them as making much substantial progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance was indulged in by some of these Indians. Frequenting pool-rooms has also become a practice with a few of them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress. - In a general consideration of the work of this agency during the year under review, I am pleased to regard it as one of fair results, and which I hope will lead to further advancement. New land is steadily being brought into cultivation, and better methods of working old land adopted, with the result that the return to the Indian for his labour is more satisfactory and encouraging: many good working horses, and considerable farming machinery, also wagons, sleighs, & co., have been purchased and paid for by the Indians.

Land Surrendered. - In January last, Inspector W.M. Graham, representing the department, held meetings of Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, and Cowessess bands to discuss with them the advisability of surrendering for sale the southerly portions of their lands, of which they made little use, and from which they derived very little revenue. Kahkewistahaw and Cowessess bands accepted the conditions, the former surrendering 33,281 acres, and the latter 20,704 acres; Ochapowace band declined to surrender any land at that time, but I am of the opinion that they will shortly ask for another opportunity to do so. Advance payments, amounting to considerable money, were paid to each of the Indians who belonged to the bands making the sur-

render, and the time was exceedingly well chosen for paying so much money. Speaking generally, very good use was made of it; a considerable number of useful horses were purchased, besides sleighs, wagons, ploughs, and other articles which should be of permanent use in carrying on work; in addition to these, purchases were made of food-supplies, blankets, bedding, and some furniture, also much warm and serviceable winter clothing. Another distribution will probably be made this coming autumn, and in future an annual distribution of interest money will be made. These annual payments should be of great advantage to the Indians, especially to the aged and infirm, who have derived in the past very little income from their large land holdings.

Cattle. - At the date of this report, an unusually long and severe winter may scarcely be considered past; however, in view of the great length of winter, it may be said that the Indians' cattle have come through well, and that the losses will not greatly exceed those usual to cattle-raising in this climate. During the year these Indians sold 72 head of cattle, for which they received $2,170.80; in addition to these, 30 animals were beefed for food.

Crops. - The Indians of these reserves harvested last season 14,908 bushels of wheat, and 8,379 bushels of oats; the average yield on Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw, and Ochapowace reserves was very fair, the average on Sakimay reserve was rather low; most of the wheat was a good sample, and brought the highest market price, some, however, was damaged by smut and bad seeds, and the price was lower accordingly.

Buildings. - No very marked improvement in the general condition of the Indians' houses can be noted; the Indians themselves seem satisfied with so little in this respect, and very often those who are looked upon as leading Indians live in the poorest habitations; it is hoped, however, that in individual cases some improvement may be looked for.

Temperance. - The vice of intemperance has not been absent during the year: many prosecutions of both the Indians and of the persons supplying the intoxicant have taken place, and penalties inflicted to meet the case. Surrounded on both sides as these reserves are, with places where intoxicants may be obtained, it is very difficult to check the traffic. The greatest difficulty, however, is with unscrupulous persons who will act as procurers; it is very seldom that an Indian can get served directly by a licensed dealer or his employee.

Sanitation. - On each of the reserves an effort is made before the Indians take to their tents to have all accumulation of garbage gathered up and burnt, and before they occupy their houses for the winter, they are expected to whitewash them thoroughly, and lime is supplied to them for this purpose.

General Remarks. - The year under consideration has been one of considerable prosperity for the Indians, everything they had to sell found ready markets, whether it was a rat-skin or an ox, a load of wood or a load of wheat, there were always good markets and good prices, they have lived well and now after a most inclement winter they are looking well; none except the very old and infirm who are alone have required any destitute assistance, these are assisted as their circumstances seem to demand.

Agency Buildings. - All the agency and farm buildings situated near the agency headquarters were thoroughly painted with two coats of paint during the year; this adds greatly to their appearance. New fences have also been put around the agency grounds, also grain and pasture fields have been fenced, and a commodious new blacksmith-shop, was built.

Staff. - The staff in connection with this agency have been regular in their duties. Mr. Nichol, the clerk, is attentive, and efficient in his work. Farm Instructor Mr. J.A. Sutherland has taken charge of the threshing outfit the past two seasons with good satisfaction, besides doing a good deal of blacksmithing repairs for all the reserves in addition to his regular duties.

Inspection. - During the months of January and February, a very thorough inspection of this agency was made by Inspector Graham.

Schools. - Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, has had an uninterrupted

year of school work; the health of the pupils has been good, there has been no epidemic or unusual disease. The staff of the school is the same as last year.

Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated near Crooked lake, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, has during the year added a very complete steam-heating plant, which is found much more satisfactory than the hot-air system formerly used; the new heating plant, in addition to the modern sanitary arrangements, and efficient water-supply, makes this a very up-to-date building for school purposes. During the year a few cases of scrofulous glands developed; apart from this the general health of the pupils has been good, and the work of this school is all that could be desired.

I have, & co.,
M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, April 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good, no deaths occurred during the year. They are clean and tidy in their habits, but not having taken seriously to farming, they do not realize the value of good houses. They live during most of the year in tents, during the extreme cold of winter they live (with four exceptions, who have good houses) in mud-roofed shanties; the shanties are floored and in all cases kept clean.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the band is hunting and trapping, supplemented by freighting and root-gathering; while not having taken seriously to farming, they own and take good care of a fine herd of cattle. From the sale of the beef animals they annually receive a good return for their labour. They also draw from the herd their winter's supply of beef.

Education. - There is no day school on this reserve. The children of school age are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - It can hardly be said that these Indians are progressing, yet in their own way they are industrious and self-supporting, only the old and feeble receiving assistance from the department. They are law-abiding, and, with the gradual increase of their cattle, are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality. - While it is not, I think, correct to say that the average Indian is temperate either by nature or habit, it can be said of this band that they do not run after liquor. In their morals they compare favourably with the other bands of this agency.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe. - These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population. - The population is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of these bands during the past year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand and value sanitary measures.

Occupations. - The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months they have always more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent; however, all of them that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, & co.

Buildings. - The buildings of these reserves are not as good as one would like to see, the principal reason for this being that there is no wood on the reserves that can be turned into lumber; there is, however, a gradual improvement going on, and a few years should see them all with comfortable dwellings.

Stock. - A fine herd of stock is owned by the Indians of these reserves, which they value and take as good care of as any other class of men.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight. The Indian who runs the engine, although only 19 years of age, is a qualified engineer holding a certificate to run engines up to 50 horsepower.

Education. - There is no day school on these reserves, the children of school age being sent either to the Duck Lake boarding or to the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and not immoral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve. - The reserve for this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and consists of 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of sloughs and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe. - This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the past year was good. They all own good log shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of and attend to the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations. - The occupations of the band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve; some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts of the Hudsons Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn money by freighting.

Stock. - The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is irregular, not because the children are at any time off the reserve, but rather, I think, from the indifference of their parents.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are half-breeds. They lack the push and ambition of the white man on the one hand, and on the other the honesty of purpose of the Indian. Protected by the government as Indians, they have failed to make the use of themselves that they would have done had they not entered treaty. They make a living, but further advancement will not under present conditions take place.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the men of this band are addicted to the use of liquor, which they have little trouble in getting. While intemperance and immorality usually go together, it cannot be said of these people that they are flagrantly immoral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Population. - The population of this band is 238.

Tribe. - These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Health and Sanitation. - While the general health of this band during the past year was good and no epidemic or contagious disease was prevalent, yet tuberculosis in its various forms kept a strong hold on them. This cannot be charged to a want of sanitary precautions, as they are a cleanly people, who live during the summer in tents and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed log houses.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping, from which for the past few years they have made a comfortable living. A number of the younger men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited. The members of the band own a large herd of cattle, which on the whole are well taken care of.

Buildings. - Nearly all the Indians of this band own comfortable log dwellings, shingle-roofed, floored, and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Farm Implements. - The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Education. - There are two day schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended when the Indians are on the reserve. When the parents go hunting, they take the children with them, so that it is quite common upon one visit to find as many as fifteen children in attendance at each school, while on the next visit one may find only two or three. This irregularity of attendance does not tend to the advancement of the children, and is apt to sap the interest of the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress. - I consider these Indians industrious in their own way; they find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometime's suffer.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in township 39, range 12, west of the 2nd meridian, and it comprises an area of 16.6 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with

a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the past year has been good. Except in the extreme cold of winter they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band live by hunting and trapping. Game and fur being plentiful and the price of all kinds of fur high, they have for the past few years made a good living.

Characteristics and Progress. - The nature of the occupation of this band of Indians compels them to move about a great deal, so that they neither know or value a good home. In the extreme cold of winter they live in mud-roofed shanties. They are not as yet over-cleanly in their habits, and it cannot as yet be said that they are making progress. I have no doubt that when they make up their minds to settle down on their reserve, depend less on the product of the chase and turn their attention to farming and stock-raising, their progress will be rapid.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of fifteen square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. It cannot, however, yet be said that they realize the value of sanitary measures; but this I expect will be gradually acquired.

Occupations. - This band during winter depend for a living on hunting and trapping, and for the past few years have done very well. During the summer they work for neighbouring farmers. A beginning was made last year in farming on this reserve, with satisfactory results.

Buildings. - The buildings, with two or three exceptions, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock. - They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Farm Implements. - For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Education. - They have no school, and so far the parents are averse to having a school on the reserve or sending their children to an industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is slowly working into the white man's ways. They are very independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality. - They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year in this agency has been marked by the general good health of the Indians and the absence of any kind of

epidemic. The grain crops on the different reserves was good both in quantity and quality, the total yield being above 25,000 bushels. On the Okemassis and Beardy's reserves, where we have a portable engine and threshing outfit, the work of threshing was done entirely by the young men of

the reserve. Joseph Seeseequasis, a graduate of the Regina industrial school and a qualified engineer, ran the engine, and the whole work was done in a most satisfactory manner.

Upon all of the reserves a sufficient quantity of hay was secured, so that in spite of the very cold winter our cattle have come through without loss and in seasonable condition.

I have, & co.,
J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE P.O., April 2, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my second annual report, together with an inventory of government property under my charge.

Reserve. - The White Bear reserve, comprising 30,288 acres is situated in the east end of the Moose mountains a little north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The agency buildings are about 9 miles from Carlyle and very prettily situated and well sheltered with an abundance of water for all purposes easily available. This reserve is nearly all covered with heavy scrub and timber with a lot of small lakes and one very good-sized one, which is well stocked with excellent fish. There is a strip of open land running all along the south side from a mile to two miles wide, but very little of it is suitable for farming, being too hilly and stony, though good pasture; there is probably about 1,200 acres in the level places here and there that can be farmed without clearing off scrub; if it were properly fenced, there could be a good supply of hay cut, more than the Indians need for the number of cattle they have now.

Population. - There are 187 all told; a few of the young people are attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians this winter, grippe has been epidemic among them all winter and they have suffered a great deal from pneumonia; whooping-cough has been epidemic among the children and has carried off several, and several more are dangerously ill at the time of writing. The death of our medical officer, Dr. Hardy, was a great loss and severely felt, his long experience among Indians made him especially well prepared to treat them with a fair chance of success. During a few mild days we had a good deal of cleaning up done around the houses, but we still have deep snow and hard weather. The Indians still insist on leaving a house if a death occurs in it, but they do not burn it or pull it down now; they use it for some other purpose.

Occupations. - Some of these Indians farm, some keep cattle, but neither is done in a proper manner. There is great room for improvement in both lines. Some are perfectly content to go on in the same old way, others want to do things right and profit by being taught. The older men are fixed in their ways and sufficient to the day is whatever they get with the least trouble. These Indians sell a good deal of dry wood, willow pickets, do quite a bit of trapping, fishing, work out a little, and, if it is possible to save any hay to sell, they will do it.

Buildings. - There are a few good houses, but the majority are mud-roofed shanties. In a number of cases very small and poorly ventilated, they nearly all have

some kind of a stove instead of a chimney, which is a good ventilator. Quite a number are putting up better and larger places to live in.

Stock. - They have a good herd, with a little pruning, and a few facilities added to help to handle the herd properly. It is the best paying thing they have. I have put up a big fight for the last two winters to try to convince the Indians that they should feed and shelter their cattle better. A few of them are doing so, but a lot of them are still chained to their idols.

Implements. - They have plenty of ploughs, such as they are; they are short of flat harrows, and disc harrows, but fairly well supplied with other kinds of implements.

Education. - There is one day school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The present teacher, Miss Armstrong, is a very capable and experienced teacher and the pupils are certainly making good progress. The school is located close to the mission and a short distance from the agency buildings.

Characteristics and Progress. - A respectable number of these Indians are fairly industrious and make a decent living for their families, but there are a number, unfortunately a larger one, that are not, I am afraid. There is very little hope of their improvement; those who work are doing fairly well; the others are not.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of the Indians were punished last summer for intemperance; since then there have been no cases of either intemperance or immorality brought to my notice. The removal of our missionary, Mr. Dodds, and his wife, is a matter of very sincere regret to us all. He has worked so long and so earnestly among the Indians and made himself so essential to them that it will be a hard matter to fill his place.

I have, & co.,
THOMAS CORY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report and statistical Statement for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, also inventory of government property under my care on that date.

The following six reserves are contained in this agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Reserves. - The Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis bands are, practically speaking, one band, and are generally known as the Onion Lake band. The reserve owned by the latter band, abuts that owned by the former, on the west side, but does not extend so far north; the southern boundary of each, however, is an unbroken line. These reserves are situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, the nearest point on the southern boundary, being about 6 miles from Fort Pitt. The fourth meridian passes through Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, about three-quarters of a mile west of the line dividing the two reserves.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres, and varies considerably in respect to natural features. A range of hills enters the northern portion of the reserve on the west side, extending in an easterly direction for about 2 miles, and then bearing round to the southeast. These hills are broken here and there by ravines, containing springs, which are open throughout the winter, except at times when the weather is extremely cold. The land at the base of these hills is, in places, rich, but the extent is limited, and at the mouth of one of the ravines is a small pine and tamarack swamp, bordering on the small lake known as Onion lake. The higher lands to the north are wooded, chiefly with poplar, but towards the northeast there is some open country. A stretch of undulating country extends from east to west through the centre of the reserve, containing good pasture and hay marshes. The southern portion is chiefly wooded with pine and poplar, and contains a small but picturesque lake, known as Long lake; where open country occurs, the land is light.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres, undulating and interspersed with poplar groves. The western and southern portions contain some good hay marshes, and portions of the open country are suitable for farming.

Population. - The population of Seekaskootch band is 324, and of Weemisticooseahwasis band, 93.

Health and Sanitation. - During the summer and fall, the general health of the Indians was remarkably good; no epidemic reached the reserves; scrofula and consumption are the prominent diseases, but have been less troublesome than usual. In January three deaths occurred from diphtheria, but the disease was confined to one household; the duties of quarantining and disinfecting were properly carried out, and the medical attendant visited the people regularly. Colds have been very prevalent throughout the winter. There is a continued improvement in the keeping of the houses; many of them are clean and comfortable, and in their appearance the Indians are more cleanly and better dressed; this is more noticeable among the men.

In spring the filth and rubbish that accumulated round the houses during the winter, is cleared away and burnt, and at treaty payments all the children requiring it, and whose parents can be favourably persuaded, are vaccinated. At other times, when the resident medical attendant finds a willing parent, the opportunity is taken advantage of.

Occupations. - The principal industrial pursuit of these Indians is cattle-raising; the number of cattle is gradually increasing, and in order to obtain sufficient hay for wintering them, it is necessary to cut beyond the limits of the reserve. Farming is carried on only to a limited extent; however, from 122 acres there was a total yield of 2,506 bushels, including wheat, oats, and barley. Potatoes and other roots are grown, but last season's yield did not come up to the average. These Indians do not lose an opportunity of earning money by freighting, and with the addition of what they derive from hunting and sale of senega-root, they make a tolerably good living.

Buildings. - There are four particularly good houses built of logs with good shingle roofs; one of these has been added to the number since my last report. The other dwellings are also built of logs, but the roofs are made of poles and sod, with a fairly good pitch. Few of these houses are occupied in the summer, the Indians preferring, and having better health, under canvas. The stables are built of logs, and by the most industrious are fairly well kept; others not so industrious, are dilatory in adding to, or improving what stabling they possess.

Stock. - The cattle are of a good class, and the bulls sent in by the department, part of the cost of which is paid by the Indians, are thoroughbred pedigreed animals.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a few ploughs, most of the implements used by the Indians are their private property. They have mowers, horse-rakes, wagons and sleighs, sufficient for their requirements.

Education. - Two boarding schools, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other under those of the Church of England, are situated not far from the agency headquarters; both are fairly well attended, and good progress is

being made in the different branches of education. There is, however, room for improvement in the disposition of Indians to take advantage of the opportunity so generously afforded them by the department and the missions, to have their children educated; and even when they have placed them in a school, to allow them to remain there until they have derived sufficient benefit.

Characteristics and Progress. - Very few of these Indians can be called indolent, they are making progress, though slowly, towards being self-supporting. There are several families who formerly received government rations regularly, who now seldom need assistance, and in fact all of them, except the totally destitute, require less assistance than they used to; on the whole they are law-abiding, and becoming more independent.

Temperance and Morality. - With the continued increase of immigration, and the consequent springing up of towns within reach of the Indians, I cannot speak so highly as formerly with regard to their temperate habits, but I have no reason to report more unfavourably of their moral character.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Reserves. - Ooneepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein's reserve, No. 122, adjoin one another, and being situated on the southern and western shores of Frog lake, are together generally known as Frog Lake band.

The area of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres. The character of the soil throughout is sandy loam. The southern portion is hilly, studded with poplar groves. The eastern portion is thickly wooded with poplar, and the rolling western portion abounds in willow thickets and clumps of poplar. The open parts all over afford good pasture for cattle, and there are some small patches where good hay can be cut, but not in large quantities. The Indians have to move off the reserve to get sufficient hay for their cattle.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein's reserve is 25,600 acres, and joins on to the northwest corner of Ooneepowhayo reserve. The soil is sandy loam, and in favourable seasons a good supply of hay can be cut in the marshes. The surface is undulating, and in places willows grow thickly; on the higher land poplar grows abundantly. To the north and northwest there is a fairly good growth of pine trees.

Population. - The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 106, and of Puskeeahkeewein's band, 28.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good; there is only one family that can be called delicate, and they are consumptive. During the trying winter, however, a number were laid up with severe colds; no epidemic made its appearance in this band. A general cleaning up around the houses is made every spring and the refuse and filth that has accumulated during the winter, is burnt. The children are vaccinated whenever it is possible to do so, and at treaty-time the doctor is present to operate on those who can be favourably influenced.

Occupations. - Cattle-raising is followed to some extent by these Indians, but the difficulty in getting hay, in addition to the indolence of some of them, retards success. A little farming is attempted, every assistance being given them in the way of helping them to get seed, but only one family has any material success; 28 acres were cropped, yielding 398 bushels of the various kinds of grain. Their small gardens produced about 50 bushels of potatoes. All these Indians are hunters and trappers, and with the fish caught in Frog lake and another smaller lake in the neighbourhood, they make their living.

Buildings. - The dwellings are all built of logs, with roofs made of poles covered with sod; they are warm and comfortable in winter, but in summer few are occupied, living under canvas being preferred by the Indians, which is certainly more healthy. The stables owned by two families are condonable and afford shelter for the weaker cattle during the winter, while others cannot be well spoken of.

Stock. - The cattle are of a good class, the bulls being thoroughbred.

Farm Implements. - They have mowers, horse-rakes, wagons and sleighs, sufficient for their requirements.

Education. - Three of the children from these reserves are at the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake, there being no school of any kind nearer them. The parents of the children who are from three different families are pleased to have them at the school, and do not interfere with them in any way. The pupils are progressing favourably.

Characteristics and Progress. - With the exception of five families, these Indians may be called indolent so far as industrial pursuits are concerned, but the five are progressing favourably, and are supporting themselves. The indolent, though nominally Christians, are paganish in their habits, and the tum-tum is often to be heard at night. Otherwise, they are all quiet, well-conducted people, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance has not yet reached these people, and morally I do not know that they can be called bad.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Reserve. - Keeheewin's reserve lies about 35 miles northwest of Frog lake, a portion of its southwest boundary being part of the eastern shore of Long lake. It contains an area of 18,016 acres. The southern portion is well wooded with poplar and pine; the rest, and greater portion, of the reserve lies in a valley, and contains valuable hay-lands; there are also numerous poplar groves, and the higher lands are of a rich sandy loam. The reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, the only drawback to farming being the fear of early frosts.

Population. - The population is 143.

Health and Sanitation. - Until this last winter this band has enjoyed very good health. During January and February there was not a family who had not some member laid up with severe cold; indigestion has also been a very common complaint with them. The people are more cleanly in their habits than the average Indian, and keep their houses well swept and clean. Each spring the precincts of the dwellings are cleaned up, and the rubbish burnt.

Occupations. - These Indians do not receive any assistance to speak of, from the department, and as an industrial pursuit, have so far confined themselves to cattle-raising, at which they have proved successful; their attempt at farming being hardly worthy of notice. However, I look for improvement in this line. The district is good for hunting, but on account of the great depth of snow this winter, and the unusually sickly state of the Indians, they met with little success.

Buildings. - Hitherto a group of these Indians had their houses close together, and used a common stable and cattle shelter; now they have dispersed and have separate places, in some cases two families having joint stabling. The new houses and stables are well built, and the stabling will be added to this year.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are of a very good class, and as on the other reserves, the bulls are thoroughbred.

Farm Implements. - For the purpose of putting up hay, they are well provided with the necessary materials, and one of the Indians has promised to provide a binder for the general use of the band, if the others will buy ploughs and harrows, and go in properly for farming.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, but the Onion Lake schools are open to them; only one family is at present taking advantage of this means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are progressing, and the majority are industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance is no fault of these Indians, and no cases of immorality have come to my notice.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve. - This reserve lies about 40 miles north of Onion Lake agency, and about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake. It contains an area of 46,720 acres of comparatively level country, well adapted for raising cattle. Hay intermixed with pea-vine can be cut in abundance; a portion of the southwest corner is well timbered with pine and poplar. The soil is of a rich loam, but early frosts interfere with successful farming.

Population. - The population of the band is 273. These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe, whereas the bands already dealt with in this report are of the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation. - An improvement is noticeable in the appearance of these Indians, no doubt due to the continual advice given them as to cleanliness and sanitation by the medical attendant and myself, during the epidemic of diphtheria referred to in my last report. Their general health is better. The usual spring cleaning around the premises is also attended to by them, and there are but few children that have not been vaccinated. No epidemic has attacked the band of late.

Occupations. - The Chipewyans are trappers and hunters; it is their business and is closely followed. This winter, however, they have not been so successful as usual, on account of the severity of the weather and depth of snow. They draw a large portion of their food-supply from Cold lake, in the way of trout, whitefish, and jackfish. They also raise cattle, but beyond putting up hay for them, and leaving some members of the family at home to feed them while the rest are off hunting, the owners pay little attention to them.

Buildings. - The dwellings are in many instances well built, and there is a better pitch to the roofs than on those of other reserves; more care is devoted to their horse stables than to the cattle stables and shelters.

Stock. - The cattle are of a low-grade; good bulls have been supplied them, with a view to improving the quality of the offsprings.

Farm Implements. - They have a stock sufficient for their present requirements.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve; one child is at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious in the business that they have been brought up to, namely: trapping and hunting; they are handy workmen and are capable of earning good wages, freighting, or engaging on survey parties, at which latter work they have given general satisfaction.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are law-abiding, not altogether temperate; and fairly moral in their habits.

I have, & co.,
W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., April 6, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Pas agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered, and considerable hay can be cut; the soil is good, but is covered in a greater part with limestone.

Population. - This band numbers 164 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been fair, during the past winter a good deal of grippe prevailed, but no deaths were reported from this cause.

Occupations. - These people depend mainly on fishing and hunting for a living; also grow a few potatoes for their own use. They might keep a number of cattle on this reserve, but so long as they can make a living at work more congenial to them, they are not inclined to do so.

Buildings. - The buildings are of small size, the premises fairly tidy, and in some cases surrounded by palisades.

Education. - There is a day school, which is fairly attended; but owing to the parents taking their children with them when out hunting, the attendance is not regular.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious in so far as providing for their immediate wants, but resemble their brethren throughout the country, in disliking to anticipate future wants.

Temperance and Morality. - I have not heard of any case of intemperance nor of any immorality during the year.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island in the lake also forms part of this reserve, which together with a hay reserve, makes a total of 3,663 acres. This consists mainly of timber, swamp and hay-land, the soil is good, but in some parts rocky.

Population. - The population of this band consists of 131 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - A severe type of grippe resulted in the death of several infants, otherwise the general health has been good. The majority of the Indians are neat and tidy in their personal appearance, quite a few keep their houses and premises in good condition, but there are others who are careless in this respect.

Occupations. - Fishing for their own use as well as for sale, forms their main source of revenue; in addition they also hunt fur-bearing animals, making altogether a good living. A few patches of potatoes are also grown, but like the Chemawawin band, they do not care for cattle.

Buildings. - The buildings are of a fairly good kind; at the time of my visit the premises were not kept as tidy as they should have been but an improvement in this respect is looked forward to.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, but owing to the wandering, habits of the Indians, the attendance is poor.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians might be better off and more comfortable, if they worried with that object in view; but they are improvident, and their ambition is satisfied to have sufficient for the day.

Temperance and Morality. - It has been hinted that they sometimes procure liquor through the agency of the white fishermen who work on Moose lake, but of this I have not been able to get positive proof. In the matter of their conduct, there is no improvement, owing to their proximity to the fishing camps. At the annuity payments, a new chief, Cuthbert Steersman, was appointed in lieu of the late chief, George Beaver. An improvement in their general behaviour is looked for.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river. These Indians have also a timber reserve on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clearwater

lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. The soil in some parts is very good when cleared, the greater portion of this reserve being covered with small timber, muskeg and hay swamps. On the south side of the river, 500 acres was surrendered by the band in August, last, for a proposed townsite, the Canadian Northern railway crossing the river at this point.

Population. - This band numbers 427 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - There was a severe epidemic of grippe, during the winter, resulting in the death of four infants and two adults. A few consumptives of long standing also died during the year. The medical attendant, Dr. Larose, is an efficient and painstaking officer, who takes a lot of trouble to make the Indians understand the laws which govern health; but it seems to be an impossibility to get them to live up to even the simplest of these rules. Garbage is burned up in the spring, and a good many whitewash their houses inside and out.

Occupations. - This band live mostly by hunting and fishing, a number earned a good deal of money during the past summer in connection with the railway construction and surveys; they also grow potatoes, and some keep a few cattle.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are on the whole very fair. Those living on the surrendered portion of the reserve, have been paid compensation to remove their buildings, and will, I hope, put up a better class of dwellings.

Stock. - A few have some cattle and ponies. Although the winter was one of exceptional severity, there was sufficient fodder for all the stock.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve, one at the Big Eddy, the other at the Pas, both are as well attended as can be expected, taking into consideration the Indians' mode of living.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are a respectable and law-abiding community. They have a saw-mill, which they own, and operate themselves without outside help; they have cut at this date 800 logs, and expect to cut 400 more before the end of the season, which should make about 60,000 feet of timber.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral in their conduct; but I fear that, with the advent of the railway, these simple-minded folks will be brought in contact with the disreputable white men, whose evil influence will leave its mark.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain and is 2,237 acres in extent. The soil is very good and some of the finest spruce timber grows here; there is also a considerable area of hay-land.

Population. - This band has a membership of 76 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is remarkably good, the people are neat and tidy, their houses and premises are also clean. They have burned a kiln of lime for their own use, some of which they have sold to the Red Earth band.

Occupation. - They live mostly by hunting fur-bearing animals, and big game, during some seasons of the year; they also do considerable fishing for their own use. The Indians here have gardens and grow considerable quantities of potatoes.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are good, comfortable log houses, whitewashed inside and out, and present a neat appearance.

Stock. - They show a good deal of interest, in their cattle, providing ample fodder and housing them comfortably during the winter.

Education. - The day school on this reserve has been closed, since last September, owing to the inability of securing a

teacher, but will be opened again the coming quarter.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are quiet and law-abiding; owing to their isolated position, there is little change in their manner of living, and they are contented so long as their immediate wants are satisfied.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both moral and temperate.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is also situated on the Carrot river, about 15 miles farther up stream from Shoal lake. It has an area of 2,040 acres. The soil is of excellent quality, there is also an extent of hay-lands, and poplar timber.

Population. - There are 127 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of an epidemic of grippe, from the effects of which two infants died, the health of this band has been very good. All garbage is gathered up and burned, most of the houses are whitewashed and seem to be kept clean inside.

Occupations. - The members of this band, like the Shoal Lake Indians, follow the hunt for a living; they grow large quantities of potatoes and have a number of cattle.

Buildings. - They have good log houses, which in most cases are whitewashed, and have palisade fences around them. The stables are also well built and comfortable.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are well looked after and plenty of hay is put up for their use.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is well attended. While the parents seem to be anxious to have their children educated, they want this done on the reserve, and refuse to send their children to any industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are industrious, they have no opportunity of earning anything except by their hunt, yet they seem to be in better circumstances, more cheerful, and neater in their personal appearance, and homes, than any other band in this agency. In the summer they catch fish in the Carrot river, which tides them over until the game and fur season.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 1,883.17. The soil is of a poor quality, stony, swampy, and covered with brush and timber.

Population. - The band numbers 165 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been fair, the mortality amongst infants, owing to grippe, being more marked than at other reserves. The Indians of this band live very little in their houses, being away most of their time hunting and fishing; therefore, the houses are not kept as well as they should be.

Occupations. - These people are engaged principally hunting and fishing; they also work on the boats carrying goods to the different trading posts.

The buildings on this reserve are for the most part small log houses; there is room for improvement in the general appearance.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the nomadic propensities of the inhabitants.

Characteristics and Progress. - As their well-being depends, in a large measure, on the value of the hunt, and their success in fishing, and as these factors fluctuate, it can be seen that the quality of their living is an uncertain one.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this band are fairly temperate, and their moral conduct is up to the average.

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

These Indians have no reserve as yet. They live entirely by the hunt, going as far as the Churchill and Nelson rivers in quest of fur. They assemble once a year at Pelican Narrows to receive their annuities. At the last payments this band numbered 441 souls.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was transferred from the Pelly agency in August last, so I cannot mention any progress, judged by past standards. Corporal Munday of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is in charge of the detachment at Cumberland, has patrolled the Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Pas reserves; he has been of great assistance to me; this and his strict attention to duty are pleasing facts to mention.

I have, & co.,
FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1907. This agency consists of four reserves, viz.: Cotés, No. 64; The Keys, No. 65; Kisickouse's, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 62 1/2. Fishing Lake reserve has been transferred back to Touchwood Hills agency since last report.

COTE'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve. - This reserve contains 21,172 acres, and surrounds the town of Kamsack, a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, with large openings of farming and hay lands interspersed.

Population. - At the last census there were 242.

Health and Sanitation. - There has not been any sickness of a serious nature during the year, except two cases of fractured limbs at Crowstand boarding school, and those soon recovered. Dr. J.I. Wallace, the medical officer for this agency, has given all possible attention to the cases to which he was called and has been exceedingly successful in dealing with these cases.

Education. - Crowstand boarding school is the seat of learning for the reserve. The children are not only given the ordinary class-room education, but the boys are thoroughly trained in all matters pertaining to general farm work and stock-raising, while the girls are well drilled in all the branches of housekeeping and dressmaking. Rev. W. McWhinney and his staff deserve great credit for the able manner in which they are conducting this school.

Characteristics and Progress. - Financially the year has been one of the best. The farming members of the band had good crops to sell as well as hay and wood, while the hunters found fur abundant and in demand.

Very little breaking was done during the year, although every assistance was given to the band. They are a hard lot to get along with, being too near to outside influence and evils.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor and still continue to get supplied, although every possible means is taken to prevent it, as the numerous convictions go to show. Hand in

hand with intemperance goes immorality among the women as a means of obtaining liquor. With a small railroad town within the limits of the reserve, the opportunity for intemperance and immorality is greatly increased.

THE KEY'S BAND, No. 65.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 38 square miles and is situated 20 miles northwest of Kamsack and 3 miles west of Fort Pelly; it is bounded on the south and west by the Assiniboine river. The land is very rolling, but has some good spruce and tamarack timber on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs with numerous openings of farm and hay lands.

Population. - At the last annuity payments there were 82 souls paid.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been good. Dr. Wallace, attends to this band also when needed. Every spring all the rubbish is cleaned up around the houses and burned to prevent disease.

Education. - There is only a day school on this reserve, and, as the children are scattered over a large area of the reserve and often go with their parents on hunting expeditions, it is very hard to get anything like regular attendance. Rev. Owen Owens, the Anglican missionary and teacher, does everything possible to get the children out to school, and they would make good progress if they only could attend regularly.

Progress. - This band is advancing steadily, and we look for better results in the future. The oat crop was ruined by worms last season and was a heavy loss to the young farmers; but they are not discouraged yet and are working at stables, rails and posts in anticipation of better crops next year.

Temperance and Morality. - This is the most temperate band in the agency, as it is the most remote from the centres of civilization and therefore less tempted.

KISICKOUSE BAND, No. 66.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 28 square miles and lies north of the town of Kamsack, 9 miles. It is bounded on the west by the Assiniboine river and on the east by the Duck mountains. The reserve is covered with poplar bluffs, with ample openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population. - There were 131 souls at last census.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health on this reserve has been good; the few calls for attendance, were promptly looked after by Dr. Wallace.

Education. - The children of this band are educated under the supervision of Rev. Father De Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary, at his boarding school at the east side of the reserve. A farm is being started in connection with the school and the boys will be taught all the branches of farming and stock-raising. The girls are getting splendid training in general housework, sewing, knitting and dressmaking. Miss Nora Shannon, who has charge of the school classes, has a second-class certificate, and is doing good work in the class-room with her pupils.

Progress. - This was the best year this band has had. Crops were good, hay was abundant, fur was plentiful and sold at a good figure. We hope that this will encourage these men to greater efforts next year.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is, with a few exceptions, a temperate, moral-living people.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62 1/2.

Reserve. - This reserve contains 11,680 acres, of which about 2,400 is timber-land, the remainder is covered with poplar bluffs interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands. The reserve is situated on the line of the Canadian Northern railway at a point 13 miles west of Grandview, Manitoba.

Population. - The last census shows 73 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no sickness on this reserve of a serious nature this year. All calls for medical treatment are promptly attended to by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, who is in charge of this reserve.

Education. - The children of this band who desire an education go to Birtle boarding school, as there is no school on the reserve.

Progress. - The Indians of this band work in the neighbouring saw-mills and lumber camps a great part of the winter and early summer. They also make a great deal of money from hunting and from the sale of wood. With a good energetic farm instructor in charge, this band could soon be made self-supporting; but with only occasional visits from the agent, there is danger of their being ruined by liquor drinking, to which a number of them are already addicted, and being so near the railway and small towns along it and having a great many men passing through their reserve from Grandview to the mills and camps, thus making the purchase of liquor very easy, this band will soon become slaves to this nefarious traffic unless very closely watched and cared for.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking the agency as a whole, there has been some little progress, but not as much as we would wish.

The liquor traffic from the town of Kamsack, which is so conveniently situated on Cote's reserve, has been the great drawback to this agency, especially to Coté band.

The crops were good, the cattle sold realized a large amount of money; hay was abundant as were also fur and game, so that the Indians lived well and were able to purchase some implements and tools as well as good clothing and food.

The houses and stables with a few exceptions are very poor, but the Indians are getting out some logs while the weather is good, and we expect better houses and stables to be built before another winter. Three new houses have been built during the year, one frame and two log houses, all have shingled roofs and good high walls.

This agency should be able to do without rations in a very short time, as the rations have been cut down for several years past and most of the old have some one with whom to live.

I have, & co.,
W.G. BLEWETT,
Acting Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
BALCARRES, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves, - Piapot, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meri-

dian, and contains in all about 58 square miles. The land is rather a light sandy loam, but produces very fair crops which mature early. The crop last year was fairly good.

The reserve has abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley, and this year a good supply was put up.

The wood is small and consequently but little is sold from this reserve.

Population. - The Indians of this band with a few exceptions belong to the Cree tribe. This band numbers 166.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are healthy. There are but few cases of scrofula, consumption or sore eyes. Grippe caused some sickness this year, but nothing serious. The majority of the houses are clean and well kept. A number of the houses have shingled roofs.

Occupations. - These Indians have not increased their acreage of cultivated land since July, last. The number of cattle are increasing year by year. Considerable money is earned from the sale of hay, wood, senega-root, musk-rat skins, polished horns and bead-work. The crop threshed last fall was 3,408 bushels. In addition to this, owing to a break-down, some of the crop was not threshed, which will increase the yield considerably.

Buildings. - All houses are of one storey only, but are all floored, and a few have shingled roofs. The stables are comfortable.

Stock. - A goodly sum of money was realized from the sale of cattle on this reserve last fall, besides a sufficient supply of beef from animals killed. Good bulls are used and the quality of the cattle is improving.

Farm Implements. - The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with farm implements, almost all being their own property. They also own a quarter interest in a steam thresher.

Education. - Some of the children from this band attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and some Regina industrial school. Less opposition to and more interest in the education of their children is being shown by the parents.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are gradually progressing, tilling more land, increasing the number of their cattle, purchasing better outfits and with the exception of a few old and infirm get no help from the government.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to the proximity of new towns and new settlers coming in, it is becoming more difficult to prevent the Indians from securing intoxicants, but only a few cases of intoxication have come to my notice during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve. - This reserve lies east of Piapot reserve and south of the Qu'Appelle river. The reserve contains about 58 square miles.

The land is heavier than that of Piapot reserve and grows heavier crops. A plentiful supply of hay for fodder and for sale can easily be secured on this reserve.

The wood-supply on this reserve is limited, but is sufficient for fire-wood for the band and some for sale.

Population. - The Indians of this band are Crees and Saulteaux. The population is 86.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are not so healthy as those on Pasqua and Piapot reserves. There is considerable consumption, scrofula and sore eyes. Some of the houses are kept neat and clean, but some of the older Indians cannot be made to see the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising and some little rat-hunting and digging senega-root. Considerable surplus hay is put up and sold each year. These Indians have a large herd of cattle and in

consequence they are well off.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are not at all satisfactory, being small, low and sod-roofed and with poor ventilation, but they are floored with lumber. The

stables are near the houses. This year the village will be broken up, as several of the Indians will build better houses at distances apart.

Stock. - These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, principally Shorthorn grades. These are pastured during the Summer in a large pasture of 8,000 acres. This field has abundance of water and grass.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, which have been paid for with their own earnings.

Education. - These Indians now offer no opposition to the schools or to the education of their children. Some of the children are at Qu'Appelle industrial school and some at Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians do not make much progress, being for the most part old men and not very good workers, but by the sale of cattle, grain, logs and wood they are making a very good living.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is very temperate and, I believe, very moral.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve. - This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends south now about 5 miles, having Muscowpetung reserve on the west. The area since the sale of surrendered land is about 35 sections. There is considerable wood on this reserve, especially along the valley and in the large ravines. The hay-supply is made up principally of prairie wool.

Population. - The population of this band is 132, made up of Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of this band has been good. These Indians are more advanced than their Muscowpetung and Piapot neighbours. There are a number of good houses one and a half storeys high, on this reserve, and some of these are kept exceptionally neat and tidy.

Occupations. - A number of the older and nearly all the younger Indians depend almost entirely upon mixed farming for sustenance. There are some good farmers on this reserve. Considerable money has been earned this winter by selling wood, due to a big prairie fire last spring which killed the bluffs. One young man, working alone, has earned almost $50 a month for the five months after November 1, 1906.

Stock. - On account of the scarcity of hay the Indians here cannot keep as large herds as are kept on Muscowpetung reserve, yet enough are kept to prove profitable and to supply beef besides. These cattle are of good quality and good bulls are being used. The cattle are kept in a pasture during the summer.

Farm Implements. - This band is well supplied with farm implements, almost all private property.

Education. - The children from this band are all willingly sent to school.

Characteristics and Progress. - Progress is being made by these Indians year by year. This year in selling their land they sold considerable cultivated soil, but the acreage under cultivation will soon again be almost as much as before. Some individuals stand on a par with the best neighbouring white farmers both in equipment and in crop returns. This band has handled considerable money this year from the sale of lands, a large portion of which was invested in homes, harness and farm implements by the younger Indians, and in living expenses by the older.

Temperance and Morality. - The same difficulty is found here as on Piapot reserve. Intoxicants can be easily secured by the Indians, but those who have been discovered have been punished, as also the men who have furnished the intoxicants. Otherwise the morality of these Indians is very good.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of 7 square miles. The soil is very light, but yielded a very good crop last year.

Population. - The Indians of this band are Sioux or Dakotas, and formerly resided in the United States. The number is about 220, it being difficult to get an exact census, as they do not receive treaty and move about considerably.

Health and Sanitation. - These are the healthiest Indians of this agency. There is very little scrofula or consumption among them and little sickness of any kind.

The houses are small, but are clean. The women have worked among white people and are not so indolent as the Crees.

Occupations. - These Indians farm almost all the tillable land on the reserve, and keep a few cattle. They have considerable difficulty in getting hay, and their pasturage is limited. The men also work out a good deal and are in demand as farm-hands at good wages. The women are good gardeners and raise good crops of garden stuff.

Buildings. - The houses, though small, are well kept. Building material cannot be found on this reserve, consequently building is limited.

Stock. - The herd here is small and fodder is hard to get, but the cattle are well kept and add materially to the income of the band. The Indians on this reserve have some very good horses.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of their own and take good care of them.

Education. - There is little, if any, opposition to the schools here. Almost all the children from this reserve attend Qu'Appelle industrial school, and learn readily.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are strong and health and not indolent, so are good farm labourers and as such earn considerable money. They are fond of sport and their football team is well-known. The men dress like white men. The cultivated area is being gradually increased.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Reserve. - These reserves are situated in ranges 10 and 11, west of the 2nd meridian, townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, about 10 miles north of the towns of Abernethy and Balcarres.

These reserves are much cut up with bluffs and sloughs, the bulk of the farming land being on Peepeekesis reserve, where almost all the farming is done. The soil is a good sandy loam, and produces good crops when well cultivated.

Population. - The Indians, with very few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe. The population is: Little Black Bear, 60; Star Blanket, 39; Okanees, 58; Peepeekesis, 106.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians here is very good, although considerable scrofula and consumption exist. In the majority of cases the houses are cleanly and well kept.

Occupations. - All the younger Indians and a number of the old are engaged quite extensively in mixed farming. The bands own large herds of cattle, consequently hay must be put up by these Indians. Considerable money is also earned by cutting and selling wood and dry logo.

Buildings. - The houses and stables in the colony are of superior quality, and even among the old Indians some very good houses are to be found. The old sod-roofed houses are becoming fewer year by year.

Stock. - The large herd owned by these bands is of very good quality and is improving, as good bulls are being used. The cattle are fed by the owners in the winter, and pastured in a large fenced pasture during the summer.

Some excellent Canadian-bred geldings and mares are owned by these Indians, and as a good registered stallion is used each year, a fine lot of colts are now growing up. The ex-pupils in the colony also keep cows, pigs and hens.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm machinery and take very good care of it.

Education. - Many of the Indians show an interest in the education of their children, and none now show opposition. The children from these reserves attend either File Hills boarding school or Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are taking a greater interest in their work than formerly, realizing benefit from the results. They all appear to live well, and with the exception of a very few old people, supply themselves with plenty of clothing, food and money.

Temperance and Morality. - No difficulty has been experienced with these Indians during the past nine months with regard to intemperance or immorality.

The ex-pupil colony still progresses, increasing in numbers, in the area of land cultivated and in the quality of farming that is being done. The desire to excel has been awakened, and the homes have been improved both in size and in cleanliness. Taking all things into consideration, these young people are making excellent progress.

I have, & co.,
WM. GORDON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 9, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the nine months included in the past fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Five reserves are now included in this agency, namely, Muscowequan's, No. 85, George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are located on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian on the old Carlton trail about 50 miles northwest of Lipton, Canadian Pacific railway station, on the Kirkella branch.

The government telegraph office is situated about 300 yards from this office.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, No. 85.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The soil is a good clay loam and well adapted for grain-raising. The eastern portion is rolling prairie interspersed with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs. The western part is heavily timbered with poplar bush in which good building logs and fire-wood are easily obtained. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway angles across this reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good. No epidemics of disease have occurred during the past nine months.

All rubbish which collects around their dwellings during the winter months is raked up and burned in the spring.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the principal occupations of this band. The sale of dry fire-wood and logs, of which they have an abundant supply on their reserve, is beginning to form an important source of income. A number of the older people earn their living almost exclusively by hunting, trapping and digging senega-root.

The members of this band are giving more attention to farming and are increasing their acreage under cultivation. This year they threshed out over 7,000 bushels of oats and barley and 846 bushels of wheat, all of which was of excellent quality. A number of them have nice gardens also.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are mostly small log structures with sod roofs. A number of the Indians have taken out logs for new houses which they will build this summer. These houses will be of a better class.

Stock. - The cattle have wintered well, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. An abundant supply of hay was put up, and this was supplemented with oat straw. The cattle stables are roomy and comfortable and were kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements. - This band is now well equipped with farm implements and machinery.

Education. - The children of this band attend the Muscowequan boarding school, whose property adjoins the reserve. The boys are given practical instruction in farming, and the care of stock under the supervision of a practical farmer, and the girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, dressmaking and butter-making.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the class-room, which is under the supervision of Sister Riordan, who is a very competent and successful teacher.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality came to my notice during the past year.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills about 13 miles south of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The northeastern portion is covered with poplar bush and scrub, the remainder of the reserve being rolling prairie, rather rough, and in some places stony. The soil is good, and when brought under cultivation, has proved to be very productive and matures grain early.

Population. - The population of this band is 197.

Health and Sanitation. - Apart from an epidemic of diphtheria in January, which resulted in four deaths, the general health on this reserve has improved. Their houses were thoroughly renovated and disinfected last fall before they moved into them for the winter, and more attention is being given to dieting and sanitation.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the principal occupations of this band; all of which have proved profitable industries during the past season. A few of the Indians earned good wages by freighting bridge timber for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, others took out dry logs and fire-wood to the value of over $3,000, for which they found a ready market amongst the new settlers. The cattle-holders of this band keep the agency and boarding schools supplied with fresh beef during the summer months, besides providing for their own requirements.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are the best in the agency. They are nearly all one and one-half storeys high, with shingled roofs; many of them are willowed and plastered outside and in, and they look very neat and thrifty.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are steadily increasing. They were well cared for during the winter months.

This band gets more benefit from their cattle than the other bands in this agency, inasmuch as most of them keep one or more cows milking and marble their own butter.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

They own their own threshing-machine, and one of their number, who is a graduate of the Elkhorn industrial school, does the repairing and blacksmithing for the band.

Education. - The children of this band mostly attend the Gordon boarding school, which is situated in a central position on the reserve.

In addition to the class-room studies, the girls are given instruction in knitting, mending, cooking and general housework. The boys take care of the stock, cut wood and work in the garden under the direct supervision of the principal.

One of the interesting features of this reserve is the church, which with the graveyard and premises is kept in repair by the band, the majority of whom are members of the Anglican Church.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Three of them were convicted and sent to gaol for this offence, which had a salutary effect on the rest. No complaints of immorality were lodged against any of them.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in Big Touchwood hills about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and contains an area of 15,360 acres, most of which is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush and willow scrub, hay sloughs and small raises. There are small open spots near the southeast side, which are being utilized for the growing of grain and root crops. The soil is a rich black loam, which produces the heaviest crops grown in the agency.

Population. - The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health on this reserve has been very good during the year. Decided improvement has been noticed in cleanliness and in the manner in which they kept their houses and premises. The refuse that collects around their houses is raked up and burnt in the spring.

Occupations. - Apart from their cattle and grain-raising operations, these Indians engage in hunting, freighting, working for settlers and making bead-work.

Their grain crop consisted of 4,756 bushels of oats, for which they found a ready market and good prices. The past year has been the most successful one this band has experienced.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses on this reserve are all one-storey log buildings roofed with sod. Some of them have two rooms, and all are floored with lumber and fairly well lighted. Their cattle stables are roomy and of a fairly good class.

Education. - A day school is in operation on this reserve with Mrs. S.E. Smythe as teacher. There are fifteen names on the roll, all of whom attend regularly. The Indians are very proud of their school and take a great interest in it; consequently there is no difficulty in keeping up the attendance.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are also given instruction in sewing, knitting, gardening, singing and religion. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are a civil, moral and law-abiding people.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 27,200

acres, nearly all of which is a rolling prairie broken here and there with hay sloughs. The soil is a clay loam, which is well adapted for the growing and maturing of grain and root crops. There is an abundant supply of hay available on this reserve.

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Population. - The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health on this reserve has been good, the main cause of illness being consumption. Their premises are cleaned each spring and rubbish burned. These Indians are inclined to be untidy and dirty in their habits, and constant urging is necessary in order to keep them anywhere, near the mark. They are the most backward in this respect of any of the bands in this agency.

Occupations. - The resources from which these Indians derive their livelihood are farming, cattle-raising, hunting, freighting, digging senega-root, working for settlers, sale of fire-wood and willow posts, & co.

They have made a comfortable living for themselves, and only a few of the old people have received any help from the ration-house.

An effort has been made with some success in getting them to work independently and build their houses near their grain-fields. They are steadily increasing their acreage, and had nearly 4,000 bushels of grain, which they did not get threshed until March.

Buildings. - The houses are small log buildings. They seem to be very warm and suit the Indian idea of comfort.

Stock. - The stock on this reserve is increasing. Registered Shorthorn bulls are used for the improvement of the herd. An ample supply of hay was provided, and with few exceptions the cattle have wintered well.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well equipped with farm implements and machinery, to which they are adding as they require them.

Education. - These Indians are many of them opposed to having their children educated, and only half the children of school age are attending school. I am making an effort to overcome their objections to the schools, with fair success.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaints of intemperate or immoral conduct have been lodged against any of these Indians during the year. They give no trouble in this respect.

FISHING LAKE BAND NO. 89.

Reserve. - This reserve contains 22,080 acres. A portion of the reserve is level prairie, which is admirably adapted for grain-raising, the remainder is rolling land interspersed with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs.

A part of the Fishing lake is included in the reserve, in which jack-fish are caught. This is a food-supply of which these Indians avail themselves to a limited extent.

The Canadian Northern railway runs through this reserve, and a siding called Kylemore is located on the reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good during the past nine months. No epidemic of any kind has visited them. So far they have derived their living principally from hunting, and as this calling necessitates their spending most of their time under canvas, the sanitary conditions are usually good.

Stock. - They have a nice herd of cattle, which are steadily increasing; they now number over 100 head.

Their cattle have come through the winter with very few losses. The hay-supply provided proved to be sufficient for their requirements.

Buildings. - Their dwellings compare favourably with those usually found on Indian reserves. Last fall several neat houses with thatched roofs were erected with the assistance of the farmer.

Temperance and Morality. - Several of the members of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants; according to report, they have no difficulty in obtaining all they can afford to buy at the neighbouring towns.

Three of them were convicted in January of being drunk and were sent to gaol for a time.

Education. - A day school is in operation on this reserve which is under the auspices of the Church of England.

There are eight names on the roll, but, owing to the roving habit of the band, the attendance is very irregular.

GENERAL REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Tent Hospital. - A tent hospital under the supervision of a trained nurse was in operation at the agency headquarters for the treatment of scrofula cases during the months of August, September and part of October.

Ten cases were operated upon with satisfactory results. Where the diseased glands were unbroken, they were removed, old running sores were cured and cleansed, and the patients were cared for in the hospital until the wounds were healed.

All the cases treated were from Gordon's reserve. Our medical officer (Dr. Harvey) performed the operations, assisted by Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle.

The manner in which Nurse Purdy performed her arduous duties in connection with the care of the patients is commendable. Absolute cleanliness was insisted upon, and I am pleased to say that some of the lessons learned in this respect were continued in practice upon the return of the patients to their homes.

Characteristics and Progress. - I feel justified in saying that there has been general and even, I think, rapid progress towards self-support on all the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. The great influx of new settlers into the neighbourhood of the reserves has opened up sources of income which these Indians did not enjoy in the past and many of the Indians have shown a fair amount of energy in taking advantage of the opportunities as they presented themselves.

They have purchased a number of expensive farm implements and machinery, all payments on which they have promptly met, and they are in good standing at the present time.

Their herds have supplied them with a considerable quantity of fresh beef, besides providing them with a fair income, and, after deducting all issues, the cattle have increased in numbers.

The grain crop harvested was the largest ever grown by these Indians, and consisted of over 25,000 bushels, 1,553 of which was wheat and the rest oats and barley. The quality of the grain was good.

The issue of food-supplies is now practically confined to the old, sick and destitute, and a considerable reduction has been effected during the period reported upon.

There is no doubt that the Indians here are increasing in comfort and possessions, but they are doing so simply because they are being constantly urged and encouraged to work. They have not yet attained that sense of responsibility which will enable them to stand alone.

I have, & co.,
W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 17, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

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CARLTON AGENCY.

I visited this agency and the reserves of the eastern portion at intervals during the first three months of the year.

Mr. T. Borthwick was installed as agent, taking charge at the beginning of the year, and otherwise the staff remains unchanged.

A new and commodious office has been completed at the agency headquarters, replacing the one which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1906. This and other duties around the headquarters occupied a large share of the agent's attention and prevented his devoting the amount of time to general supervision of the reserves abroad that would have been desirable. He has for the most part, however, a competent and reliable staff, and the progress of the industries has not been retarded.

The agricultural season was favourable; threshing was completed in good time; the yield of grain was fair and the quality good.

Full advantage was not taken of the perfect weather for haying during August and September, and in consequence several owners of stock were short of feed before spring. Some had hay to spare, however, and in spite of the unusual length and severity of the winter, losses of cattle and horses have been moderate.

The habits of the Indians in respect to temperance and morality have been carefully observed by a staff of officials who are themselves men of exemplary conduct, and on the whole the year's record is good. The main trail to Green Lake passes through Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's reserves, and the trail leading to Montreal Lake and the various lumber camps traverses the Sturgeon Lake and Little Red River reserves; and it is due in large measure to the vigilance of the employees of the department in charge of these reserves that violations of the provisions of the Indian Act regarding trespass and the use of intoxicants are not of frequent occurrence.

NORTHERN BANDS.

The inspection of the hunting bands of this agency was made in August in connection with the annuity payments.

William Charles' band has its headquarters, or chief place of meeting, at the South end of Montreal lake, 92 miles north of Prince Albert, where a reserve was set apart some fourteen years ago. Formerly only a few families had their dwellings here, but during the past year several new houses have been completed or begun, the opening in the dense bush is becoming larger, a new school building of an improved description has been erected, and the place is assuming somewhat the appearance of a regular Indian village. The rest of the band, which are still in the majority, have their dwellings at Deer lake, Trout lake, Bittern lake, and other point's in the surrounding region favourable for game and fish, and on reserve 106A, near Sturgeon lake.

The dwellings are small, but the newer ones are neatly built with floors of whipsawed lumber and roofs of large sheets of spruce bark. In procuring this bark, I observed that many valuable standing trees had been destroyed, through the Indians peeling them to a height of six or eight feet. I pointed out the wastefulness of this practice, gave them an estimate of the value of such timber, and advised them in future to fell the tree, so that they might obtain a greater quantity of bark from it, and to utilize the trunk for whip-sawing.

The reserve contains a large, quantity of green timber, poplar, spruce, and tamarack, having for many years past been immune from the destructive effects of forest fires, which elsewhere throughout the region have done much damage. I brought with me a dozen copies of warning notices supplied by the Superintendent of Forestry, containing a summary of the provisions of the law relative to prairie and forest fires, and posted them in conspicuous places along my route. I had this notice interpreted to the band, and gave a copy to the teacher of the day school, who is also over-

seer of the band, and asked him to read and explain it occasionally to his larger pupils.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This band numbers 518 souls, a majority of whom have their abodes in the region around Lac la Rouge, though nearly one-third of them have their dwellings, or their hunting-grounds, or both, along the Churchill river, in the region that is expected to be included in Treaty 10.

No reserve has as yet been set apart specially for this band, but they are now anxious that one should be surveyed for them on the west and south of the lake.

The annuity payments were made on August 17 and 18. For this purpose a fresh site was selected, namely, a large island near the west shore of the lake, which proved convenient for all concerned and in every respect a very suitable place. A small but secure and comfortable building had been erected on the grounds by the Venerable Archdeacon McKay, with the first product of his saw-mill, as an office and quarters for the paying agent, and the use of this building was given free.

The saw-mill just referred to was built for the purpose of providing lumber for the erection of a boarding school for the Indian children, towards which the department contributed a substantial sum; and at the date of inspection 45 M feet had been cut. A light stone foundation had been laid for one of the two buildings which it was intended to provide as school residences. During the fall the work of building went forward more rapidly than before, Rev. James Brown having arrived about the middle of September to assist in the work at this stage and later to assume the management of the school.

I have since learned that the school was opened to receive pupils at New Year's, and within two weeks twenty-five pupils were in residence, which is the present capacity of the school. As yet Mr. and Mrs. Brown constitute the entire staff; but some of the Indian women are employed to do the plainer duties, and one young woman, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College, came and offered her services free.

Livelihood. - While none but able-bodied men can now earn a comfortable living by hunting, yet fish of good quality are so abundant in the waters of this region that very few can be said to be suffering any degree of privation as regards food. There are a few, however, whose resources, owing to sickness in the family or infirmity, do not extend much beyond a provision of daily food; and the overseers have been directed to hold the supplies sent in by the department mainly for these.

A number of young men have in the past earned a livelihood in summer to a large extent from boating for the trading companies and others. There is likely to be a rapid decrease in this employment, as in times of low water this method of transportation is both expensive and laborious, and a winter ready is now being opened through to Lac la Rouge, by which in future almost all supplies will be carried.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The staff of this agency includes J.P.G. Day as agent; C.J. Johnson, clerk; A. Tompkins, engineer; W. Venue, interpreter; S.T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant; and five farmers, namely, R. Jefferson in charge of Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserve, J.O. Forest in charge of Poundmaker's and Little Pine's, Daniel Villebrun in charge of Sweet Grass' band, H. Couture, of Moosomin's band, and A. Suffern, of Thunderchild's.

In addition to the ordinary duties of an agent, Mr. Day has charge of the live stock records for all the bands except Red Pheasant's and the Stony, as well as of the Indians' individual ledger, all of which have been punctually and accurately entered up.

Farmer Jefferson has occupied his present position for the past seven years, while Mrs. Jefferson has had charge of the day school, and their excellent influence over the Indians, at least of Red Pheasant's band, is distinctly perceptible in many ways. The other farmers are all new to their present duties, but are likely to be useful officers.

On Red Pheasant's reserve I found seven families occupying new and much improved dwellings, one being willowed and plastered, another having a stone foundation. On the other reserves the improvement is less marked, though everywhere there are some slight evidences of the benefit of the saw-mill which has been operated for the past three seasons at Burch lake, some 50 miles to the north.

A number of cases of lingering disease terminated fatally during the past winter; but no epidemic has visited these bands, and on the whole the health has been very fair.

The medical attendance has not been as effective as could be desired, owing in large measure to the fewness of the visits even in serious cases, the lack of skilled nursing, and the unfavourable conditions for sickness in almost any Indian dwelling.

The farming season of 1906 was tolerably favourable, though a considerable heat and scarcity of rain continuing throughout July somewhat reduced the results that otherwise would have been attained. The crop consisted almost entirely of wheat and oats. The total yield was 3,500 bushels less than in 1905, and was made up as follows:

...	Wheat.	Oats.	Total.
Red Pheasant's reserve	525	3,415	3,940
Stony reserve	205	20	225
Sweet Grass' reserve	1,392	1,930	3,322
Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves	1,968	2,037	4,005
Moosomin's reserve	962	1,960	2,922
Thunderchild's reserve	786	1,967	2,753
Total	5,838	11,329	17,167

The haying season was particularly favourable, and the hay secured was of the finest quality. The feeding season, however, proved the longest that has been known for years, and on some of the reserves the supply of feed proved insufficient. In consequence of this and especially of the poor provision for the shelter of the stock in severe weather, there has been a considerable loss of cattle.

The conditions of the cattle industry have materially changed within the last few years in this locality. The price of hay in the towns adjacent to the reserves was $10 per ton in the fall and $18 in the spring; and it can never pay to winter cattle on hay at that price, that is, grade cattle intended for the beef market. Not that the Indians have too many cattle; they have not on the average as many as they should have, their stock numbering less than ten head for each able-bodied man. But unless they can be induced to engage in the cultivation of land on a scale sufficiently large to winter their cattle mainly with the by-products of the industry, - straw, waste grain, roofs, & co., - cattle-raising can no longer be made to pay here.

No continuous record of the Indians' earnings has been kept at this office, and I do not regard one compiled from details collected only at the end of twelve months as being sufficiently complete and accurate to be of any real value. The sources of their income are becoming constantly more varied and now include the sale of grain and hay, sale of live stock and their products, sale of wood, fence rails and pickets and house logs, sale of charcoal and lime, sale of furs, chiefly coyotes, foxes, muskrats, and lynx; breaking land and building houses for settlers, and other forms of day labour.

The progress of the Indians of this agency in the cultivation of industrious habits is very satisfactory. They have only to be convinced that there is in prospect a tolerably sure reward for any effort they may be called on to put forth, and

there is little difficulty in inducing them to undertake it.

While there are still occasional cases of drunkenness among the Indians, they do not appear to be so frequent as formerly. This is due in large measure to the watchfulness and strictness of the agent in detecting and punishing offences of this nature, supported as he is by a staff of temperate men. Moreover, the class of people from whom the Indians formerly obtained liquor has now largely disappeared from around Battleford.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The staff of this agency consists of W. Sibbald as agent; Lang Turner, agency clerk; T.J. Slater, farmer; Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic; and John Bangs, teamster and interpreter.

All the employees are located at the headquarters of the agency at Onion Lake.

This agency includes five Cree bands, with reserves situated at Onion Lake, Frog Lake, and Long Lake, and a large band of Chipewyans who have a reserve near Cold Lake. The Cree bands are much mixed, and in many instances Indians are residing on lands in the actual ownership of which they have no part.

There are now four neatly finished and shingle-roofed houses on the reserves at Onion Lake, besides a few new, comfortable, and fairly well built houses that are not shingled. These have mostly been built within the past year, the walls being of logs, and the rest of the material for the most part obtained from the agency saw-mill, planer, and shingle-mill.

There is a noticeable improvement in furniture and housekeeping, and as a general rule more care appears to be bestowed upon the cleanliness of floors, walls, windows, cupboards, & co.

The agent has been making a strenuous effort, in which he has been supported by the medical attendants, to have open fireplaces constructed in all the Indians' dwellings, both old and new. The advantage and necessity of these as a means of ventilation is abundantly evident, and the Indians, once convinced of this, are not disinclined to resume the use of them.

During the early part of the winter a few children died of a throat disease which was pronounced to be diphtheria. How it originated or was introduced here is quite unknown, but credit is due to the medical attendants for detecting its presence so promptly and with the assistance of the agent establishing so effective a quarantine as to prevent its spread beyond the houses in which it was first discovered. The Indian children of the present day, shut up during a long and severe winter in hot and ill-ventilated houses, very readily contract throat trouble of various kinds, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia, followed in due time by consumption.

Agriculture, though showing a slight increase for 1906, is still so limited as to count for little towards the support of the Indians. Even garden products are entirely insufficient for the requirements of the band, and that notwithstanding a free distribution of seeds and favourable weather conditions, which at the agency headquarters and schools afforded a good return of almost every article sown.

There has been a considerable loss of Indians' cattle in connection with the wintering. The hay-supply was sufficient only for a short, or at most an average, feeding season; and there was in consequence a scarcity of feed. With the best provisions in other respects, it might have proved sufficient; but the greater part of the stock was without shelter, and the loss is largely attributable to exposure to the severity of the weather.

Much might reasonably be expected of the Indians here in the way of farming, as they have a large outfit of oxen and other cattle on loan. Recently also they have received a few mares on loan from an agency band of forty head of horses. The agency stock of horses has remained at this number for some years past, the increase merely balancing the losses, and it is thought that greater success may be had by placing the animals that are not required for agency use in the hands of the most

deserving Indians, so that, if they do not breed, they will at least be available for work.

So far as the farming Indians of this agency are concerned, while there is no doubt that much good would result from a firmer insistence upon their pursuing their industries with greater diligence and, in accordance with approved methods, yet following, to too large an extent, their own ideas and plans, they nevertheless are making some progress, toward a comfortable and civilized way of living; their dress, their manners and speech, their morals, and all their habits of life, show a satisfactory advance.

About one-third of the Indians of this agency live solely by hunting and fishing. These include, besides a number of Chipewyans, who live on or near the Cold Lake reserve, Crees to the number of 165 in treaty and about 80 who do not at present take treaty money. They are enrolled mainly with Seekaskootch's band, but claim that they were never members of this or of any of the other bands to whom lands have been assigned.

Their houses are but small and roughly built, badly kept, and in a few instances, without wooden floors, what lumber is used in their construction being mostly whipsawed. Thin cotton is employed instead of glass for windows.

The furs now mainly depended upon in this region are muskrats, foxes, lynxes, and coyotes, besides bears, which are taken for a month or six weeks in the spring.

Some improvements have been made to the agency buildings. A furnace has been placed in the agent's dwelling, and some other repairs made. A clerk's dwelling has been completed, a very suitable building and comfortable.

The convenience of the office has been greatly improved by the fitting up of cupboards of shelves and pigeon-holes for the storage of stationery supplies in order, and for the arrangement of books and files in such a way that they can be immediately found when required. A suitable cupboard for drugs has also been provided.

I found the various records and returns neatly executed, accurate, and ready when required.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Kinistino's reserve at Barrier river was visited in July, and James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne in September, but no regular inspection of the Duck Lake agency was made during the year.

I have, & co.,
W.J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 11, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my third annual report on matters in connection with the different agencies within the South Saskatchewan inspectorate.

Although I was able to visit all the agencies in this inspectorate (except Touchwood Hills agency) twice during the last nine months, much of my time was taken up in attending to special work for the department. The work in connection with the

re-building of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, over which I had supervision, took much of my time, and it was only last week that this building was completed. Much time was occupied in taking land surrenders from the Indians, - Pasqua's band surrendered 16,077 acres and Cowessess and Kakewistahaw bands, of Crooked Lakes, 58,985 acres.

PELLY AGENCY.

Since my last report on this agency I regret to say that H.A. Carruthers, the agent, died. He met with a gunning accident in July, and was taken to the hospital, where he received every care, but never recovered. The late Mr. Carruthers was twenty years in the service of the department.

The Indians of this agency had a good crop last year as the returns sent in by the agent will show. The cattle were sold during November and December. I was at the agency in December and delivered twenty-seven head to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides, and the average price received was $47. The cattle are really a fine lot. The country surrounding this agency cannot be surpassed for stock-raising.

There is still much room for improvement in the way of stabling in this agency, particularly on Cote's reserve. An effort is being made this winter to have logs taken out and new stables built.

The Indians have been able to sell more produce from their farms this year than ever before.

Since my last report a new steam threshing outfit was bought and paid for by Cote's band. The Indians of this band have also bought a number of wagons, ploughs, & co.

I was sorry to see that the Indians had not broken more land last summer, but for some reason they were quite indifferent, and very little cultivation was done last season.

On my two visits to Pelly last fall and winter a great deal of drinking among the Indians was reported to me, and on investigation this proved to be true. I regret to say that since the establishment of the town of Kamsack on the reserve, many of these Indians have developed the habit of drinking and spend a great deal of their time in town looking for liquor. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have a man stationed in the town and he is kept busy all the time attending to the Indian liquor cases, The morals of the women have not improved since the town was established.

Shortly before the death of Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Blewett, of Edmonton, had been sent to the agency as clerk, and since the late agent's death he has been acting as agent.

I found the office work in good condition. The stores are well kept and everything in connection with the buildings and grounds in good order.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I visited this agency on August 3 and 4 for the purpose of paying the Indians their treaty money and attending to other matters in connection with the agency.

The Indians here are not progressive and are making little headway. Some of the younger men have ploughed small fields and built houses within the last two years, but on the whole I cannot say that much headway is being made.

Since my last report, Mr. Thomas Cory, who was acting as farmer, has been appointed agent. He is to have an assistant who is to act as clerk and farmer.

I sent my clerk to this agency in February to adjust some office matters.

Judging this agency by others, I should say there is very little drinking among the Indians. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I visited this agency twice during the past nine months on special business.

These Indians had a good crop last year and put in a good winter, having provided

themselves with all they required. There are about six or eight old people in the whole agency that receive assistance in the way of rations from the department. The rest of the band provide for themselves.

The Indians of this agency worked well last summer and prepared a fine lot of land for crop. This band has a good pasture where all the cattle run during the summer months.

There has been very little sickness in this agency during the past nine months.

The agent here has no clerk, and it is with great difficulty that he is able to keep up his office work. I have given him what assistance I could from time to time.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited this agency on January 16 for the purpose of making a general inspection and also for the purpose of taking a surrender of 50,000 odd acres of land. I was successful in obtaining the surrender, and the papers were duly executed and forwarded to the department. I began my inspection of the agency after finishing up the work in connection with the land surrender.

Since my last inspection of this agency the Indians have undoubtedly made good progress. They had a record crop as the returns will show. The cattle have substantially increased and the Indians have bettered their conditions generally, and have lived well during the winter that we have just passed through.

Although the winter was a severe one, I was surprised to find the cattle in such good condition in this agency. They had been in two-thirds of the winter at the time of my inspection, and I was really surprised to see how well they looked. I found an abundance of hay on most of the reserves. The calf crop for the four reserves was very satisfactory.

I visited most of the houses in this agency and was particularly pleased at the state in which I found those on Cowessess and Kakewistahaw reserves. I saw plenty of room for improvement in some of the houses I saw on Ochapowace and Sakimay reserves. The stables on all the reserves in the agency are good.

I found the office work well up and thoroughly done. I made a thorough inspection of this work.

Since my last inspection the agency headquarters has been surrounded by a neat picket fence, the buildings having been repaired and repainted, and everything in connection with the buildings and grounds presents a neat and tidy appearance.

I am told there has been very little sickness among the Indians. Dr. Allingham attends to the Indians on Cowessess, Kakewistahaw and Sakimay reserves; Dr. Bird looks after those on Ochapowace reserve.

I regret to say that intemperance in this agency has increased as on all others in this inspectorate, owing to the springing up of new towns adjacent to the reserves and to the influx of settlers throughout the country. A great deal of the agent's time is taken up in dealing with these liquor cases.

The Indians of this agency were more fortunate than those of most of the other agencies in finding market for their grain. The Canadian Pacific railway was able to supply Broadview with cars.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Although I have not had time personally to visit this agency, I have been in touch with what has been going on during the year.

It will be seen by the returns sent in that these Indians have had a record crop, principally oats, for which they found a ready market in the district, the Grand Trunk Pacific construction contractors taking all the Indians could grow.

The Indians of this agency are settling down to work and are at the present time practically supporting themselves.

The close proximity of towns springing up has increased the liquor traffic among the Indians.

Dr. Harvey, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has charge of the medical work in this agency. I am told there has been a general improvement in the health of these Indians in the past year. Last year a field hospital was established at this agency under Dr. Harvey, a trained nurse engaged, and quite a number of Indians were operated on for scrofulous glands, and I am told the results obtained were most satisfactory.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Residing at the headquarters of this agency and having direct supervision over it, I am able to report on matters in connection with the work, although I have made no special inspection.

The agency consists of eight reserves, four at File Hills and four west of Fort Qu'Appelle.

The past year was the most successful one the Indians ever had from a farming standpoint, the total yield exceeded that of the year before, which was the record crop up to that time. The returns for last year show a yield of 92,647 bushels of first-class grain. About half of this has been shipped, the other half is still in the granaries on the reserves.

It was necessary to build fifteen additional frame granaries to store the grain properly. Two stream threshing outfits owned entirely by the Indians were occupied all fall threshing this grain.

The Indians of this agency sold to buyers some 130 head of cattle, and butchered for their own use 80 head; and after disposing of all these, their herds have increased by 118 head.

I regret to say that there has not been much improvement in the style of houses on Muscowpetung reserve. These Indians are not energetic, and seem to be quite satisfied to remain as they are.

In the File Hills ex-pupil colony the progress has been particularly marked. A number of new barns and three or four new houses have been built, and quite a few Indians have added kitchens to their dwellings. A great deal of new land was brought under cultivation and old land summer-fallowed.

The yield of grain in this colony alone was about 30,000 bushels, so that one may see that the colony has contributed largely to the total yield of the agency.

The largest individual crop was grown by Fred. Deiter, 4,070 bushels. The next was by Francis Dumont, 3,229 bushels. Nearly all the young men have worked themselves into big horses and it is a pleasure to see the way they are kept.

His Excellency Earl Grey paid the colony another visit this year, and expressed his great pleasure at seeing such a progressive settlement of young Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the winter that we have just passed through has, perhaps, been the most severe in twenty years, our cattle losses have not been great, in fact, I believe the losses are less than usual. The Indians are more interested and are taking better care in providing for their stock.

I can safely say that the Indians as a whole are making advancement towards civilization. In all the agencies in this inspectorate the Indians are practically self-supporting. A few young Indians receive assistance to start them in farming when they leave school, and in each agency there are from eight to fifteen old Indians receiving rations.

There is no doubt that the liquor traffic in all the agencies in my district is on the increase. This is due altogether to the fact that the country is filling up with white people and the Indians are coming more in contact with them. Our agents and

the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are doing their very best to keep the traffic down, and have spent much time and expense in doing so.

I will make a separate report on the schools visited during the past nine months.

I have, & co.,
W.M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, May 8, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith for your information a special report dealing with the File Hills ex-pupil colony.

As the department is aware, this colony was established six years ago with the idea of extending the training received by young Indians at the different government schools in the Northwest.

The experiment was started in a very meagre way, as there was a feeling in the department, shared, I might say, by most officers in the field, that it was only an experiment and might prove a failure. I am happy to say that not only has the colony proved a success, but it has demonstrated, beyond doubt, that if the same methods were adopted in other parts of these territories, in twenty-five years the Indian population could be converted into thrifty and industrious people.

Although this colony has been in existence only six years, the results obtained have been phenomenal, to my mind. I shall instance cases of young men leaving school seven years ago, at the age of eighteen, who are to-day settled in comfortable homes, married and have children, who are brought up as white children are, not even knowing the Indian tongue.

I have spent considerable time of late in this colony going into matters of detail, so as to be in a position to report authentically the exact condition of affairs as they exist today.

There are twenty farmers in this colony, and including their wives and children, the population is fifty-five. Seventeen of these twenty farmers produced crops last year, and although it was the first crop for a number of them, the average number of bushels of grain for each was 1,700 by actual measurement. I have lived in this country all my life, have driven through most agricultural districts, have taken an interest in agriculture, and can say without hesitation that, to my mind, no white community has made such a showing as these young people have. The style of farming here is not surpassed in any of the farming districts in the country.

This colony has attracted a great deal of attention from farmers and others in the country, who visit it quite often during the summer season, and I have repeatedly heard them express great surprise at the style of farm work these young people are doing. It is quite common to see fields a half-mile square, without a break, worked up in such a way as to attract the notice of people passing. These young men summer-fallow their land regularly, usually ploughing their summer fallows twice in a season. The greater part of the land is prepared for seed the year previous to being cropped, so that there is very little to do in spring when seeding-time comes, but to drill in the seed, this being the up-to-date method practised by the best farmers in the province.

As the department is aware, these people own and operate their own steam thresher, and in addition to threshing their own crops, they thresh that of the ordinary Indians outside of the colony.

The first boy who entered the colony, Fred. Deiter, is to-day an independent, self-respecting citizen. This man has a large house of five rooms and a basement cellar, a large barn and two frame granaries (at the time of my visit, a few days ago, these were full of grain). The grounds surrounding the house are set out with trees three or four years old. The cellar is well stocked with vegetables. They have three cows milking this season, a dozen pigs and a lot of hens in the yard. Deiter has a full line of farm machinery, all of which is paid for, - including a wagon, a binder, seeder, disc-harrows, flat harrows, hand and gang ploughs, sleighs, and also a complete set of tools.

This man threshed last year 4,076 bushels of grain, actual measurement, and as he is putting in an increased area this year, I shall not be surprised to see his yield reach the 6,000 bushel mark.

He owns four magnificent Canadian horses and two young colts.

This spring he has a white man working for him on a yearly contract and is paying him $30 a month as farm labourer.

What makes this case the more interesting is the fact that this boy was taken to school from a home which is today one of the worst hovels on the reserve and where his people are purely Indian in all their habits and do no farming, and if this boy had returned to his home, he would have fallen into line with them, without doubt. These people have nothing to do with this young man, and their influence over him amounts to nothing.

Deiter is now twenty-four year old. He is married to a daughter of one of the Cotés of Pelly agency. She is a bright woman and a competent housekeeper. She keeps her children neat and tidy, and at the time of my visit she was churning and making good bread, and judging from what I saw on the table, which was set for dinner, I consider the white farm-hand lucky in having such a comfortable home.

I think the department will agree with me when I say that the advancement made by this young man has been extraordinary and that any white man might be proud to have made such a record for himself.

I shall next deal with the case of Mark Ward. This young man, after leaving the Qu'Appelle school, engaged with me as teamster and interpreter, and always drove me on my frequent trips to the colony. Seeing what was being accomplished, he became inspired with the desire to become a farmer there, and to my surprise asked me to be relieved of his position, which was worth $500 a year to him, so that he might go down and make a home for himself. I persuaded the lad to remain in his position for at least another year and in the meantime to hire a man to drive his team, which he had bought with his earnings, and break land on the farm I allotted to him. In 1905 he went to the colony to reside.

I visited this man's place the other day. He has a fine frame dwelling, two storeys high, containing five rooms and having a verandah round the front and side. It is plastered throughout and the kitchen is wainscotted, (the house is worth $1,500 at least). He has a large stable and four good horses, a complete outfit of farm machinery, consisting of a wagon, binder, seeder, walking and gang ploughs, sleighs, & co., besides the supply of tools usually found on a farm. He has an avenue of trees from the main road to his house. His barnyard presented quite a farm-like scene, there being in it pig, poultry, calves and colts.

Last year this man threshed 2,700 bushels of grain. This year his area for crop has been considerably increased over that of last year, as he had two outfits breaking new land all last summer. He will have over 150 acres in crop this summer.

This man was brought to the Qu'Appelle industrial school from Poorman's reserve, Touchwood agency, and I am satisfied that, had he been sent back to that reserve at the time he left school, he would have fallen back to long hair and painted

face and Indian customs as other Indian graduates have done who returned to that reserve about that time.

Ward is now twenty-six years of age and is married to Margaret Dumont, who was for a number of years a servant in my house, and they have now a family of three small children, who are kept scrupulously clean and who cannot talk a word of Indian, which shows that that language is not spoken among these graduates in their homes.

Ward keeps a hired man the year round and pays him good wages.

Francis Dumont is another successful farmer in this colony, which he joined in 1902, when he was graduated from the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

It will be interesting to note the advancement made by this young man since he began farming. His crops have been as follows, - in 1902, 482 bushels of grain; in 1903, 939 bushels; in 1904, 1,630 bushels; in 1905, 2,540 bushels; in 1906, 3,229 bushels.

He owns to-day a neat house, nicely painted outside and in, and has about finished a fine barn, 24 x 30 feet, one and a half storeys high. He has three frame granaries, two of which are still falled with grain, as he has only been able to ship one car as yet. He has a full line of farm implements, all of which are paid for. He has six horses, a couple of cows, some pigs and poultry.

He married a year and a half ago, and his wife always keeps the house neat and attractive so that it is a pleasure to go there to have a meal.

John R. Thomas is another young man who has done well in the colony. In his case also it will be noticed that advancement has been made from year to year. In 1903 he had 553 bushels of grain; in 1904, 1,025 bushels; in 1905, 2,025 bushels and in 1906, 2,700 bushels.

This young man joined the colony in 1903 at the age of nineteen, and has only been there four years. He has had practically no assistance from the department, and I do not know a white farmer who has made such a record for himself as he has in such a short period. This man is a plodder and will go on increasing his farming operations from year to year. He has a full line of farm implements, and has four farm horses, cows, poultry, pigs, & co.

He is married and has two children.

He has a good house and has built a fine barn this year with the assistance of a white man, whom he employed. He owns two frame granaries, and last year brought under cultivation 50 acres of new land, so that his crop for the coining season, if all goes well, will show a substantial increase over that of last year.

John Bellegarde. This man before joining the colony lived on Little Black Bear's reserve, but did little or nothing in the way of farming. Some years he would have in three or four acres and other years he would have in nothing. Seeing the success of those in the colony, and having an energetic wife who urged him to join it, he became interested, made an application and was admitted. His record for producing crops since he became a member of the colony goes to show what this man has done, and it also shows what can be accomplished if these people will pull away from their old surroundings.

His crops have been as follows: - in 1903, 805 bushels of grain; in 1904, 1,295 bushels; in 1905, 2,175 bushels and in 1906, 2,120 bushels.

Bellegarde owns one of the nicest houses in the colony, painted inside and out. He owns two fine granaries and a barn with frame roof, which he built this year. He owns four heavy draught horses, fifteen or sixteen head of cattle, a complete set of farm implements, and is putting in over 125 acres of crop this year. He very rarely goes back to his reserve and is one of the best farmers in the colony to-day.

No small amount of credit is due to his wife, for, I believe, it was her influence that put this man in the way of becoming a respected and prosperous citizen.

This woman is an excellent housewife and exhibits needlework, & co., at many of the white shows, and had carried off a great many prizes for her sewing, baking, & co.

The new life her husband has adopted gives this woman an opportunity to bring up her children in a civilized way. It also gives her an opportunity to make good

use of what she has been taught at school. If this man had not been admitted to the colony, all these talents that his wife has would have been lost, as she would not have had a chance to exercise them. I have no fear now of this man going backward whatever happens.

I could instance a dozen other cases of successful graduates, some of whom have done quite as well as those mentioned, and others who are just beginning, but give promise of doing well but I think I have dealt with a sufficient number to show what has actually been accomplished.

Generally speaking, the members of this colony are living industrious lives. They can be classed as a community who are a benefit to the district in which they are situated and to the country at large. Since the establishment of the colony, there has never been an infraction of the Indian Act by any member. They observe the Sabbath day, attending their churches regularly. Two denominations are represented in the colony, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, both of which are building fine churches this summer, the material for which is now on the ground, having been hauled out by members of the colony this spring. The cost of building these churches is being defrayed by the ex-pupils themselves, with the exception of a few contributions from white people. These young people are much interested in their church work.

The colony is, as the department is aware, subdivided into 80-acre farms, but nearly every member is to-day occupying from 160 to 240 acres. Some of the straight roads subdividing the colony have already been lined with trees by the Indians, and this adds greatly to the appearance of the settlement.

During the past winter these people suffered much inconvenience through not being able to market their grain, there being a complete railway blockade. Being unable to haul out their grain, they made the best use they could of their time by taking out dry wood, logs, pickets, & co., and hauling them to the neighbouring towns, where they found a ready market. This afforded them means of earning a good living, pending the sale of their grain, which was stored in their granaries.

It is a noteworthy fact that the general health of all the colonists has noticeably improved. There is less sickness in this colony than there is among other Indians on the reserve, which fact is attributable, no doubt, to the manner in which their food is prepared and to the generally improved conditions under which they are living.

There are a great many people with whom I come in contact from time to time who have quite made up their minds that the Indian will never be a farmer and that he will never be any further advanced than the ordinary Indians to be found on all reserves in this country. I am satisfied that, if these people could see what has been accomplished at this colony in a few short years, they would experience a complete reversion of opinion. Even well-known missionaries who have spent the greater part of their lives with the Indians and who know their character as few people do, have expressed their great surprise at what has been accomplished here. This is the only Indian colony I know of in this province, and this system of handling ex-pupils is the only way, in my opinion, to grapple with the Indian problem. I believe the giving of assistance to young Indians and sending them back to their reserve among the old surroundings is a waste of money. I believe there would be no results in nine cases out of ten, no matter what assistance had been given, as the old Indians' influence would prove too strong.

I have, & co.,
W.M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

OTTAWA, October 27, 1906.

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

SIR, - I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me last season.

PEEPEEKESIS RESERVE, NO. 81.

In 1903 twelve sections on the east side of this reserve were subdivided into eighty (80) acre lots, and a settlement of the ex-pupils from the Indian industrial schools established. The progress, as farmers, made since then by these boys is astonishing. Their farms, buildings and stock are the equal, if not superior, to those of many of the white settlers who have been on their land the same time or of some who have been much longer. Trees have also been planted along some of the roads, giving the settlement a very fine and tasty appearance.

One of these eighty-acre lots is given a boy on commencing but if he displays the willingness and ability to handle a larger area, it is given him. All the suitable farms having been occupied, an additional area of about 11,000 acres, or 132 lots, was laid out this season.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, NO. 134.

Two miles wide across the north end, and half a mile wide along the east side having been surrendered by the Indians for sale, the survey was made in July and August. The lands have since been sold, realizing good prices.

MICHEL RESERVE, No. 132.

A strip about half a mile wide along the east side, having been surrendered for sale, was surveyed and valued. The Indian improvements on the surrendered portion were also valued, and added to the rate per acre of the quarter-section upon which they are located.

A portion on the east side of this reserve, which had been surrendered and surveyed in 1903, but not all sold, was revalued.

WHITE WHALE LAKE RESERVES, NOS. 133A AND 133B.

The boundaries of these reserves having become obliterated, they were renewed and will prevent encroachments by settlers, who are becoming numerous in the neighbourhood.

Reserve No. 133B was surrendered by the Indians while I was there, and was subdivided into town lots according to the desire of the Indians.

These lots are situated at the east end of White Whale or Wabamun lake, with a fine view of the lake. There is also a fine sand beach along the front. It is expected that these lots will sell quickly to parties who desire to visit the lake during the summer. By railway, they are about 40 miles from Edmonton. The Canadian Northern railway will run through both these reserves, and is now graded to within about 3 miles of the east boundary of 133A.

I have, & co.,
J.K. McLEAN, D.L.S.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLOED, May 27, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year (of nine months) ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh, clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cottonwood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Tribe. - The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the last-named tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the international boundary line. These three tribes with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies that surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-five years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Population. - The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last December was 1,168.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no serious epidemics during the year. One case of small-pox was reported, the patient being a child, who recovered. The affected house was duly quarantined, and no further cases developed. The Rev. Sisters in charge of the hospital on the reserve have continued their good work in attending the patients under their care.

Resources and Occupations. - The care and management of cattle and hay-making are the principal items of occupation, though the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and neighbouring ranchers. More than 3,000 tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour, and from the sales of hay the Indians realized over $5,700. They sold over $7,900 worth of beef; in freighting and wages they earned $2,200, from the sales of ponies they realized $2,700, and at the Raymond beet-fields their earnings amounted to $9,000. Their total earnings for the year amounted to $37,373.38, most of which is represented by transactions originating at or passing through the agency office.

One of our Indians named Black Horse, has a small coal mine on the banks of the St. Mary's river, from which be makes his living by mining and selling coal to the schools and settlers in the neighbourhood.

Stock. - It has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians. The grazing capabilities of their magnificent reservation and the natural interest of the Indians in live stock encourage the belief that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we are now confronted in connection with their management. To this end the department has for some years furnished annually a number of heifers to be issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as can with safety be entrusted with the care of homed stock. While this branch of our work is not yet complete, we have a very creditable showing for the expenditure incurred. Last season we branded for the Indians over 1,600 calves, and their cattle have increased from 3,519 head in 1903 to their present number of 7,621. While striving to increase the number as rapidly as possible, careful attention has been paid to the matter of quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we maintain a herd of 170 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, many of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario; but our best and cheapest bulls, are those purchased by the department during the last four years at the annual public auction of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

Although the winter just past was the most severe in twenty years and cattle losses unusually heavy, our cattle came through with probably the slightest losses of any in this district. This was in part due to the hardy quality of our cattle and partly to the superior condition of the range within the limits of the reservation.

Twenty-nine stallions supplied by the department are kept on the reserve for the improvement of the Indian horses.

Buildings and Implements. - While an improvement in the dwelling-houses of the Indians is apparent, the high price of lumber in this district makes progress in that direction slow. Quite a number, however, have improved their homes during the past year either by the erection of new houses or the improvement of old ones. Chief Ermine Horses has built a 28 x 28 frame cottage, with five rooms; Frank Red Crow has built a smaller frame house for himself, and several others are preparing to build houses of the same description.

A few acres of additional land for gardens have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians is discouraged, as having a tendency to destroy the grazing value of the reservation; but the breaking and fencing of land for agricultural purposes is encouraged and assisted in every way.

Owing to the success with which fall wheat has been grown for four or five years in Southern Alberta, it is felt that these Indians should try their hands at farming. As it has been decided to put under immediate cultivation a larger acreage than can be broken with Indian horses in any reasonable time, the Indians have purchased, with their own funds, a first-class steam ploughing outfit of 32 horse power, turning ten furrows, which will be mainly used for breaking land for subsequent cultivation with horses. A good start in this new direction has been made, as more than 400 acres of excellent land has already been well broken this spring with the steam plough. The first 80 acres was early seeded to oats, and the rest, together with whatever is meanwhile broken, will be sown with fall wheat in August.

To their already large working equipment the Indians added during the year, 3 wagons, 13 sets of work harness, 7 mowers, 4 rakes, 1 32-horse-power traction engine, 1 ten furrow engine gang plough, 6 disc harrows, 4 single disc seeders, 1 twelve foot land pulverizer and 4 three-section sets of lever harrows.

Education and Religion. - Two boarding schools are supported by the department, in connection with this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England, with an aggregate attendance of 80 pupils. From these schools and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial schools at Calgary and High River, which contain at present 33 pupils form this reservation.

Temperance and Morality. - The vigorous campaign against the traffic in intoxicants to Indians, which was instituted by the department's directions a year ago, has had a satisfactory effect. The many convictions which occurred last year drove some of the illicit dealers from the district, and others were apparently put out of business, with the result that it is much more difficult for these Indians to buy liquor now than it was a year or two ago.

Progress. - Towards the goal of self-support further progress has been made during the year, and we now have 200 Indians who have ceased to draw any free food allowances from the department, and 134 additional ones contribute in part to their own support. Assistance in the shape of food-supplies issued to the able-bodied Indians is being steadily reduced, in accordance with the policy which has been pursued for several years, with the result that a comparison of the issues of free beef in 1902 - 3 with those of the year just ended shows a reduction or saving of 273,000 pounds for the single year. By adhering to the policy of throwing the Indians upon their own resources as soon as their cattle herds and other means of support enable them to sustain themselves, all the able-bodied Indians of this reservation will within a very few years be self-supporting and the department will be relieved of the necessity of assisting any but the permanently destitute members of the tribe, such as the aged and the blind.

I have, & co.,
R.N. WILSON.
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, April 11, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indian reserves under my supervision for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve. - This reserve lies about 8 miles west of Edmonton and contains an area of 19,520 acres.

The soil is fertile and easily brought under cultivation. There are numerous small lakes supplying an abundance of good water, and there are extensive tracts of natural meadows and pasture-land. It is furnished with sufficient timber for both building and fuel.

Population. - The population at the last annuity payments was 111.

Health and Sanitation. - Tubercular affections are common in the band, and but for these and their allied diseases their health has been good. There were no epidemic or contagious outbreaks during the year. The prescribed sanitary directions were inculcated and were fairly well carried out. The medical attendance was satisfactory.

Occupations. - Grain-growing and stock-raising are the chief pursuits of the band. They derive a considerable revenue from the sale of dry timber for fuel and fencing, and make some money by the sale of furs and wild fruit.

Buildings. - Those who follow farming have, in general, good dwellings and fair outbuildings. The old people and those who have no settled occupation are poorly off

in this respect. About 60,000 feet of logs have been taken to their saw-mill this winter, which will be sawn into lumber and used to build houses for some who had lived in shacks.

Stock. - The year's increase of calves was good, and no contagious disease appeared in the herds. The band of brood mares purchased by the Indians last spring made a good showing in the number and quality of colts produced. More than enough hay to last through average winters was secured. This, however, has been a notable winter for the depth of snow and the duration and severity of cold weather. While losses thus far from these causes are inappreciable, it is almost inevitable that the transition to warm weather and green grass will show more fatalities than usual.

Farm Implements. - The Indians are fully supplied with all requisites in this respect.

Education. - There is no day school on the reserve, but opportunities for education are offered by residential schools at St. Albert, Hobbema and Red Deer. To one or other of these the Indians are always willing to send their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - Instability and lack of definite settled purpose may be taken as the outstanding characteristics of these, as of most of our western Indians. They are willing and agreeable, but being usually stirred by a contagious and often fleeting enthusiasm, do not usually persevere to the attainment of any remote object. Civilization being the result of slowly evolved processes, it will be accepted as, at least, indicative of progress that some half-dozen of this small band have reached a stage where they would be recognized as farmers, being well housed, well clothed, owning horses and cattle, and rarely asking favours of the department, to which they were accustomed to look for everything.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance is the bane of the band, and the infliction of fines or imprisonment for offences appears to have only the effect of impoverishing the offenders instead of reforming them. Compared with Indians in similar conditions their morals are fairly good.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve. - The reserve of Michel's band lies about 7 miles west of St. Albert and has an area of 15,732.25 acres. These Indians surrendered a narrow strip of the eastern side of their reserve this year, which reduced its former area by 2,202 acres. These lands, together with what remained unsold of the previous surrender, were sold by auction last December, and realized good prices. What still remains to them gives them ample territory of excellent quality for farming, with enough timber for their needs.

Population. - At last enumeration the band numbered 94 members.

Health and Sanitation. - Although there is consumption in the band, yet the fact of their living in better houses and in more sanitary surroundings than the Indians of the other reserves serves to keep it more in check. They have suffered from no epidemic or contagious disease, and the doctor's visits have been frequent and his services satisfactory.

Occupations. - There are a number of these Indians who follow hunting and trapping for a livelihood and spend most of their time away from the reserve. Those who reside on it follow farming with all its collateral branches and make a comfortable living.

Buildings. - The sale of the east side of the reserve, including as it did a few homesteads, will necessitate the erection of both new dwellings and outbuildings to provide for those whose property thus came to be sold. Those who were undisturbed have good buildings.

Farm Implements. - Owing to the funds which the sale of their lands produced, the disadvantages they were under in this respect is being removed and all they require in the way of equipment is being provided for them.

Education. - They are anxious to have their children educated and have unusually good opportunities to do so at the St. Albert boarding school, which is convenient to the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - Now that money is available wherewith to start, a number of young men promise to embark in farming, and as most of them have had experience at home or training at school, the outlook for their success is promising. Those already established have had a favourable season and a prosperous year.

Temperance and Morality. - It is true that some of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but notwithstanding, their reputation for sobriety and morality in general is high for Indians.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band lies about 4 miles north of Michel's reserve. After surrendering and disposing of 8,549 acres of their reserve this year, there remains to them 17,691 acres. It consists of open undulating prairie and rolling timbered country, most of it adapted for agriculture.

Population. - At last enumeration the band numbered 177 members.

Health and Sanitation. - Their outdoor life and constant change of location insures them a better state of health than is enjoyed by Indians more closely confined. Those residing on the reserve observe the sanitary rules laid down by the department. The doctor visits this reserve in common with the other reserves in the agency once in two months.

Occupations. - Their main dependence is in hunting and trapping. They have cattle and in summer provide hay for their winter sustenance. In winter a few of the families remain at home to feed the stock.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of a very poor description even for nomadic Indians, and little, if any, improvement has been wrought in them for years.

Stock. - Their management of stock has been unsatisfactory, in recent years, and their interest does not appear to be increasing. They are reluctant to provide hay for them and negligent about feeding or caring for them, and are, besides, given to unauthorized disposal of stock.

Education. - There is no day school here, and it is unlikely from their character and habits that one could be maintained if established. A few of the children are at boarding schools.

Farm Implements. - Haymaking and gardening are the only work they do requiring farm implements, and for these they have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - The ease and certainty with which these people can make a good living by hunting makes it difficult to win them to the more arduous and, in their view, more precarious calling of farmers. These being existing conditions, it seems to me that there will be little progress made till such time as increasing settlement will have banished the game beyond their reach.

Temperance and Morality. - In spite of the detection and punishment of more cases of drunkenness than in the past, there appears to be no abatement of the evil. Their morality is on a par with their sobriety.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne and contains 14,720 acres of land, most of which is suitable for agriculture. Three-fourths of it is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay, and bottom land.

Population. - At the last annuity payments there was a population of 147 in the band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has, as usual, been good. The doctor visits the reserve regularly, but

seldom has patients.

Occupations. - They may be said to be hunters and trappers exclusively. They depart from these pursuits only to catch enough fish for their own use and put up hay for their stock. Small gardens are cultivated, chiefly by women, and to them also falls the work of feeding the cattle in winter.

Buildings. - As might be inferred from the wandering habits imposed on them in making a living, their buildings are not good, serving only as temporary shelters during their short visits to the reserve.

Stock. - These Indians showed a praiseworthy desire to increase their stock and to care for it properly. The tedious, inclement winter has somewhat discouraged them, and finding their hay running short, they were beginning to get rid of some of the animals until arrangements were made to provide feed till spring.

Education. - It has been shown that a day school cannot be maintained here with advantage to the Indians or satisfaction to its promoters on account of the roving habits of the Indians. They are averse to sending the children to any of the residential schools that are freely at their service.

Characteristics and Progress. - When it has been said that these people are hunters, the field wherein progress can be measured is very limited. In the case of the band it is confined to their tenure and management of cattle. In recent years this has been progressive and satisfactory, but in the face of the set-back they got this winter, it would be idle to speculate on what their future attitude may be.

Temperance and Morality. - They are given to indulgence in intoxicants, and any improvement will arise from the presence of the police rather than from any inherent appreciation they have of the virtue of sobriety. The Indians when at home appear to be well behaved, and no adverse comment on their conduct when abroad has come to me.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve. - Paul's reserve borders on White Whale lake and contains 20,378 acres. The band surrendered about 550 acres lying along the lake shore, which was surveyed for a townsite and will be sold for their benefit. About three-fourths of the reserve is covered with poplar timber, the rest being natural pasture and meadow land all suitable for agriculture. There are extensive beds of marl on the reserve which will be of great value when the railway now being built across the reserve shall be completed.

Population. - At last annuity payments there were 164 Indians in the band.

Health and Sanitation. - Tuberculosis is prevalent in the band, but there have been no outbreaks of an epidemic or contagious nature. Well lighted and roomy houses are now the rule here, and will have a beneficial effect on the general health. The customary sanitary measures are taken, and the doctor pays regular visits.

Occupations. - For two years farming has been in abeyance, as the difficulty of getting grain threshed and the distance from market militated against it. Increasing settlement and the advent of the railway are removing these drawbacks, and the Indians propose to take up farming again. In the meantime they have done quite well hunting and fishing and looking after their cattle.

Buildings. - The very gratifying advance made in this direction is still maintained, and all the band will soon be comfortably housed and provided with stables.

Stock. - In this industry they are doing well. The long winter has tried their patience and drawn heavily on their stock of feed, but with good management they will come through safely. Irregular disposal of stock has almost ceased and promises soon to be eliminated from the list of drawbacks we encounter.

Education. - From Paul's as from the other reserves the day school has disappeared, the Indians being capable, apparently, of grasping the superiority of the residential school. Pupils from this reserve are sent to the industrial school at Red Deer.

Characteristics and Progress. - Evidence of progress is manifested in their improved buildings and increasing herds, and a hope for the future lies in their declared intention of taking up farming again.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Improvement will come, for the present, only from outside influences. These are being exerted in the way of watchfulness to prevent, and strictness in punishing infractions of the regulations meant to restrain the evil. There have been no complaints among themselves or criticism among their neighbours of their conduct in the matter of morals.

THE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS.

The agency office, is on Enoch's reserve about 12 miles from Edmonton. The site is pleasantly chosen among maple and poplar groves and overlooking a small lake. The houses of the agent, clerk, and interpreter, who constitute the headquarters staff, are fairly good buildings. The cattle sheds are of logs, and, while answering their purpose for the present, should soon be replaced by better ones. A good frame horse stable was built five years ago and painted this year. The office and warehouses are old, decayed, and inconvenient buildings, which will be abandoned within a month when the new frame office and warehouse building, 24 by 44 feet, a storey-and-a-half high on a stone foundation with a lean-to 12 by 24 feet, will be completed and ready for occupation.

Besides the headquarters staff, there is the farming instructor for Paul's band residing at the reserve. The house here was placed on a stone foundation and otherwise repaired and made comfortable at an outlay of $315. An office for the farmer and meeting place for the Indians was built.

The farming instructor for Alexander's band lives at that reserve. Improvements to the value of $165 were made to the buildings here this year.

I have, & co.,
JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
PONOKA, April 1,1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserves. - Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river, about 10 miles down from Ponoka, and 5 miles due south of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises the following reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 100,000 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka, and contains 39,360 acres.

Ermineskin's reserve, No. 138, has an area of 39,360 acres, and includes Louis Bull's reserve. It lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing a little east of and near the railway line, and extends westerly across the railway to the Bear's Hill lake.

The Montana or Bobtail reserve, No. 139, contains 20,160 acres, and lies to the south of Samson's and Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka.

Pigeon Lake reserve lies to the south of Pigeon lake, and comprises 4,800 acres. It is 40 miles from the agency headquarters and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps, timber-lands, hay-lands and willow bush.

Tribe. - Nearly all these Indians are Crees.

Population. - At the annuity payments there was a total of 750 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good, and the reserve has been free from epidemics throughout the year. There were a few deaths in the winter from tuberculosis. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse around the buildings, and the whitewashing of the houses in the fall.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer, and visits the reserves whenever his services are required.

Occupations. - The varied resources and occupations of these Indians are, mixed farming, cattle-raising, fishing, hunting, and log-driving for lumbermen. During the winter months, the fishing at Pigeon lake gave support to a number of families.

Buildings. - A few new houses were erected on the reserve during the year, and several old ones repaired and improved.

Stock. - The cattle were well provided for winter sustenance, and notwithstanding the severity of the winter came through with little loss.

Farm Implements. - There is a fair supply of implements on these reserves, and during the year the Indians purchased the following machinery, paying for it out of their earnings: 12 wagons, 9 mowers, 11 bob-sleighs, 7 sets of harness, 7 horse-rakes, and one disc.

Education. - There is one Roman Catholic boarding school, and two Methodist day schools on these reserves. The Roman Catholic boarding school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, near Hobbema siding. The attendance throughout the year has been good, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their educational and industrial studies. One day school is located on Samson's reserve, the other on Louis' Bull's reserve. The progress in the day schools is not equal to general expectation, owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils, which is due chiefly to indifference on the part of the parents in sending the children to school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of these reserves are peaceable and law-abiding. An improvement in their condition of living is noticed. In addition to the acreage under cultivation, they broke about 200 acres of new land for seeding in the season of 1907. A number of them have also improved their fences. There is always a good market for hay and wood in the towns near the reserve, and from this industry these Indians derive a good portion of their revenue.

Temperance and Morality. - During the year there were a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians, but on the whole I think there has been an improvement over previous years. Their morality is fair.

I have, & co.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area 181 2/5 square miles or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Indians have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing 11 1/2 square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northwest to southwest corners; there being 15 miles of track and 3 sidings; the first west of Macleod is the Peigan siding, where there is a substantial section-house and a good stock-yard with every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles from Brockett station; this latter is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve; the station is a good building and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point. T. Lebel and Company have a large warehouse, the Pacific Elevator Company another, also a large raised platform for the farmers to load grain direct into cars. Three different firms have been buying baled hay, oats and wheat this season, and as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers to the south - in what is called the Halifax and Kootenai Lakes country - to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done in the last season, and I am creditably informed that it is the intention to erect a large elevator there this year.

The point where I have commenced these Indians farming is about two miles from the station and their grain can be delivered direct from machine to elevator, warehouse or cars.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and unlumbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes with considerable area of good farming land.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 482 souls. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the past year has been satisfactory. There has been an absence of any infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have in the larger degree been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and a generous supply of lime used; the rubbish burned, and during summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations. - The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupation, as the natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock than grain, at the same time we have a considerable area of what I consider good wheat soil. Our farming last year, although on a limited scale, gave very satisfactory results, and the Indians interested were highly pleased; the result is that I expect to double the acreage this year.

Stock. - Range cattle were in better condition to commence the winter than they have been for some time, but most of the month of December, all of January and up to February 5, was the most severe and trying weather on range cattle that stockmen have experienced for many years; fortunately a change in the weather took place before it was too late find the losses will not be, I hope, nearly so heavy as was at first anticipated.

Education. - There are two boarding schools in connection with the reserve, one under the auspices of the Anglican Church, the other in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The aggregate number of Indian children attending these schools is 63.

Progress. - I can safely say that a noticeable advance along all lines has been going on for the past year. The earning facilities for those willing to work have more than doubled. The class of horses they have been selling advanced at least 25 per cent over last year and they realized from this source upwards of $4,000; from sales of beef, $2,691.65, and a large amount from miscellaneous earnings outside of the reserve, such as working with farmers, ranchers, threshing outfits, work in connection with saw-mill and from their grain. Besides purchasing and paying for everything themselves in the way of wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, saddles, lumber, shingles, doors, windows, house furniture, small tools and general repairs to their wagons, harness and machinery, they have supported themselves largely in the way of rations, thereby reducing the gratuitous food-supply; for instance last year we had 32 families on the self-supporting list, this year we have 63, and the gradual reduction in relief issues of food for the past four years is 151,905 lbs. beef, and 91,030 lbs. of flour; this represents a money value of about $12,000 with a band averaging some 490 souls. Taking them as a whole, they are honest and law-abiding and there is no question of a doubt that they are advancing and in a very prosperous condition.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are moral in their habits; and I am glad to say that there has been but one case of intemperance during the past nine months.

I have, & co.,
J.H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
April 9, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, with statistical statement, and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, band No. 127, adjoining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The north and west is rolling prairie. The land to the south and east is fairly level. Saddle lake, some three miles long, by about one mile wide, is situated on the northern portion of the reserve; it is well stocked with whitefish, jackfish, and several other species. Small groves of poplar are interspersed throughout the whole reserve, while a few bluffs of pine are to be found along Saddle Lake creek, which has its source in Saddle lake, and runs through the centre of the reserve from north to south, and empties into the Saskatchewan river. The major portion of the reserve is splendidly adapted for farming purposes, and, as an abundance of hay is obtainable, it is equally well adapted for stock-raising.

Population. - The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 261.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past winter a number of the Indians suffered from an epidemic of grippe. With this exception the health of the Indians has been good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions, such as cleaning up around the houses and outbuildings, and burning up rubbish, were carefully observed.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising, but when not engaged at these, the majority of them add very considerably to their income by hunting, fishing, freighting, and working for settlers.

Buildings. - As the winter of 1906 was not a favourable one for lumbering operations, only a few houses were erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Although the past winter was an exceptionally long and severe one, and still continues at the time of writing, the stock wintered well, and is in prime condition. This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements and machinery. A new engine and separator were supplied by the department during the year.

Education. - A boarding school, under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on Blue Quill's portion of the reserve. Good order and discipline is maintained. The pupils have made progress during the year, and are being trained to grow up useful men and women. A day school is situated on the eastern, or Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and although the attendance during the winter months was irregular, owing to the severity of the weather, and depth of snow, still marked progress is being made by the pupils in their different studies.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are intelligent, and with a few exceptions are making serious efforts to advance. They purchased a good number of wagons, sleighs, and farm implements during the year, and a couple of new circular saws to enable them to cut sufficient lumber to build comfortable houses for themselves. The majority of the young people have been educated at the different industrial and boarding schools, and speak, and write English well.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance came under my notice during the year. The general morality of these Indians is good.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 30 miles north of Saddle lake in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and has an area of 11,200 acres; it extends north and south on the eastern shores of Whitefish and Goodfish lakes; the greater portion of it is thickly wooded with poplar, and a few spruce groves, and is too rough and stony for extensive farming operations; but, being free from early frosts in autumn, vegetables of every description are successfully cultivated. It is fairly well adapted for stock-raising, large quantities of hay being easily secured; both Whitefish, and Goodfish lakes, as their names imply, are plentifully stocked with whitefish and other varieties.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 331.

Health. - A number of these Indians suffered from grippe during the past winter, several deaths occurring amongst the young children.

Resources and Occupations. - Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations followed by these Indians. Some few earned a little by working for survey parties during the past year; but on account of being situated so far from white settlements, they have not many opportunities of getting work from the settlers. Moose and other large game were fairly plentiful during the past season, and several of the Indians made successful hunts. They are at present getting out saw-logs at Beaver river, some 15 miles northwest of their reserve, and expect to turn out a considerable quantity of lumber before seeding operations commence.

Buildings. - A few new buildings were erected during the year, and several old ones received substantial repairs.

Stock and Farm. - The stock on this reserve wintered well, a plentiful supply of hay being secured last season. This reserve is fairly well supplied with farm implements and machinery.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve, both are under the management of the Methodist Church, one is situated at Goodfish Lake, and one at Whitefish Lake, the attendance at both schools has been fairly good, the pupils are making satisfactory progress, and are receiving a training which should be of great value to them in their future lives.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious, and law-abiding, and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality. - One case of intemperance occurred on this reserve during the year; only a light fine was imposed, as the Indian gave information that led to the conviction of the person who supplied the liquor.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 12 persons; they are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians live in the vicinity of Heart lake, about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 81 persons. They make their living by trapping, hunting and fishing; but as a number of them suffer from sore eyes, and some are blind, they receive assistance in the way of food from the department.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians live on the shores of Beaver lake, which is situated about 15 miles to the east of Lac la Biche, they number 105 persons. Their chief occupations are hunting, trapping, and fishing, a few also work for the Hudson's Bay Company. They seem industrious and law-abiding, and would no doubt do well if they were settled on a reserve, and engaged in farming.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new 20-horse-power engine, tank, and separator were supplied by the department to this agency, during the year. This has greatly facilitated the threshing operations, and has enabled the Indians to secure their grain in good condition before the bad weather sets in; it also enables the Indians to crush their grain into meal, which is of great assistance to themselves and their stock; it also simplifies the lumbering operations,as heretofore it was almost impossible to shift the engine from the lumber camp at Whitefish lake to Saddle lake, after the winter sets in. A new implement-shed was built at farm 16B, Saddle Lake, in which all the machinery and vehicles belonging to that farm can be securely stored. The past winter was a long and severe one, with deep snow, commencing on November 1, and still continues, and although a heavy loss of cattle, from want of sufficient feed is reported in this district, I am glad to say that not only have the Indians of this agency had ample feed for their own stock, but were able to sell a very considerable quantity of hay to needy settlers living in this vicinity.

Two white men were convicted of giving, and bartering intoxicating liquor to the Indians. I imposed heavy fines in each case, which I hope will have the effect of stopping the evil to some extent.

I have, & co.,
J. BATTY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the financial year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - About 5 miles to the southwest of the city of Calgary, commencing at the northeast corner of township 23, including that township, in range 2, and also comprising townships 23 in ranges 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, is found the Sarcee reservation. As intimated, it is rectangular in figure, being 18 miles long east and west, by 6 miles north and south, that is, it contains 69,120 acres. From the northeast corner as aforesaid, south 6 miles, as the crow flies, or very nearly so, or by the winding road through the boundary fence gate, and on for about 7 miles, is to be found on the Fish creek the agency headquarters.

The reservation is a magnificent stock range throughout. It consists, mostly, of undulating prairie, abounding in springs and excellent shelter. Hay meadows are dotted here and there, but by far the largest and best is in range 3; while in range 4, among the hills, are to be found some small patches of moderate-sized timber suitable for building purposes, with enough fire-wood for the Indians' use, and a small margin for sale.

Population. - The number of Indians on the reserve is 205.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been excellent. The cleaning up around the houses and the burning of the refuse is the first work of the year, after the spring opens, and before the migration into tents; while the last thing, in the autumn, before winter sets in, and prior to quitting the tents for the winter quarters, the whitewashing of the dwellings, inside and out, takes place.

An improvement in the general health is very noticeable throughout the band.

Occupations. - The general occupation is mixed farming. The particular industry and the one most attractive to the Indian, and to which his energies are directed, is stock-raising. He also raises considerable grain and roots, the particulars of which are tabulated in the return of agricultural statistics. Three-fifths of the band are so engaged. Two-fifths are still in the old lines of hunting and trapping, living from hand to mouth, with the little ration doled out to them once a week. The latter are aware that the old style of occupation is too precarious to depend upon for a livelihood, so are gradually taking to the stock-raising and farming. Freighting of coal and selling firewood are also followed when some ready cash is required.

Buildings. - The number of houses and stables built during the year, will be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics, but I might state that the said buildings are much of an improvement on the old, and are really of a serviceable and substantial character.

Stock. - After many years, the Sarcees have at last awakened to the importance of the stock industry and its bearing on their own well-being. Notwithstanding that this band lives within the chinook belt and the winter just closed has been exceptionally severe, yet it made sufficient provision to prevent any great losses from that severity; and, moreover, was alive to the fact, and a little proud, of having overcome the prevailing severity of the elements. The losses have been 3 1/2 per cent and the knowledge or rather experience in value has been an offset for those losses. Again, the value of the stock, both cattle and horses, is being better understood as not con-

sisting in the number of head, but in the quality of each head. The value and necessity of the thoroughbred bulls supplied by the department, and likewise of the well bred Clyde stallions is becoming more clearly discerned. This is the first year of a little band of stocky, well knit, junkey, yearling horses and fillies on the range, and on the part of the Sarcees the signs of appreciation are very apparent. They are exactly what the Indians here require.

Education. - The provision made for education has been the establishment of a Church of England boarding school near the agency headquarters.

The number of children on the roll is twelve. The interest of the parents does not appear by any means to be intense or universal. The number attending should be double what it is.

The progress of the pupils in reading, writing and arithmetic, considering, all things, is rather surprising, and satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress. - There has been good material progress made during the year. The return of agricultural statistics accompanying this report gives all the particulars of progress minutely, so it will be sufficient to say that the band is becoming more industrious, is earning more money, and along the whole line excepting education, has made some little advancement for the year just closed.

Once upon a time this band occupied the unique position of being the most backward of an unclean and unpromising people; the position being the more hopeless because of the unconquerable Sarcee language. No white man seems ever to have mastered it, which may account to some extent for the long glacial period of the Sarcee inertness. However that may be, the warm and softening influence of the department's methods and the churches' teachings pursued tenaciously for so many years, is now showing some of its masterful effects.

Early in the year, an Indian, Crow-Child, No. 110 on the annuity pay-sheet, decided to give up his weekly rations of beef and flour; he now occupies the position of being a self-supporting Indian, the first on the reservation. It seems worth recording, as it means so much to himself and to the band. It is the more surprising, for his family numbers nine, the largest on the reserve. If this is the 'Sarcee awakening,' then it is the beginning of the end of the Sarcee ration-house.

Certainly it is a satisfactory feature to observe an Indian giving up something for nothing.

Temperance and Morality. - Once now and again through the year cases of intemperance break out here and there. Not in the nature of an epidemic, but as isolated cases. The Sarcee Indian is a long way from the top of the ladder of temperance and morality. Nevertheless there are Sarcees who never touch intoxicating liquors, no matter how tempted; but there are others.

I have, & co.,
J. HOLLIES,
Acting Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, April 9, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river; Peter Wesley's band residing on the north; Moses Bearspaws' and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river; Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters.

With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux Indians.

Population. - The population consists as follows: - Bearspaw's band, 249; Peter Wesley's, 285; Jonas Two Young Men's, 114; a total of 648 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good on the whole; of course there are many cases of scrofula and consumption; many of the latter succumbing to the disease; and there were several cases of grippe during the month of March.

A hospital, with a professional nurse in charge, is now opened under the superintendence of Dr. Lafferty, and it is hoped that in course of time the Indians will avail themselves of this institution.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indians' houses, and all garbage removed.

Occupations. - These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to sawmill, fire-wood, posts, and rails on cars at Morley station, hauling wood to Kananaskis lime kilns and Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

These Indians were hunting for about three months last fall. From the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to $5,551.40, all of which they received in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to $19,635.13.

Buildings. - Several buildings have been repaired, and they are generally clean and comfortable.

Stock. - Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve; cattle and horses are doing fairly well; there have been some very good colts raised during the last two years. There was a slight loss owing to the hard winter we have passed through.

Farm Implements. - The Indians have purchased one mower, one rake, three wagons, four bob-sleighs, and four sets of double working harness out of their earnings, besides several useful articles for their households.

Education. - There is a boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of thirty-three, who are making fair progress, but owing to sickness (consumptive cases) this is below what the school can accommodate, but I hope to see it up to the number allowed before long and a little more interest taken by parents to keep it full with younger children as the elder ones leave.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are certainly advancing, as shown in many ways, more especially by the amount they are earning, which is making them more self-reliant; they are law-abiding, are certainly becoming better off, and spend their money more judiciously than formerly.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, no cases of intemperance coming to my notice, but their morals are not all that I could wish.

I have, & co.,
T.J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, May 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended March 31, last, on the inspection of such of the Indian agencies and reserves as I was able to visit during the short fiscal year.

BLOOD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in August and September.

The staff then comprised: R.N. Wilson, agent; J.W. Jowett, clerk; C.R. Clarke, C.D. Winder, E.G. Hillier, stockmen; Plume, Jos. Beebe, F.W. Shield, assistant stockmen; J.A. Webb, issuer; David Mills, interpreter; Donald Gamose, mail-carrier; Plain Woman, Does-not-tie-his-Shoes, constables; reverend sisters of the Order of Mary of the Presentation, St. Germain, St. Leblanc, of the hospital staff, and O.G. Edwards, medical officer. The staff at that time numbered 17 and the monthly pay roll amounted to $668.33.

I found the books and records of the office neatly and accurately kept by Mr. Jowett. There were 177 open individual Indian accounts in the ledger. The greatest portion of the Indians' earnings, by far, passes through this office, and as every cent received must be deposited in a bank, checked out again and duplicate receipts for all payments, it involves a good deal of book-keeping and it must be of a very accurate nature to satisfy the demands of an auditor and the department, for monthly copies of the cash-book are regularly made up and forwarded to the department for examination.

The free beef and flour issue to the Indians of this agency during the last 3 fiscal years was about as follows: -

...	Beef.	Flour.
...	Lbs.	Lbs.
1904 - 5	293,261	175,800
1905 - 6	218,364	169,100
1906 - 7 (9 months)	118,980	91,700

The issues for the 12 months ending June 30, next, will be about 166,152 lbs. of beef and 141,100 lbs. of flour. When it is remembered that these Indians gratuitously received about 400,000 lbs. of beef during the fiscal year 1903 - 4, it is evidence that some of the able-bodied members of the tribe have reached the self-support goal.

I am glad to be able to report that the stringent methods adopted within the last year or two have largely stamped out the liquor traffic with these Indians. With their earnings directed in the proper channel, they live more comfortably now than ever before and with much less expense to the government for such great quantities of free food as they received when spending their money for drink.

Between the dates of this inspection and the previous inspection the stockmen's dwellings at farms 1 and 4 had been lathed and plastered and farmhouse on farm No. 4 painted. There was a space of about 23 feet between the office and the storehouse. This space had been filled in with a building and it divided into a hall and a private office for the agent. Now there are very suitable offices for the carrying on of the work of this agency. A wing has also been erected to the hospital. Previous to this the male and female patients could not be properly separated.

There are large areas of splendid agricultural land within this reserve and a goodly number of the progressive members of the tribe are now desirous of trying the capabilities of this land and themselves to grow winter wheat and other grain. A 32 h.p. engine and an improved gang of 10 ploughs has been purchased out of the tribal funds, and it is expected that about 1,000 acres of land will this autumn be seeded to winter wheat. This ploughing outfit will turn over about 20 acres daily, and the operating expense now is about $1.50 per acre.

As these Indians know that they must in future depend largely on their own exertions for a livelihood, and the liquor traffic with them has been greatly diminished, I shall look for advancement on this reserve in many directions.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

This agency was inspected, during the month of December. The staff then included: G.G. Mann, agent; John Hollies, clerk; A.W. Perry, T.W. Lucas, farmers; G.P. Ferguson, blacksmith and carpenter; Henry Blanc, interpreter; John Baptiste, teamster and general worker; Samuel Crier, mail-carrier.

When I was making this inspection the clerk, Mr. Hollies received instructions to proceed to the Sarcee agency to take the place of Agent McNeill, who was given three months' sick leave. As soon as Mr. Hollies completed his duties at the Sarcee agency, he was transferred to the Oak River Sioux reserve to take the place of Mr. E.H. Yeomans, who was assigned the position of agent at the Peigan agency.

There are four bands within this agency, namely, Samson's, Montana's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's. The four bands broke up about 150 acres of new land last season. A hail-storm passed over a portion of the Samson's and Montana's (Bobtail) reserves and injured a portion of the growing crops. On the whole, however, a very satisfactory crop was harvested.

A new house was erected near the agency headquarters for the accommodation of Mr. Ferguson, the blacksmith and carpenter. This house was constructed in such a manner that it can be safely removed to any other portion of the reserves if it is thought expedient to remove it at any future date. An inexpensive lean-to kitchen was in course of erection to the house occupied by Farmer Lucas. This covers about all the improvements of note at this agency.

The agency buildings are fast falling into decay. The storehouse, office, clerk's and interpreter's dwellings and the stables were all erected about the year 1886 and without proper foundations. These buildings are all hewn log with shingle roofs. The only frame building at the agency headquarters is the one occupied by the agent, and it is without a stone foundation. It will soon be imperative to have a complete set of new buildings at this agency.

There is a water-power saw and flour mill on the Battle river and near the agency headquarters. The use of the flour-mill has been abandoned for several years. The saw-mill was operated to a limited extent during the early part of last summer and with considerable difficulty. The old buildings through which the main shaft leads had settled, through the decay of the foundations, and the dam was constantly requiring repairs and watching to hold a sufficiency of water to operate the saw. There is now a very limited quantity of timber on these reserves of sufficient size for milling purposes, and I do not think it would be prudent, therefore, to expend much money on either the dam or on the mills.

The office books and records were carefully audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

STONY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of October.

Morley station is located within this reserve and about one-half mile from the agency. This reserve is not adapted for grain-growing. It is, however, very well

suited for horse and cattle-raising. Potatoes seldom escape summer frosts at this point. The farming operations are therefore, confined chiefly to the growing of green feed.

When I made the inspection the staff comprisd: T.J. Fleetham, agent; A.K. Baptie, farmer and stockman; E. Schmidt, interpreter; W.F. Stagg, handy man at the hospital; J.D. Lafferty, medical officer.

Since this inspection was made Mr. Baptie and Mr. Stagg have both resigned.

Some years ago about $600 was expended on a hospital building and last season an additional $2,500 was expended on the completion and furnishing of this building. This is an explanation why Mr. Stagg's services were required.

These Indians are now practically self-supporting, at least all who are able-bodied. They earn considerable money by delivering fire-wood on the line of railways at the lime kilns at Kananaskis, for work at the lime kilns and at other points. A considerable sum, too, is each year acquired through the sale of matured cattle and the sale of horses.

A commodious new office was erected last season, and minor improvements may be seen here and there throughout the reserve.

All buildings were in a good state of repair and the yards surrounding them were clean and tidy.

The Indians have on the whole a very good class of dwellings, and appeared to be living very comfortably.

The office books and records were found accurate and neat.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of January.

The staff then comprised: J.H. Gooderham, agent; G.H. Race, clerk; R.O. McDonald, stockman; John English, interpreter; Ben White Bull, mail-carrier; J.C. Eagle, assistant stockman; O.C. Edwards, medical officer.

Dr. Edwards resides on the Blood reserve and makes fortnightly visits to this agency, or more frequently if sent for.

Within the last month Mr. Gooderham relinquished charge of this agency and removed to the Blackfoot agency to take the place of Mr. H.E. Sibbald, who resigned his charge of the Blackfoot about the end of February. Mr. E.H. Yeomans, late of the Oak River Sioux reserve, Manitoba, has been installed as agent over the Peigans.

During the calendar year 1902 the gratuitous beef-issue to the Indians of this tribe was 216,468 lbs., and during the last calendar year it was 64,564 lbs. This is very substantial evidence that the Peigan Indians are now largely providing for themselves. There are, and probably always will be, aged and infirm among the tribe, and it will be both expedient and humane to provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves.

No Indian was convicted during the last calendar year for drunkenness. This is not cited as evidence that no Indian imbibed liquor during that period. It is proof to my judgment, however, that these Indians now rarely indulge in strong drink.

Although the winter of 1905 - 6 was not a long or severe one, the loss of cattle here was a serious blow to the cattle industry. It will not be known what number perished during the last long and severe winter until the cattle are gathered together and counted. Only about 450 tons of hay could be secured within the reserve limits last season, and, moreover, there was little grass on the range of sufficient length for the cattle to get when the range was covered with a few inches of snow, and it was so covered for about four months during the past winter.

These Indians have recently started at farming and seem inclined to increase their operations in this direction as quickly as new land can be got under cultivation. The last season's harvest yielded them about 2,000 bushels of grain and about 1,200

bushels of potatoes, and if this season proves to be a favourable one for grain, they may harvest in the neighbourhood of 6,000 bushels.

The agency buildings are now located on the north side of the Old Man's river and entirely away from any good farming land. It is intended to tear down, remove and rebuild these buildings on the line of railway, yet within the reserve, and in close proximity to first-class agricultural land. When this is accomplished, the agent will be in close touch with the Indian farmers and farms, and I look for considerable progress within the next few years at farming by these Indians. The new agent, Mr. Yeomans, is a practical Manitoba farmer, and the Sioux Indians made considerable headway of late years under his guidance, and I trust the Peigans will be likewise led and to their own advantage.

The books and records of this office were regularly audited and found to be neatly and correctly kept.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency was hurriedly inspected during February.

At that period the staff was as follows: James Gibbons, agent; William Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter; D. Bard, farmer (Alexander's reserve); A.E. Pattison, farmer (Paul's reserve); J.A. Tierney, medical officer.

I was compelled to make a very hurried inspection owing to the resignation of Agent Sibbald at the Blackfoot agency and Mr. Sibbald's desire to be relieved of his duties at the end of February. For this reason I did not visit any of the outlying reserves within this agency.

The agency horse stable had been painted and a small cattle shed removed to a more convenient site. A post and plank corral had, too, been erected in connection with a branding chute. Coal sheds were also erected near both the agent's and the clerk's dwellings, and a substantial and much required new office and storehouse was partially completed at the time of my visit. An Indian had raised the walls of his dwelling and placed a shingle roof thereon, and another Indian had built a small log stable and had placed therein a plank floor and board stalls. The foregoing about covers all the improvements carried on at the Enoch's reserve and about the agency headquarters since I previously inspected here.

A number of Indians and whites were convicted of infractions of the Indian Act with regard to liquor. It is my opinion that the traffic has not yet been checked, in fact I fear the Indians within this agency are year by year becoming more addicted to the use and abuse of this their great enemy.

The office records and books were neatly kept by Mr. Black and without errors worthy of notice in this report.

The winter here was a severe one and with an exceptional depth of snow. Native horses usually winter out throughout that district. Owing to the prolonged and extreme cold, together with the great depth of snow, even the native horses required both feed and shelter during the late winter. The cattle unquestionably passed a severe winter, and I shall not be surprised if the losses prove to be greater than during several of the previous winters.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The staff here did consist of: H.E. Sibbald, agent; S.M. Dickinson, clerk; J.L. Laycock, A.E. Jones, farmers and stockmen; Joe Donnelly, assistant stockman; William Mayfield, interpreter.

Mr. H.E. Sibbald resigned the position of agent at the end of February, and during the months of March and April I Acted as agent. Mr. J.H. Gooderham, late agent at the Peigan agency, is now in charge of this agency.

Although these Indians put up more hay than they did the previous season and probably sufficient for use during the usually short and mild winters of this district,

the quantity proved to be too limited for the last long and extremely cold one. The result has been a heavy loss of cattle, probably about 20 per cent of their entire holdings.

A considerable sum of ready cash was earned last winter by these Indians at coal-mining. There was a good market at the mouth of the pit for all the coal they could produce and at about $2.50 per ton. A good deal was made, too, last season at putting up hay for the near settlers. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has undertaken the irrigation of a large tract of land northerly from the reserve, and this has induced settlers to come in and acquire this land for farming purposes. The rapid increase in the population on land adjacent to the reserve has provided considerable work, and these Indians have profited to some extent by this influx of settlement.

On the whole I do not think that these Indians are in as good a financial position as they were a year ago. The loss of cattle during the past winter unquestionably will be, a set-back from which it will take them several years to recover. A large proportion of the loss was cows, and the result will be a small calf crop for several years to come. Unfortunately, too, credit was held out to the Indians as an inducement to purchase articles not absolutely required either to carry on farming or ranching and these debts must in some way be met in the course of time.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was unable to inspect either the Sarcee or the Saddle Lake agency and reserves. Neither was I able fully to inspect the Edmonton agency. The fiscal year was a short one, only nine months, and being engaged as acting agent at the Blackfoot agency during March and April, together with a number of special duties, made it impossible for me to visit every agency and school within my inspectorate.

The late winter set in about November 15, and as opinions differ as to when it ended, I shall not attempt to state the date of the ending. A considerable number of cattle were afflicted with mange, and between the extremely long and cold winter and the mange the loss of cattle on the various reserves within this inspectorate will be between 15 and 20 per cent.

I have, & co.,
J.A. MARKLE,
Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, December 7, 1906.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Treaty 8.

After completing arrangements, I left for Athabasca Landing on May 1, and arrived at the Landing on the 3rd. I left there by Bredin and Cornwall transport for Lesser Slave Lake, and arrived at the east end of the lake on the 10th, making very good time, considering the low state of the water, the lowest that had been seen at that time of the year by the oldest inhabitants of the Athabasca district. I had previously made arrangements for pack horses to meet me at the east end and take me around the lake to the Hudson's Bay post at the northwest end, a distance of about 80 miles; but when I saw the lake, I found the ice all gone. This is the first time that

I have seen the ice go so early; I have known it not to go until June 1. I had to remain at the east end three days, owing to the high wind. I arrived at the post on the 10th, and remained there until the 25th, when I pulled out for Peace River Crossing. I arrived at the Crossing on the 28th and left for St. Johns by the Roman Catholic Mission steamer, arriving at the post at St. Johns on June 3, three days before time. The Indians were well.

We left on the steamer and reached Dunvegan on June 7, the day appointed for payment. The Beavers were settled with at this point. The band seemed to be very well satisfied at having their reserve surveyed and now are going to build houses; they have asked for garden tools and a tool chest, and I think quite a number mean business and intend building houses on the reserve. Like almost all the rest of the Indians, they have used good judgment in selecting their reserve.

From this point we left by raft for Tustawit's reserve, and reached there on the 8th. This is a small band, but very progressive and they are doing well. They have broken considerable land and fenced it. Some have built very good houses, have some horses and cattle and have made good progress in garden work; however, last year the crops were mostly a failure, owing, to the severe drought in that section, so the Indians were short of seed this year. I would recommend that a few bushels of seed wheat be bought. I may say that the seed could be obtained in the same neighbourhood from Mr. Brick or Mr. Carson, or both; about forty bushels would be enough for the seeding. I promised them agricultural implements.

I had an addition put to our raft here, and left for Vermilion on the 10th. I called at Wolverine point and quite a number of Crees and Beavers were settled with; all that came forward here. These Indians wanted their share of supplies left at this point, as they have to go to Vermilion to receive them; it would not, in my opinion, be any extra expense to the department to make arrangements to have, say, six bags of flour, three hundred pounds of bacon, fifteen pounds of tea and six pounds of tobacco, left here for them. This would be a great convenience for the Indians living here.

We arrived at Vermilion on June 13, and on the 14th made arrangements for payment. There are three bands at this point: Slaves of Upper Hay river, Beavers of Peace river and the Crees; the Slaves and Beavers reside on the north side of the Peace river, the Crees on the south side.

There has been heretofore much talk about which side of the river I should make the payments, so this year I paid on both sides, and I think it will give more satisfaction to the traders and Hudson's Bay Company than paying on the side where treaty was made.

The bands appear to have had a good season here; fur being plentiful and bringing a good price. After I finished all my business, I left for Little Red river by raft on the 17th, arriving on the 19th. Almost all the people were in and settled with. There I met the Hudson's Bay's transport steamer Primrose; and left on the morning of the 20th for Chipewyan, reaching the Fort on the 22nd. The Indians were waiting for me there and I arranged to meet them on the following day and settle with them. They are purely hunting Indians; they are good trappers and have had a good season's catch of fur, for which they received good prices. There as been no sickness amongst them of any account.

I left for Fond du Lac by Hudson's Bay steamer Primrose, and reached the Fort on June 26. There I found all the Indians in and waiting to be settled with. They seemed to be well provided with dried caribou meat, and very healthy. They had a good season's catch, fur being plentiful. I left for Fort Smith, 300 miles west and north, and arrived at Smith's Landing on July 3. The Indians here are, as a rule, very hard up during the summer months, as there is no fish, but they do a good deal of river work. On July 5 I paid all that came forward at Smith's Landing, and, after getting through, moved across the Portage, a distance of 16 miles, where I paid the rest of the Indians that reside at Fort Smith.

I left for Resolution on July 7, and arrived at the Fort the next day, and made preparations for settling with the Indians. There are three quite large bands of Indians here: Dog Ribs, Yellow Knives and Chipewyans - nearly 600 altogether. They have been very successful in their fur-catch this season, fur selling for a good price. Fish is very plentiful at this season. Very little sickness is complained of. The Roman Catholic Mission has built a boarding school at this point and, I believe, it is doing good work.

After finishing all the payments, I left for Hay River on July 15, and reached there July 16. I settled with the Slaves of this place. They are very progressive, they have very good houses, and patches of ground planted with potatoes. They looked very well at the time I was there.

I left for Resolution on July 23 by Roman Catholic Mission steamer, and arrived on the same day. I camped and waited for the Hudson's Bay steamer Wrigley. The Wrigley came in on August 2, and I left for Fort Smith.

The next payment was to be made at Fort McMurray, where I arrived on the morning of the 14th. I paid next day and left for Pelican Portage, and arrived there on the 26th. I made arrangements with the Indians to meet me at this point. Last winter when at Wabiscow I arranged to have them meet me with canoes, but owing to low water in the river, they could not transport our party with boats. They arranged for pack horses, and on the 28th I left for Wabiscow. The trail was very bad and a great deal of it had never been used before. However, by cutting a good deal I managed to get through and was only two days late. I am pleased to say this is the only point I was late at in the whole of the district travelled. I paid the band here and left for Whitefish Lake by pack train secured from the Hudson's Bay Company, and crossed the country partly by summer road and partly by winter trail.

We arrived at Whitefish Lake on August 7, paid on the 9th, and left by teams for Lesser Slave Lake. I stayed at the barracks for a couple of days getting ready for the trip to Sturgeon Lake. I travelled by teams and arrived on September 18. The Indians were all in, waiting, so I settled with them, and left the following day for Lesser Slave Lake, where I arrived on September 22; and after finishing up business, left for the reserve on the 26th. I had all the government cattle rounded up and branded and found the Indians had forty-six head of fairly good stock. The original stock have more than doubled their number in three years. Five head were lost by eating poisoned parsnips and I advised the Indians to destroy all the parsnips they could get. These Indians are doing very well. They had a good crop of potatoes, oats, and barley, and plenty of hay for their stock. They also built some new houses on the reserve, which look very neat. I have recommended that a few agricultural implements be given for the use of this band, as they appear to be enterprising and trying to get along. I would also recommend the appointment of an agent to look after the interests of these people.

I am pleased to say that the supplies furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company were in every way up to the sample.

I have, & co.,
H.A. CONROY,
Inspector for Treaty 8.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, February 5, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of Treaty No. 8 for the calendar year 1906.

After leaving Edmonton, I thought it would be well to invite Inspector Strickland of Fort Saskatchewan to send a guard to accompany me as far as Athabasca river. There seemed to be so many strangers in the city that I thought it well to provide protection in case of a hold-up, as I required quite a large amount of money for annuity payments. However, we reached Athabasca Landing without any trouble on May 3, which was very good time for the state of the trails. I had made previous arrangements with the Revillon Bros. for transportation from Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave Lake.

We left the landing on May 4 for up the river, at 2 p.m. The low state of the river made progress very slow, with the Lesser Slave river exceptionally low, the lowest ever seen in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. When we reached the lake, we found the ice all out; it had broken up a day or two before we arrived. The wind being fair, we left the head of the Slave river on the 14th and made an unusually quick run to the upper end of the lake, this was about 75 miles in about ten hours. However, we had to camp and did not get into the Fort until about noon the next day. Here it took some little time arranging for transport and getting things ready, and we left on the 23rd for Peace River Crossing. The trail was very good and we crossed in three days. The distance is between 80 and 90 miles. When we arrived, the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer had not got in, and we had to remain in camp until the 29th, when the steamer arrived. She freighted and wooded and left for up the river. Our progress was slow, as the river was high and the current very strong, and as it was the first trip, they had to cut wood every day and of course delay us. We were three days late at St. John's, although we found the Indians all in and waiting for the steamer's arrival. We settled with the Indians here. They had a fairly good season; lynx were plentiful and bringing a good price. These Indians are not very healthy; they have more or less scrofula. A great many of them have a great antipathy to treaty; I think, however, we have about half of them.

We left St. John's the next day, about noon, for Dunvegan. We made the run in little over a day, and paid the Indians on the 9th, just three days after schedule time, and we left for down the river and arrived on Sunday at Duncan's reserve, and we settled with these Indians on Monday.

All the Indians have their crops in; these are looking fairly well; quite a number of acres are under crop and look very well, especially wheat and barley.

We left for Dunvegan, where we arrived on the day appointed for payment. Here there are three bands, Beavers, Crees, and Slaves of Upper Hay river. They all seem to be healthy and prosperous and made a fair hunt. They had no sickness of any account. Dr. West gave medical attendance to those who required it. We left on the steamer on the 18th, and made the portage of Little Red river, and we arrived late in the evening. These Indians were all in and seemed to be doing well and were successful in their hunt.

We went down the river to Fort Chipewyan, and arrived there on the 22nd, and made payments to the Crees and settled with the Chipewyans in the evening. They were in good health, had made a good hunt, and seemed to be enjoying themselves. They were well dressed for natives.

On the 24th we left for Fond du Lac on the York boat towed by Hudson's Bay steamer. In crossing Lake Athabasca we were delayed by high winds. This part of the trip is very dangerous, as the lake gets very rough and the shores are very rocky in many parts, especially in crossing Black bay. The traverse of Black bay is about 35 miles, and if the wind is blowing hard, it is impossible with the craft that is used to cross.

We arrived on June 26, and on the 27th we settled with the people. They looked remarkably well after the starvation reports of last winter. After settling with them, I had a pow-wow. Amongst the things we discussed was the starvation of last winter. I brought up the matter very forcibly that they should prepare for such emergency as they had had last winter, and the necessity of procuring food in the fall. As fish is very plentiful and easily got, I advised them to do some fishing before setting out on their caribou hunt, and if they were not successful in their hunt, they could have the fish to fall back on. They quite understand that they must not depend on one resource long.

The Hudson's Bay Company and traders took a great interest in the destitute hunters and gave them the necessary food after they got back to the fort. However, I have the pleasure to state that no death from destitution or starvation has occurred. My opinion is they will act on the advice I gave them with reference to supplying themselves with fish, as the lake is noted for its abundance of trout and whitefish.

We left here on the 28th for Chipewyan and Fort Smith, and owing to the bad weather we were late in arriving at the latter point. We found part of the band at the south side and we settled with them and crossed over the portage and paid the rest of the band. I may say that this portage is about 16 miles of a drive.

We were delayed for a short time, waiting for transportation. We went down to Great Slave Lake with Hyslop and Nagle steamer, and arrived at Fort Resolution on July 10. At this point there were nearly 600 Indians. It took us two days to settle with them, and we left for Hay River on the 16th. We had some bad weather, and arrived on the 17th, and on the 18th settled with these Indians. These people are quite prosperous and seem to make a fair living and have nice gardens and raise a lot of potatoes and vegetables, which they take good care of. This is where in my opinion the missionaries are showing the people how to make life worth living. Both missions have gardens, and in that way help the people to help themselves.

We left for Fort Resolution on July 23, and we had some very rough weather crossing.

We arrived on the 26th and had to wait for the steamer Wrigley, Hudsons Bay transport for the south. The steamer arrived on August 5, and we got away on the same day. It is quite a tedious trip. The low water in the river made the progress slow. After getting on the Athabasca, we were delayed several days. The steamer could not get up to her usual place at McMurray, and landed 8 miles farther down the river, and we had to send up to Fort McMurray, causing two days' more delay. We lost about three days altogether at that point, and all the way up the river we had very low water, some places a man could walk across without any trouble. We arrived at the Pelican Portage about September 4, about eight days late, which I consider good time for the condition of the river.

We left on September 11 for Whitefish Lake and had very bad travel. Our pack which was extraordinarily good time for that season of the year, as it was raining heavily every day. We settled with the Indians. They were in very good condition, having plenty of food, and were healthy. They also had a good hunt, and their furs brought a good price.

We left on September 11 for Whitefish Lake and had very bad travel. Our pack train was a great deal better than that we had got at Pelican Portage.

We arrived at Whitefish on the 16th. Here we had a small band of Crees, about 100. I might say at this point that there are as many more to take treaty; but I have never succeeded in getting these people to take treaty. We settled with these

the same day we arrived, and left on the 15th for Sturgeon Lake, about 150 miles southwest.

We called at Lesser Slave Lake for supplies that had been left there in the spring. Here we had to change our transport for two double teams, - one freight wagon and one double spring wagon. We arrived on the 20th, and settled with the band on the 21st, a couple of days behind time.

The Roman Catholic mission has built quite a large school and intends to have it in operation in the spring.

The Indians of this place are very healthy.

We left Sturgeon Lake on the same day that we settled with the band, September 21, and arrived at Lesser Slave Lake on September 24. Here we had a large band of Crees, nearly 400; some are settled on the reserve in severalty, and in fact they are scattered all around the lake. We have one reserve on the south side of the lake about 10 miles from the Hudson's Bay post. In this there are about 9,000 acres of very good land, mostly hay-land. These people who settled on this reserve have about eighty head of cattle, forty of their own and forty government cattle, and they grow some grain; but not so much as they ought to, owing to the condition they are placed in, as the country is good for hunting, and, fur being high, it pays them better than farming; but, as the country around the reserve is good for farming, the settlers are likely to settle the vacant land around the reserve. In fact they are beginning already to take up land as near the settlement as possible and in a short time the hunting will be a thing of the past and the Indian will have to change his condition altogether and farm his lands for a livelihood. The lake will, in my opinion, furnish a good supply of food for the people living on its shores.

We left Moostoos reserve on the 29th, and arrived on the same date, and settled with the people. Here is the chief's reserve. He has something like 14,000 acres in this reserve. It is what I call first-class agricultural land. There is timber large enough for all kinds of use. The soil is deep and fairly level and of equal parts open country and timber, and it is easily the best piece of agricultural country around Lesser Slave Lake.

From there we drove, along the valley of Drift Pile river and the Swan hills, which is also a beautiful country, some open and some with fairly good timber and some with brush; but all of a deep soil, and as one goes east the land gets somewhat lower; but it is more open. One sees open country as far as the eye can reach.

We arrived on the first day of October at the head of Lesser Slave river, and their we lay up eight days, waiting for transportation, on account of contrary winds.

We arrived in Edmonton on October 12.

I have, & co.,
H.A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, April 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the period ended March 31, 1907.

The change in the fiscal year requiring the making of the annual reports at the commencement of spring, when the busiest season of our agents begins, has so

delayed them that I have not yet had the advantage of the reading of many of them, and am, therefore, without such detailed statements of the affairs of all the agencies as will admit of my reporting at any great length.

I am pleased, however, to be able to say that the information recently gathered as to the condition of things upon the various reserves leads to the conclusion that notwithstanding the unusually severe send long winter, the spring finds the Indians as a whole in a very favourable position. Their health is generally good, and, apart from the old and disabled, they are fairly well provided for. Those of them who have taken seriously to farming and encouraging returns last harvest. In the Crooked Lake agency there was raised 14,908 bushels of wheat, which graded well and brought a good price. The oat crop was 8,379 bushels. In the Touchwood agency the grain crop was 25,000 bushels, mainly, oats, for which railway construction afforded a good market. In the Pelly agency there was raised 22,000 bushels of grain. Coté's band sold more produce than ever before, and raised a fine lot of cattle, which sold at a good figure. In the Qu'Appelle agency the grain crop was over 92,500 bushels, of -which 30,000 was raised in the colony of graduates of our schools. One young farmer raised over 4,000 bushels.

On the farming reserves the Indians are rapidly becoming self-supporting. In many agencies the only assistance now given is to help men to start farming, and for the support of those whom age or disability has rendered unfit to labour. On the whole there is progress towards self-support; and there is evidence of the awakening to the importance of providing better and more comfortable homes. The instalment paid the Indians of the Crooked Lake agency on account of the surrender and sale of land was spent in the purchase of new bedsteads, good bedding, warm clothing, and useful articles of furniture, as well as horses, rigs, and harness.

More attention is being given to the raising and care of horses on the farming reserves. Indians who not so long ago had small horses unfitted for work by being driven all over the country have now teams of work horses that compare favourably with those of white farmers.

The winter put to the test the Indian's ability and will to care properly for his cattle; and the reports indicate that where cattle are stabled and fed during the winter the losses will not be heavier than those sustained by white men in the neighbourhood of reserves. As a rule plenty of fodder had been provided, and the experience of the winter has led many to provide better stabling. In the Saddle Lake agency the Indians were able to sell $500 worth of hay to settlers whose supply had been exhausted.

In Southern Alberta, where cattle are accustomed to run on the ranges all the year, we must look for losses on account of the unusually heavy snowfall and the long stretches of cold weather; but so far our information is that the Indian ranchers have come through with no heavier losses than the white ranchmen.

On the Peigan reserve in Southern Alberta farming has been started on a limited scale; and the results have been so satisfactory as to lead to the doubling of the acreage. On the Sarcee reserve mixed farming is followed with success. It will be immensely to the benefit of the Indians in the southern country if they can successfully till the soil as well as raise cattle.

The reduction of rations and progress towards self-support continues on the ranching reserves. The free beef issue, on the Blood reserve in the month of March, 1903, amounted to 36,212 pounds; in March, 1907, the issue was 15,849 pounds. On the Peigan reserve four years ago there was issued during the nine months ended March 31, 157,621 pounds of free beef. During a similar period in the present year the free issue was 44,407 pounds.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There was no serious epidemic. Tuberculosis and scrofula continue to make inroads upon the race, but where the tent hospitals have been introduced, and nursing as well as medical and surgical treatment has been provided, there has been a gratifying check to those dread scourges of

the aborigines. Every care is being taken to teach the Indians the importance in the interest of their health of giving attention to the proper sanitation of their dwellings, and in many cases the teaching is being followed.

There are agencies in which there is still much room for improvement on all lines; but, looking over the whole field, there are seen evidences of progress, here well marked and there in beginning. Sometimes as commensurate results do not speedily follow the expenditure of public money and the efforts of officials, there is a sense of discouragement; but looking back to the days when the first treaties were made in this western country, and comparing the then conditions with those now existing, the results accomplished in bringing to his present stage of civilization the naturally shiftless and migratory Indian, he looked only to the prairie, the forest, and the waters for the day's livelihood, taking no heed for the morrow, are indeed very encouraging.

It is unfortunate that the progress and development of the country, which has led settlement to the borders of reserves and raised towns and villages in the immediate vicinity of many, has made easier the evasion of the law prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicants to Indians, resulting in an increase in that bane of all original peoples - intemperance. Every day the evil is more difficult to grapple with. Apart from intemperance, there has been no appreciable increase of immorality; and, considering their circumstances, the Indian people of Western Canada are rather noteworthy for the infrequency of serious crime among them.

Education. - The Dominion government is providing liberally for the education of Indian children. The fine new buildings erected for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, to replace the one destroyed by fire a few years ago, have been completed; and substantial improvements have been made in several other schools of this class to better their heating systems, sanitary arrangements, and fire-protection. A new boarding school has been erected at Lac la Rouge and opened under Church of England auspices; and a per capita allowance for a goodly number of pupils has been made to the Roman Catholic school at Fort Providence. Several other boarding schools have had their authorized number of pupils increased. With respect to day schools, the same liberality has not been shown. Though not a few of them are doing excellent work, the old $300 rate of salary remains the same. The demand for teachers all over the West is so great that it is next to impossible to secure for our schools the services of certificated teachers at such a salary. If an increase of from $50 to $150 were made to experienced and successful teachers, or to those producing a good certificate from either of the provinces, I am of opinion that it would greatly tend to improve the day schools on reserves upon which a good attendance can be maintained.

As to the results of the expenditure for Indian schools, opinions differ. It is not to be denied that some think the policy of the department in regard to Indian education is too elaborate. For myself, however, I hold that the Indian schools are doing an immense amount of good. Entirely too much was expected of them by a few enthusiasts. It was vain to hope that a people who had for ages followed the chase and the war-path could in one generation become expert in all the arts of peace. Yet in some cases wonders have been accomplished. To obtain the best results the ex-pupil must be followed from the school to the reserve. Of late the department has given considerable aid to deserving graduates to commence farming on their own account. On reserves supervised by intelligent agents and experienced farmers good, progress has been made. The most successful experiment of this kind is at File Hills, where it was started by that successful organizer of farming among Indians, Inspector Graham. Writing on the 8th instant, he says: -

'Although this colony has only been in existence six years, the results obtained have been phenomenal, to my mind. I shall instance cases of young men leaving school seven years ago, at the age of 18, who are to-day settled in comfortable homes, married and have children, who are brought up as white children are, not even knowing the Indian tongue. * * * * *'

'There are twenty farmers in this colony, and including their wives and children the population numbers fifty-five. Seventeen of these twenty farmers produced crops last year, and although it was the first crop for a number of them, the average number of bushels of grain for each was 1,700 by actual measurement. I have lived in this country all my life, have driven through most agricultural districts, have taken an interest in agriculture, and can say without hesitation that, to my mind, no white community has made such a showing as these young people have. The style of farming here is not surpassed in any of the farming districts in the country.'

With results such as these before us, there is no reason to despair of the Indian. Given suitable education and intelligent, patient supervision, I see no reason why the Cree Indians, at least, should not become in two or three generations as good and thrifty citizens as most of the people in the country. The effects of heredity cannot be overcome in thirty years, which is about the longest time any of these Indians have been settled on reserves. If the curse of intemperance could only be stamped out amongst them, a century hence the Indian, as a rule, ought to be almost as highly civilized as his white brother.

Day Schools. - The great drawback in regard to such schools is the irregular attendance. It must be taken into consideration, as has been stated in former years, that not only the parents but the children are indifferent about attending school. Moreover, too often the teachers do not take any interest themselves in the work and are content to receive their salaries for a minimum of effort. In addition, I may say that the last fiscal year has been bad for the schools, the winter being particularly severe. Owing to the poor clothing of the children it is no wonder that many of them did not attend school. The lack of fuel has also been the reason of some schools being closed for some weeks. This is owing to the neglect of the Indians, as it is their duty to provide the fuel. The school-houses are generally in good repair.

In the estimates prepared at this office, 86 schools are provided for; of those 4 are at Biscotasing or Mattagami and report directly to Ottawa; 7 in the district of Keewatin are also of this description, 5 in the diocese of Moosonee, and 3 in the diocese of Selkirk, in all 19, leaving 67 under my care. Of the teachers of these 67 schools, I may remark that a few have resigned recently on account of the small attendance of pupils. The qualifications of those remaining in the work are as follows: - 48 have no certificate of any kind, but at least one-half have several years' experience, which does much to equalize the qualifications. Among the other 24 there are 5 clergymen, 4 graduates of industrial schools, 2 holding third-class professional certificates, 1 third-class non-professional, 4 second-class professionals, 1 first-class non-professional, 1 first-class professional, and 1 theological student.

Boarding Schools. - The total number of these institutions under my supervision is now 44. They are in operation all the way from Fort Frances in Ontario to Fort Providence, near the Great Slave lake. Of these 25 are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, 11 under the Church of England, 6 are Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist.

For the boarding schools there is provision for 1,674 pupils. There are on roll 1,327, and on March 31 there were 1,269 actually present. This does not include most of the schools in Treaty No. 8, the returns from which, together with that from Fort Providence, have not yet reached this office, making a possible difference of about 140, in the total attendance.

It may, therefore, be inferred that most of these schools are well up to their number.

In most of such schools excellent work is done. It includes housework of all kinds for the girls, even to gardening in a small way, butter-making, & co. For the boys it is mixed farming, but, with the exception of a few, only on a small scale.

In the Roman Catholic schools the work of whatever description is almost entirely in the hands of clerics, Oblate fathers or brothers in charge of outside work and the

spiritual needs of the schools, whilst nuns look not only after girls, but also to the general internal economy and class-room work. As these members of religious orders get very little in exchange for their services, they can afford to have a much larger staff than where ordinary salaries are paid, and there is consequently less work for each to do, without interfering with the quality of the work done. In the case of these schools the teachers have generally no technical qualifications, but this is compensated for by their having a long experience subsequent to the usual convent or college training.

The schools of other denominations are not quite so well equipped in this respect; but as the various church authorities are much interested in the welfare of their institutions, they are, as a rule, doing their utmost to obtain the best assistance they can afford to pay for, with good results.

In the 11 schools conducted under the Church of England, the qualifications are as follows - for 6 the principals are clergymen who have been for some time in charge and are competent for the work, one first-class professional from England, one second-class professional from Saskatchewan, one second-class non-professional, one with qualification equal to second-class and one qualified lady at Wabiscow, in Treaty 8.

The teachers, according to my latest information, in the six Presbyterian schools are: Rev. W.A. Hendry, B.A., Queen's University, and 1st class Normal; Miss McLaren, 2nd class; Miss E. McGregor, 1st class Ontario Normal; Mr. Robert Mills, no certificate; Miss Gillespie, who has done excellent work since she has been at the File Hills school, and Miss Logan. The teacher at Norway House Methodist school, is Miss Ida E. Johnson; and at McDougall Orphanage, Miss Duke, holding a second-class New Brunswick certificate.

I have yet received very few copies of the annual reports of boarding schools, and am unable to give particulars of their progress.

Industrial Schools. - As mentioned in my last report, the number of industrial schools is reduced to 8. This has enabled us to fill up other schools out of the pupils of St. Boniface and Rupert's Land schools. Elkhorn school has thus almost its full number as well as Qu'Appelle; Brandon is even better. The Regina, Battleford, Red Deer, and High River schools are not so well off. The Calgary school has to contend with the numerous boarding schools in the vicinity.

I have had complaints from parents in regard to the lack of proficiency attained by their children in class work, and believe that in some few cases they were justified. It is quite natural that the schools should profit by the outside work of the boys, the older ones at least, as well as the various occupations of the girls at housekeeping, batter-making, clothes-mending, & co.; but this may be overdone in certain quarters.

The other side of their education, that which is more closely connected with their future material development, is generally well looked after.

The schools at Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn, and Brandon are in the very best condition. Those at Regina, Battleford, High River, and Red Deer are also in a fair state of efficiency. Recruiting with some of them is difficult; but as years pass, and children of ex-pupils become of school age, I expect this difficulty will be largely overcome.

Since my last report, the department, I regret to chronicle, has lost by death two able and conscientious officers: Mr. J.B. Lash and Mr. H.A. Carruthers. They had been in the service of the department for over twenty years. Mr. Lash was a pioneer agent. He came through the rebellion and was a prisoner of war. He did splendid work on Muscowpetung's reserve in leading the Indians to become farmers and cattle-raisers. As secretary of this office for many years he rendered me invaluable assistance. His time, his experience, and his energy were ever at the service of his country. Mr. Carruthers as a clerk in the Regina office, as farmer, as agency clerk, and afterwards as agent, left a splendid record as a man of sterling character, absolutely devoted to duty. The work he did in the Pelly agency, where he met with the sad accident which eventually ended in death, is a monument to his zeal as a public servant.

My Assistant was commissioned to make a treaty, number 10, with the Indians of that portion of Northern Saskatchewan not previously ceded. He has submitted to the Honourable the Superintendent General the treaty with his report.

I have, & co.,
DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1907.

Agency. - This agency is of all, in British Columbia, the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations - nearly equally large - this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Language. - The language of the Kitsuns is the original of such spoken by the Tsimpsians of the coast and the Indians of the Nass river.

Location. - The supervision of this part of the district begins from the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about 160 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other six villages are on both banks of the latter river and end towards its source with that of Kuldoe. With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with the Nass where they converge at Ayensk.

Reserves. - The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The areas comprise in their contents mainly natural meadows with growth of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel.

Population. - This division has a total population of 1,143.

Nation. - The Indians under this heading are of the Ksun nation - the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast - and its bands will, hereinafter, be dealt with in the order towards the source of the Skeena.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are here included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population. - The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians experienced, during the nine months passed, the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and more of the Indians were vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings. - Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are spaciously arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock. - The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is constantly being given them.

Farm Implements. - The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Education. - There is one school. It is under the direction of the Anglican Church Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village.

The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late years is being appreciated by their parents.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality. - There were no complaints in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitsun settlements removed from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles from Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population. - The population, apart from its quota of about 115, living around the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, number 68.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - These people attend to their gardens and to a few head of stock. Some of their number were employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey, which likewise applies to other Kitsun villages.

Others were busy at the canneries on the coast; some follow fishing, hunting and trapping with good results.

Buildings. - Buildings recently erected are, as elsewhere, of modern make and well located.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss and better provision is being made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements. - Only the tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education. - There is no school in this village. Some of the children attend school periodically at Kitwanga and also at Kinkolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are industrious, and notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair advance in every respect.

Temperance and Morality. - These people can be regarded as temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the

left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, containing the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations can be considered as almost abandoned.

Population. - The population of the two villages of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians enjoyed the best of health. In the new village, the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations. - The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes; they also fish, hunt and trap.

Of fur-bearing animals there were plenty and good catches made, which likewise obtained with all the bands. The prices for pelts are uniformly high and, as previously mentioned, those of marten especially so.

The Indians claim that the prolonged excessive cold drove the animals to the lower levels and made them ravenous in the search for prey.

Buildings. - All buildings, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and well lighted.

Stock. - This band's few head of stock wintered well and without loss.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Education. - There is one school. The same is still being taught in the old village and is pretty centrally located. The school is making fair progress; the parents are assisting in the attendance of the children.

A new school-house is being built on the new locations, of which it forms the exact centre.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are energetic and industrious. They are making efforts in the right direction and are reaping the results.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both terms their conduct is excellent.

GETANMAX, HAZELTON.

Reserves. - With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Déboulé (Tsitsk), likewise assigned to this band - located on both banks of the Bulkley river - comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population. - This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 248.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means in preventing, as much as possible, its transmission.

Hospital. - With the hospital here, being the only establishment of its kind in the district, untold good is being accomplished. Surgical operations are frequently and most successfully performed; and the patients undergoing general

treatment receive the best of attention with like results. The professional and executive abilities of Dr. H.C. Wrinch make the institution, with its personnel, a model of the kind. The installation of a Siche gas machine, a water and sewerage system - each a perfect success - completes it in all its equipments.

Occupations. - Here, Indian labour is much in demand. The occupations are many as well as remunerative, and too varied to be enumerated in detail. Consequently, the people resort in a lesser degree to fishing, hunting and trapping. At present, the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line employs a good many which those of other villages likewise share. During intervals, much attention is also being paid to the land on the locations, and in improving their homes.

Buildings. - With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed; they are of good pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements. - The implements are still such as are generally used for clearing land, gardening and haying, with the exception of a harrow.

Education. - There is one school. It is well attended, and the parents are taking an interest in having the children attend. This school is also being supplied by the department with the usual grant. The schoolhouse is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band, like those of the last-mentioned, are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They are eager to avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality. - Though here, the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, occasions for complaints seldom arise.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situated about 4 miles from here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band was excellent; the necessary sanitary measures are well observed, and more of its number were vaccinated.

Occupations. - These people are working a saw-mill, which gives them employment of a varied form, and they improve their land and homes. Some, also, resort to other work offering, and occasionally they fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings. - The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock. - Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements. - Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education. - There is one school. It is situate in the exact centre of the settlement. The pupils of this school are making progress out of the common and their parents exercise much influence to secure regular attendance. Also this school is receiving the usual grant.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into garden and pasture, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All of this, having been accomplished in so short a time, out of a tangle of heavy poplar and willow growth, is worthy of commendation.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band form a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserves. - The village of this band is located about 8 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank at the mouth of

the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population. - The people of this band number 215.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and vaccination is attended to.

On Friday of every week Dr. H.C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where be maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments, occurring.

Occupations. - These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings. - All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education. - There is one school. It is fairly centrally located to the village, and is endowed with the usual grant. During the winter months the school is well attended, partly the result of the efforts of the parents; it is making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality. - The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserves. - The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population. - This band has a population of 238.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more land. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings. - Here also the old buildings are being replaced, by those of modern type, especially so on the village site allotted within recent years.

Stock. - The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements. - No other implements are here in use than such as are required for breaking up land, gardening and

haying.

Education. - Here, the mission building serves for school purposes as well. It is fairly centrally located to the two village sites. This school is also allowed the grant for day schools. In consequence of the somewhat nomadic habits of these people, the attendance is rather small, but the parents assist in securing the same when the conditions permit, and the pupils are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree and are constantly improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of a varying nature which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population. - The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation. - They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and vaccination is not neglected.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest for fur, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly large in proportion. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings. - No other buildings but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock. - Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements. - Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are here in use.

Education. - There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend the one at Kisgegas.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are law-abiding and intelligent. Though the opportunities of these people are still very limited, they are, nevertheless, progressing to a most favourable extent.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location. - This division begins within 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction for a distance computed at 325 miles, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality, it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Language. - Hagwilget or the Déné, a language of a small vocabulary with shifting intonation, is spoken and understood by all the Indians to be dealt with hereinafter.

Reserves. - The reserves of this division embrace an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land, with 19 villages under the Babine and Cartier groups.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering, on lakes, and more or less timbered towards the hills.

Population. - This division has a total population of 1,957.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion remarks on features and conditions to all localities alike, without detracting thereby from the purpose in fully reporting on the hereinafter named bands - many of them very small.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon.

The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population. - This band has a population of 160.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. In area, the reserve lands contain 1,853 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 156.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situate partly on each bank.

Population. - The population of this band is 152.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is on the right and the reserve land's on both shores of the lake, and contain an area of 359 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 133.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve lands are located at the head of Stuart lake on the intervening 9 miles of land, or portage, between Babine and Stuart lakes. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 15.

TATCHÉ BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area consists of 1,779 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 46.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve are on the right bank of the Tatché river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area amounts to 584 acres.

Population. - This band's population is 25.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve. - The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain 1,291 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 21.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 196.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river, near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077.

Population. - This band numbers 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve consists of 1,949 acres.

Population. - This band's population is 64.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages, to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgatcé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof.

Population. - The population of this band, consisting of three villages, totals 75.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaisgak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) at the north shore of the lake. The last named is situate at the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population. - This band numbers 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake.

Population. - The population of this band is 109.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is situate on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 1 on the latter's right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves consist of 3,095 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 122.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserve. - Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river, and No. 2 on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; they comprise an area of 537 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 68.

M'LEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve, on both banks of Long river, contains 286 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Locations. - Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first-mentioned Indians, and Connelly lake outpost that of the latter.

Their, hunting and trapping grounds extend in an unrestricted limit easterly of the localities named to the Rocky mountains.

Habits and Customs. - In their habits both of these bands are nomadic. They are averse to fish diet and mainly subsist on fresh and smoked moose, caribou and beaver meat.

The pursuit of sustenance restricts their travelling in numbers. Only about once or twice a year will they meet, when the priest designates the time and a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population. - According to latest accounts, the Fort Grahame band numbers 89.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 118.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location. - Under like conditions with the preceding bands two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees roam over a large expanse of country, mountains and lakes to the north of Connelly lake.

Population. - The population of these two bands of Indians aggregates a total of about 153.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past nine months the health of the Indians of this division was excellent.

No contagion of any kind appeared, and some more of their number were vaccinated.

They have become aware of the importance of observing certain sanitary measures for the safety and well-being of themselves and families.

Occupations. - Exclusive of the people of Rocher, Déboulé Moricetown, Fort Babine, Stuart lake and Stony creek, where the Indians engage in packing with their horses, the means for profitable employment are still very restricted.

However, more interest is being taken in breaking up land and gardening, at which, likewise, the outlying bands have made a fair start. All but the latter avail themselves of catching salmon and the variety of fish in the lakes and streams. Without exception they all hunt and trap.

Buildings. - With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, who generally live in wigwams, more interest is shown in constructing better houses and selecting dry and healthy ground whereupon to place them, which can be readily observed along the lakes.

One conspicuous feature throughout these parts - acceptable from a hygienic point of view - is the ever-prevailing fireplace with clay chimneys to houses, in lieu of stove and pipe.

Stock. - All other than the bands named at the head, under preceding caption, are keeping cattle and horses, which

wintered well, barring the loss of a few head of each, reported to have died about Stuart lake and Stony creek, during a prolonged blizzard.

Farm Implements. - The implements are still such as are useful in clearing land and tilling the soil; also scythes and hand-rakes for haying. Of all, only the locality of Moricetown can boast of a mower and horse-rake.

Education. - There are no schools in the aforementioned settlements, but at Stuart lake, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district.

Hitherto, the reading and writing in syllabic ideographs was the only means of communication, in their own language, and in keeping accounts. But, now at the school referred to, English is being taught with much success and will gradually supplant the other.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a whole, the Indians of this division are law-abiding, tractable and honest; and what is largely ascribed to indolence, is rather akin to a sort of feeling attending forlorn hope, which the opportunities, in the near future, will readily dispel.

For the present, at any rate, they continue to improve their general condition by paying increased attention to their gardens and stock, which greatly enhances their means for subsistence in the desired direction.

Temperance and Morality. - Much praise is due the Indians comprising this division because of their habits - under both terms - being exceptionally good, and for the efforts displayed in having them thus maintained.

I have, & co.,
R.E. LORING.
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CASSIAR AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Cassiar agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve. - The reserve is located at the mouth of the Tahl Tahn river, and consists of 375 acres.

Population. - The population of the Tahl Tahn band is 220.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the tribe has been good the past season. The sanitary condition of the village is very good.

Occupations. - The general occupation of the tribe is trapping fur-bearing animals. During the summer months nearly all the young men of the tribe are employed as boatmen, packers and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain at the reserve fishing.

Buildings. - The buildings are all of logs, well built, warm and comfortable.

Stock. - These Indians have only a few head of horses.

Farm Implements. - They have none.

Education. - An assisted school has been started at Telegraph Creek the past season, and twenty-one of the Indian children have attended. They have made splendid pupils, very keen to attend, and have made good progress. Several of the Indians did not take their families to the woods with them the past winter, but had them remain here so that their children might attend school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of the agency are industrious, law-abiding, and are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality. - As a tribe, they are fairly temperate and becoming more so. Some of the younger ones are immoral. The tribe as a whole, however, are a moral and well-behaved tribe of Indians.

I have, & co.,
J.FRANK CALLBREATH,
Acting Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCAN'S STATION, April 29, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Agency. - This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale. These reserves are occupied by the following bands.

SOOKE BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.) The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria; and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band is very good. They are careful to keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations. - The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the fish traps.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are in very good condition, many of their houses being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves. - (Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive.) These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population. - The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been very good, and sanitary regulations are carefully attended to in their village.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are very good, principally large rancherie houses.

Stock. - Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a few farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly temperate and seldom get into trouble.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.) These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt; and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 141.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is very good, having first-class water supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company. Their homes are kept clean.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in fishing, hunting, stevedore work, farming, working in saw-mill and factories.

Buildings. - A few live in the rancherie houses, others have frame and lumber dwellings, which are well furnished.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Education. - There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious, and most of them are well-off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, although there are a few who are fond of liquor and will procure it whenever possible.

BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip, and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population. - The total population of these bands is 243.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of these bands have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the cement-works and mines are their employments.

Buildings. - A few live in the rancherie houses, others have frame and lumber dwellings, well furnished.

Stock. - The quality of the stock is much improved, the Indians taking more interest in the improved breeds.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of the most modern implements, including a steam threshing-machine.

Education. - There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Tsawout, the other near Tsartlip reserve. They take considerable interest in educational matters and some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and they make good progress in farming and boat-building.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate and moral, but a few will procure intoxicants whenever it is possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz., Kilpaulus, Comekin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population. - The total population of the seven bands is 646.

Health and Sanitation. - All the villages are situated on the bank of the Koksilah or Cowichan river, thus affording a constant supply of fresh water and good drainage. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, working in canneries, hop-picking and as trackmen on railways.

Buildings. - There is a decided improvement in the class of buildings now erected.

Stock. - They have some splendid horses and they take good care of them; many of them are improved breeds.

Farm Implements. - They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and take good care of it.

Education. - There are four schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Somenos, one at Clemclemaluts, one at Quamichan and one near Koksilah village. The two former are supported by a grant from the department, and the two latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding and take considerable interest in their farms.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate and moral, a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band.) One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year; and the sanitary condition of the villages has been very good.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing, farming, hunting and working as farm-hands.

Buildings. - They have comfortable dwelling-houses, which they keep in good repair. Their other buildings are not in

very good condition.

Stock. - They own very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band.) The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population. - The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation. - They have an ample supply of clear spring water, and their houses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings. - They have comfortable dwellings, and their other buildings are kept in fair condition.

Stock. - They are increasing their stock and they are well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - Their farm implements are improving in number and quality.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

LYACKSSUN BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band.) These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations. - These reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber. These Indians do very little farming; boat and canoe building and fishing are their chief occupations. They own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs.

Buildings. - They have very comfortable dwellings, and seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock. - They have some well-bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island, consequently is not given much attention.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve; a number of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.) This reserve includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also

a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river; the total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population. - The total population is 209.

Health and Sanitation. - Their general health has been very good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and their sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, boat and canoe buildings, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings. - Their buildings are in fair condition; they are all kept neat and clean.

Stock. - They have a number of fair cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education. - The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves, and many of the children attend the same.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive of the Nanaimo band.) This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island; the total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good, and the sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations. - They engage chiefly in farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings. - A few of them have comfortable dwellings and keep them clean and neat, but most of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock. - They have some very good stock, and they take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of all farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education. - There is a school on this reserve, and they take considerable interest in educational matters.

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

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, a few of them have acquired a desire for intoxicants and will procure them whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour and has an area of 209 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are fairly healthy and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly employed in fishing and manufacturing dog-fish oil. They do very little farming.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of dwellings.

Stock. - They keep only a few of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They do not possess very many farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve and very few children.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are comfortable and their other buildings are kept in very good condition.

Stock. - They have very little stock and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They own very few farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral Indians.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve. - (Nos. 1, 2 and 3). This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river.

In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 45.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health during the year has been very good, the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting and farming are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - The class of their buildings is improving and they are well kept.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

GALIANO BAND.

Reserve. - (No. 9 of the Penelakut band). This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the Penelakut band.

Population. - The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings. - There are very few dwellings on this reserve.

Stock. - These Indians have not any stock.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Education. - The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious, good people.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve. - (No. 6 of the Saanich band). This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population. - The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have all enjoyed good health during the year. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in fishing, hunting and working for white settlers.

Buildings. - As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock. - They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have not any farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make a very good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral people.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. There is at present only one woman occupying this reserve and that only during the summer months. She spends her winter among her relations on the west coast of the island.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but owing to the high wages paid at the several industries giving them plenty of money, a few get into trouble through indulging in drink in spite of the most vigilant police protection.

Many who follow farming take a great pride in breeding pedigreed stock and owning the latest improved farming machinery.

The Kuper Island industrial school and the several day schools continue to do good work, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

I have, & co.,
W.R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, April 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Tribe or Nation. - All the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten, and Yukkwekwioose.

Population. - The total population of these nine bands is 319.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health during the year has been good, they keep their villages in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing and hop-picking. They also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have very good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, all of which they keep in good repair. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and is being improved from time to time. They take good care of their farm implements, with which they are well supplied.

Education. - They take a lively interest in the education of their children, some of whom attend school at the Coqualeetza Institute, Chilliwack, and others at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

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

Temperance and Morality. - They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves. - These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: - Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population. - The total population of these six bands is 391.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year, these Indians have enjoyed good health. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - They are engaged chiefly at fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber, in ships at the saw-mills. They also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are mostly frame structures, and are kept in good repair, as are also their barns and outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for during winter, and they take proper care of their implements.

Education. - They are deeply interested in the education of their children, most of whom attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, with a few exceptions.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation. - Taken as a whole, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, no sickness of a very serious nature appearing amongst them. They keep their village clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, and hop-picking and hunting, and they also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Implements. - Their dwelling-houses are comfortable frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared

for, and they are well supplied with farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education. - It is their desire to have their children educated, and many of them attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers, and generally provide well for those depending upon them. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves. - The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Socwlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 4 miles up-stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good during the year. Their buildings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hunting. They also earn some money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, acting as foreman of one of the large hop-yards at Agassiz.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable frame dwellings and fairly good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education, and many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a law-abiding and industrious people, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting, and, being near to New Westminster city, they supply the local market with a considerable quantity of fish and game. They also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and are quite comfortable. They do not keep much stock, but the little they have is well cared for during the winter months.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - The laws of temperance and morality are well-observed, although there are a few exceptions.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves. - These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet Portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population. - The population of these four bands is 504.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, their health during the year has been good. They keep their villages clean, sanitary regulations being well observed, and a good many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, packing, and agricultural pursuits constitute their chief occupations; they also act as guides for mining prospectors, and the women derive a considerable revenue from basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of their dwellings are frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and good-natured, and are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 52.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and vaccination has been attended to at different times.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are hunting, farming, fishing, and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, which are comfortable, are kept in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and they take proper care of their farm implements.

Education. - They appreciate very much the advantages of education, and some of their children attend the boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an exceptionally good people, very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and also moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve. - Their reserve is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the year has been very good. They keep their surroundings clean, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - They are engaged principally at farming, fishing, hop-picking, and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of their dwellings are well constructed frame buildings, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education. - They give a good deal of attention to the education of their children, and send them to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

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

Temperance and Morality. - The great majority of them are temperate, and they are strictly moral.

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HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina straits; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population. - The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - They have had no illness of a serious nature amongst them. They keep their villages in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - They do some fishing, hunting, farming and hand-logging; their farming being only on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of their dwellings are good buildings; they do not keep much stock, and possess no farm implements except those used by hand.

Education. - They have no school, and none of them, so far, have been educated.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, kind-hearted people, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and strictly moral.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good during the year; their village is kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief pursuits are farming, fishing, and hunting, each family doing a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. They have some good stock which is well cared for during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education. - Most of them send their children to St. Mary's Mission school, and they manifest much interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and continually improving.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral people, very few of them having any desire for liquor.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population. - The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health on the whole has been exceptionally good during the past year; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They all do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, barns and outbuildings are of a fairly good class, and are kept clean and in repair. They take proper care of their stock and also of their farm implements.

Education. - Many of them have been educated in St Mary's Mission boarding school, in which they take much interest.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking, they are a temperate and very moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth; it contains an area of 452 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been exceptionally good, they keep their dwellings and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and many of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part in fishing, mixed farming, logging and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education. - Some of the children attend school at the Coqualeetza Institute, others at St. Mary's Mission and Kuper Island schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, very industrious and progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

Temperance and Morality. - They have to a great extent overcome their appetite for strong drink, and are a very moral people.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed pretty good health throughout the year. They keep their village in a sanitary condition, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Fishing and farming constitute their chief occupations, 111 doing more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are not kept in good repair, but their cattle and farm implements are well cared for.

Education. - They are very earnest in their desire to have their children receive an education, and many of them attend school at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are processing very slowly, although they are a fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality. - The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by these Indians.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves. - These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; they have all been vaccinated from time to time,

and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - They engage mostly in hunting and fishing pursuits, and supply a large portion of the fish and game required for the local market. They do very little farming, although small gardens are to be found on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all good frame buildings. They have very little stock.

Education. - They are very anxious to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a good people, and are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves. - These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 42.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are cleanly kept, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations consist of farming and fishing, most of them do some mixed farming, and they fish for the canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable houses and outbuildings, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education. - Very few of them are educated, and they do not take much interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a simple-minded people, retaining many of their old customs, and are not progressing very rapidly.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of them are fond of liquor, but they are fairly moral.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health throughout the year has been good, and sanitary conditions are quite up to the average.

Occupations. - They are occupied chiefly at fishing, mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are mostly comfortable frame buildings. They do not possess many farm implements, but take good care of those they have. Their cattle compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Education. - Some of them attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an easy-going people and give very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, on the whole, temperate and moral; but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary line, they can easily procure liquor when they want it.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New

Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, their village is kept clean and vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; their horses and cattle are of good breed, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Occupations. - Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band; most of them do, more or less mixed farming, and they earn a good deal at hop-picking.

Education. - Much interest is taken by these Indians in education; some of their children attend the public school near their reserve, and others attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral people, and are making some progress.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population. - The total population of these two bands is 57.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed good health during the year, and have been vaccinated from time to time; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of them have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings, which they keep in repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education. - These Indians take a lively interest in education, and most of them send their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and rather easy-going.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 235.

Health and Sanitation. - They have had no illness of a very serious nature amongst them during the year. They keep their village in a strictly sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They are engaged mostly at fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and all doing more or less gardening. The women are expert basket-makers, and contribute very materially to the support of their families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good frame dwelling-houses; they do not keep much stock, and the only implements they possess are such as are used by hand.

Education. - They are very anxious to have their children educated, and send them to the boarding school on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, strictly honest, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are strictly temperate, drunkenness being practically unknown amongst them. They are also strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve. - The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed good health during the year, and the sanitary conditions of their village are fair.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are mixed farming, fishing, hunting and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, barns and stables are of a fairly good class. They take proper care of their stock and farm implements.

Education. - Not many of these Indians have been educated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are rather indolent, but they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year the health of this band has been exceptionally good. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent.

Occupations. - They do some fishing, hunting and logging, as well as a small amount of farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all frame and are kept in repair. They do not keep much stock, and the few implements they have are well cared for.

Education. - These Indians have a keen desire to have their children educated, so far, none of them have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, law-abiding, and very honest in their dealings.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them are addicted to use of liquor, but they are all moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it occupies an area of 196 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 18.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, their village kept clean, and vaccination duly attended to.

Occupations. - Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these people.

Building, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are good, as are also their outbuildings. Their stock and implements are given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a simple-minded people, obedient to authority, and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been pretty fair; they keep their village in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They make considerable money at fishing during the salmon-canning season; they also do considerable farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable houses; they take good care of their cattle and horses, and also of their farm implements.

Education. - Not many of these Indians have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

YALE BAND.

Reserve. - The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation. - On the whole, their health has been very good, and they keep their village in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part in farming, fishing and hunting. Some of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are well constructed frame buildings, and their outbuildings are also good. They take good care of their stock, and keep their implements under cover when not in use.

Education. - They take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and send them to All Hallows, and St. Mary's Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious, simple-minded people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The five schools of this agency, viz.: the Coqualeetza industrial school, St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission, All Hallows and Sechelt boarding schools, have all been well attended, and the progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

To the devoted and zealous missionaries who attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians of this agency, I wish to express my most sincere thanks for the kind assistance they have at all times given me while in the discharge of my official duties amongst the Indians.

I have, & co.,
R.C. MCDONALD,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, May 4, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is situated in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,578 acres.

Natural Subdivisions. - The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and at Adam's lake. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 195.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has been good. There has been no epidemic among them. They have had little medical attendance. Many of them have been vaccinated; they keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations. - These Indians, with water for irrigation purposes, do considerable farming, for which their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have log dwellings, which are comfortable, but of poor quality.

Stock. - They have good horses, some cattle and other stock.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient farm implements.

Education. - They have no schools, but some children attend the Kamloops industrial school, and a few can read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They make good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, and they seldom use intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STAHL BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate acreage of 5,234 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 46.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good. There has been no epidemic, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated, and have good water.

Occupations. - They carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. They have a little water for irrigation. They fish, hunt, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of log buildings, with a few good frame dwellings.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle. They use their horses for packing.

Farm Implements. - They have a fairly good supply of farm implements.

Education. - They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but they earn little.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

Population. - The population is 156.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians is good. No epidemic has visited them. They vacate their houses in summer. Many have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm a little on Hat creek, and have a number of horses and cattle. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, and by working as cowboys.

Buildings. - They have very fair log buildings, and a fine church.

Stock. - They have horses, mostly saddle-horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have enough farm implements.

Education. - The only means of education they have is that afforded at Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers, but are nomadic in their habits. They are steadily improving the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - The stricter enforcement of the Liquor Act has lessened the use of intoxicants.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They have an area of 1,600 acres. Most of the land is timbered and rocky, but some, when cleared, makes good farming land.

Population. - The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean.

Occupations. - They raise vegetables and fruit. They hunt, trap, and work as labourers on the railroad.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have saddle and pack horses, and they have the best cattle found along the Fraser.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and good workers. Some are very well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band number seven, and are located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 628 acres mostly rocky land, with small patches of tillable land.

Population. - The population of this band is 147.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and they keep their houses fairly clean. Sanitation is good, and they get little medical attendance.

Occupations. - They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They live chiefly by hunting, fishing and working on the railway.

Buildings. - At North Bend the buildings are good, but elsewhere they are not so good.

Stock. - They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but few cattle. They winter their stock in Nicola.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient for their needs.

Education. - They have no means of education other than that provided at the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very steady, hard-working Indians, but they can accumulate little.

Temperance and Morality. - In temperance and morality they compare favourably with the other bands.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's ferry and at Spatsum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They contain 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, and some sparsely timbered land.

Population. - The population of this band is 186.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are not of a good quality.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle, some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but around Cook's ferry they do not do well. They are better off on Pemynoos. They are peaceable Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 124.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared. Their small houses do not admit of much ventilation, but sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm a little, raise stock, chiefly horses; fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have log buildings, mud-roofed; they are warm in winter, but do not admit of good ventilation.

Stock. - They have a number of horses, chiefly saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have enough implements.

Education. - They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are considered good cowboys. With irrigation they do some farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are little addicted to intoxicants.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing, timber, and meadow lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 241.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them, they have been vaccinated, and they pay great attention to cleanliness in their houses and persons. They have pure water.

Occupations. - They grow considerable hay and vegetables. They raise stock, fish, hunt and work as cowboys.

Buildings. - Their older buildings are in poor condition. The new ones are very up-to-date, and are better lighted.

Stock. - They have large herds of horses, and some cattle. They sell a number of their horses.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, buggies, ploughs, mowers, rakes, harness and saddles.

Education. - Many children attend the industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but are migratory. They make a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - Many have a fondness for intoxicants, which are easily procured. However, they are very cautious in their drinking, as the guilty ones are punished severely. In all other respects they are moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared among them. Their houses are small, and not very clean.

Occupations. - They grow little on their land. Their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a few saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient of these for their needs.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are hard-working, but they can make little progress. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both banks of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes where fruits and vegetables grow well.

Population. - The population of this band is 465.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They grow a good deal of hay, grain and vegetables. They raise stock, fish, hunt and mine, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have good work, saddle and pack horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of these.

Education. - The only means of education they have is that afforded at All Hallow's, Yale, and at St. George's school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are hard-working Indians, and are doing well in agriculture.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, between Lytton and Cook's ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of poor bench and mountain lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables. They fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. They mine for gold considerably.

Buildings. - Their log buildings are of good quality.

Stock. - They raise some pack and saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They seem to be industrious, but make little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The area is 3,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 363.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared among them, their health has been good, and they have been vaccinated. Their houses are well kept and ventilated.

Occupations. - They farm a little, raise stock extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have fine herds of cattle and horses; they keep good stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the needful implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, those on the Mammet reserve being well advanced in cultivating their land. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, comprising good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 192.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt, fish, and work as cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a good class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have large herds of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements.

Education. - They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, and many are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, three, of this band are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, their general health has been good, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm extensively and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a very fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river about 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations. - They farm to some extent, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as cowboys and packers.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock. - They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient of these.

Education. - They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but nomadic. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are highly temperate and moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 231.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, fish, hunt, and work as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of horses for all-round purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements, including self binders, and a steam thresher.

Education. - They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and farm well. A few are wild and reckless. They do not earn much by farming.

Temperance and Morality. - Some are addicted to intoxicants, but these are not easily procured. They are fairly moral.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Their area is 32,168 acres. There are some fruit-growing and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 19.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are clean, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit, and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - The old buildings are of logs. The newer ones are much better built.

Stock. - They have a number of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious. They find a ready market for their produce.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS BAND (NKAMIP).

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; some fruit-raising, but mostly farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are clean, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit, and raise stock; they fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - Their recent buildings show a decided improvement on the older, and poorer, log buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - There are no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious. The fruit they raise finds a ready market. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, three, of this band are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being 12 miles from No. 1. They contain 48,694 acres of good meadow, farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 159.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. They fish, hunt, and work as cowboys.

Buildings. - Their buildings are very comfortable.

Stock. - They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements.

Education. - There are no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and many are well-to-do. They grow considerable fruit.

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

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, much of it timbered, with some fine grazing land.

Population. - The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic, and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm a little, raise some stock, fish, hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements.

Education. - There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and by clearing off the timber they are making good farms for themselves.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYNA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seventeen, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the Lower reserves is 19,472 acres, that of the Upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of the Lower band is 134, and the population of the Upper band is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these bands has been good. No epidemic has visited them, sanitation is good and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm and raise stock extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and they do well in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is 559 acres, mostly unproductive.

Population. - The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations. - They produce little from their land. They hunt and fish.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock. - They have little stock, mostly consisting of saddle horses.

Farm Implements. - They can use few.

Characteristics and Progress. - They barely earn a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of 268 acres, which produces little.

Population. - The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. There are some good pasture-lands on the Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timber-lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, their houses are clean and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, and many are well-off. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, six in number, are on the Fraser river some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing some tillable land.

Population. - The population of this band is 161.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, and their health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They grow a little hay, fruit and vegetables. They also fish and hunt.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a few pack and saddle horses.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient for their needs.

Education. - They have no schools. Some attend at Spuzzum station and at All Hallows, Yale.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but their means of living are few and they make little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, three in number, of this band are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, mostly farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared among them, and their health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with these.

Education. - There are no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are highly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general health of the Indians has been above the average, and the proportion of deaths smaller than for some years. Although the winter season was unusually severe, it did not affect the health other than possibly in a beneficial manner. Stock suffered considerably in consequence. As a general rule, the Indians were fairly supplied with feed for stock.

The industrial schools at Kamloops and Lytton have continued and increased the work of education and instruction to Indian pupils in a highly efficient and pains taking manner.

The Lytton Indian hospital has also rendered an increased service to Indians, and it is the intention of the management further to increase its usefulness. Very much credit is due the medical missionary, Rev. E.W.W. Pugh, for his unremitting solicitude and attention given to the Indians.

The Indians, men and women, are industrious. They may not remain as steadily at one occupation as some other class of labourers, but as cowboys, farm labourers and domestics they supply a much-needed class of labour and satisfactorily, too.

I have, & co.,
A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, April 23, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency. - The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve. - The St. Mary's band has a reserve situated and lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers and consists of bottom and bench-land partly covered with timber. It has an area of 17,425 acres. What is known as the Isidore reserve, near Fort. Steele Junction, contains 680 acres; the bay reserve at Bummer Flat, 190 acres; the Industrial School reserve, 33 acres of land, nearly all fit for cultivation. At the agency office, Fort Steele, there is a reserve of 11 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 220.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures were carefully observed at the St. Eugene village, and vaccination attended to.

Occupations. - These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing. A number of the ex-pupils of the industrial school find employment in the lumber camps, and work on ranches for the settlers.

Buildings. - The buildings at the Indian village are of lumber, and are neat and commodious and well lighted. Those on the reserve proper are of logs, and are very comfortable.

Stock. - These Indians have a good band of horses and cattle, which they carefully look after during the winter, and make provision for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements. - These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and small garden tools, such as grubbing hoes and shovels.

Education. - The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve, and continues, as in the past to do excellent work, under the care of the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as vice-principal, with the Sisters of Charity as his assistants, who are efficient and painstaking. The parents of the pupils from the different reserves visit the school frequently, and appear to take an interest in the progress their children are making at the institution.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of the band are industrious, as a rule. Some of them are making marked progress in the way of farming.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are generally moral, temperate and law-abiding.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve. - This reserve is near the state of Montana, close to the international boundary, and has an area of 10,560 acres of fairly good open timbered land, which, however, needs irrigation.

Population. - The population of the band is 59.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been excellent, and there was no epidemic amongst them during the year.

Occupations. - As a rule, these Indians depend upon farming and stock-raising as a means of living. A number trap, hunt and fish, and some of the younger men now find employment at the saw-mills and lumber camps in the vicinity.

Buildings. - Their houses, barns and sheds are of logs, and are comfortable and fairly well built.

Farming Implements. - They are now well supplied with ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are making satisfactory progress and are steady and industrious, and are anxious to work and earn money, which, as a rule, is spent judiciously.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good, and considering that they live so near the international boundary, where liquor can be easily obtained by Indians, they are very temperate.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the valley of the Columbia river near its source, in the Windermere district, and contains 8,456 acres of good open timbered land, which is well watered with creeks running through it, which are used for irrigation, as the land requires it.

Population. - The population of the band is 82.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and have been free from any serious sickness. They live in tents during the summer, as a rule, and they move them frequently, which is a great preventive against disease.

Occupations. - Their principal industries are farming and stock-raising. A number of the younger Indians trap, hunt

and fish. Others assist the settlers during the haying and harvest, and have proved themselves good, faithful workers.

Buildings. - They live in log dwellings. There are one or two frame buildings on the reserve, but until timber is cheaper and within their reach, I do not expect that many can put up new buildings of that class.

Stock. - The continue to improve their stock by the introduction of better-bred stallions and bulls, and no difficulty is found in disposing of the increase, which are sought after for the markets of the Northwest provinces.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which are carefully housed in winter.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are intelligent, industrious and progressive, and their condition is steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a very temperate and moral band.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve. - This reserve is near the growing town of Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is situated not far from the Idaho boundary. It contains 1,831 1/2 acres of land, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The strip of bench-land is covered with timber, and is not easily cleared by Indians.

Population. - The population of the band is 170.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. The very young children suffered from grippe, which was prevalent during the winter, caused by the very severe and changeable weather during the early part of the year.

The sanitary conditions of the Indian village on the reserve are very good, as it is on a dry bench. There is a pure and clear spring of water near it, which is used by the Indians when in camp.

Occupations. - They depend chiefly on cattle and horse-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing. They visit the Kootenay Lake section during the fruit-picking season, and find steady employment at good wages. During the winter a few of the young men found work at the saw-mills and logging camps in the neighbourhood.

Buildings. - The houses are generally built of logs and are comfortable. As the Indians move from place to place during the summer, they generally live in tents.

Stock. - They have a nice band of cattle, which they carefully look after. No attempt has been made to improve their horses, which are the usual Indian pony class.

Farm Implements. - These consist of a few ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - A number of these Indians are very industrious, and are making satisfactory progress. Others prefer the nomadic life, and, moving around the Kootenay lake, find employment at the different towns and camps.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, and very seldom use intoxicants.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the Columbia lakes, in the Windermere district, and contains 2,759 acres of good open timbered and prairie-land with creeks running through it, which are utilized for irrigation.

Population. - The population of the band is 62.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic appeared amongst them. They have

comfortable, well ventilated houses, which are kept clean and neat.

They wear suitable clothing and understand how to cook food properly. They live much the same as white settlers.

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Occupations. - They follow farming as their chief industry, and stock-raising. A few of the older Indians still trap, hunt and fish.

They also freight from Golden for the merchants; and during the winter they work in the logging camps, and are sought for as harvest-hands during the season.

Buildings. - They live in log buildings, and a few have frame dwellings.

They have good barns and sheds for their implements and cattle.

Stock. - They have well-bred horses and cattle, which they are steadily improving by a better grade of stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with harrows, ploughs, mowers, rakes and reapers, which they put in sheds during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress. - With the exception of one or two, they are the most progressive, industrious, intelligent and law-abiding band in the agency. The majority speak good English and can manage their business affairs shrewdly.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the vicinity of the Lower Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is sandy and is excellent for fruit and vegetables.

Population. - The number of Indians in the band is 25.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic appeared among them and their general health was excellent. They have comfortable, well-ventilated dwellings. In summer they live in tents and move from place to place along the river, so that the sanitary conditions are usually good.

Occupations. - These Indians are good workers and find steady employment among the settlers. They clear land, cut cord-wood, pack, hunt, fish and trap, and during the berry season, they are employed by the fruit-growers to assist with their work.

Buildings. - They live in frame buildings, which are neat, clean and comfortable.

Stock. - They own no stock.

Farm Implements. - These consist of shovels, spades, hoes and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, careful and saving, and are a very law-abiding band.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school in the several bands are doing excellent work among their people. The useful habits of industry they acquired at the school are having a marked effect for good in uplifting and improving the Indians.

I desire to place on record my approval of the work done by the principal and his assistants at the Kootenay industrial school, and of their faithful discharge of their many onerous and trying duties, which have been efficiently carried out.

Drs. Elliott, of Wilmer, and Hall, of Nelson, for their attention and care of those Indians who sought their aid, and the

medical attendant, Dr. Watt, for his promptness at all times in responding to those requiring his valuable assistance, also deserve praise.

I have, & co.,
R.L.T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to and including Smith's inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the entrance of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from Kuhushan point to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west coast of Vancouver island as far south as Klaskino inlet; and from Klaskino inlet across Vancouver island in a southeasterly direction to Kuhushan point.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, of several tribes each. However, with unimportant differences, they all speak the same language, which is an extremely difficult one for an English-speaking person to acquire. At present there are only fifteen distinct tribes, which will be dealt with separately.

KWASHELA BAND.

Reserves. - This band has two reserves, one on the south shore of Smith's inlet, and the other on a small river flowing into the head of the inlet. There are in all 716 acres of land in these two reserves, very little of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. Their winter village is located on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population. - The total number in this band is 49 souls, which shows a decided increase. Most of them are young couples, all the old people with one exception having died off.

Health and Sanitation. - I am pleased to report that the health of this band, in general with the whole agency, has been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic of any serious extent. During the summer months these people are away from their village for the greater part of their time. Their village is very healthily situated with a southern exposure, and well sheltered from all winds. It has good natural drainage, and at any time I have been there the houses have been beautifully clean inside.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band is fishing. There is a cannery on Smith's inlet managed by Mr. P. Hickey. He has made a special arrangement with the Indians of this band by which he gives them a great deal of employment, and in return he depends on them to supply the labour. He brings in no outside Indians to assist in the cannery operations, and has treated them so fairly that they are encouraged to do their best for him in return. They were paid about $5,000 for their labour last season. In addition to the canning of the salmon, he did business with a number of Japanese, who engaged in the dog-salmon fishing, for export to Japan. These bought all the dog-salmon the Indians could catch, and paid a fair price for them. Fur-bearing animals are fairly numerous, and the Indians get a good number. In the spring they catch halibut, which they dry both for their own food and for barter. A number of timber claims have been located in the vicinity and when operations are commenced, it will mean additional employment for them. One man has a contract to carry mail once a month to the lighthouse at Egg island.

Buildings. - At the village at Takush harbour the buildings are very good of their kind. Most of them have good rustic fronts nicely painted, but no attention is paid to harmony of colour, the rest of the house being made of split cedar boards. In most of the houses there are small bed-rooms partitioned off, but the rest of the house is one huge room with an open fire on the floor, and the smoke finding its way out as best it can.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These people keep no stock of any kind whatever, and, except for a few patches of potatoes, they do not do any farming or gardening.

Education. - I regret to state that in this band there is no attention whatever paid to education. They live so far away from other people that they have not seen the benefit of being educated, and the band is so few in numbers that it would be a great expense per capita to provide a teacher for them. One young man attended the industrial school at Alert Bay some years ago and can speak fairly good English and does any correspondence they think they need. He has two sons himself now, and told me the last time I was there that, as soon as they were old enough to go together to school, he would send them to the industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are on the whole very law-abiding. They live in such an isolated place that they come very little into contact with white men. I have only heard of one occasion when they had any liquor among them. Mr. Hickey who operates the cannery gives them a good name for industry and sobriety. As previously mentioned, they are nearly all young people, several couples having only been recently married, and their future seems much brighter than that of most of the bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality. - This band on the whole is very temperate and moral. There is much less exchanging of wives amongst them than in other places, and for Indians they are fairly truthful.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Reserves. - This band has in all seventeen reserves covering an area of about 700 acres. This comprises portions of the shores of Seymour inlet, two islands in Queen Charlotte sound, and a reserve at Blunden harbour, where their winter village is situated. Most of these reserves are mere fishing stations and are totally unfit for agriculture, but they have on Seymour inlet two reserves which will be eventually good farm lands. A great proportion of the land is either rocky or heavily timbered with hemlock and cedar, and possibly, when the country in that neighbourhood becomes more settled, they may go into logging on their own account. It will require, however, a great change in the disposition of the people before they engage in agriculture.

Population. - There are about 100 in this band, but as they are mixed up more or less with the Kwa-ano band, it is difficult to say exactly how many are pure Nakwaktos.

Health and Sanitation. - For the past year this band has not had a single death amongst its members. Their winter village, situated on Blunden harbour, is sheltered from all winds and has a good southern exposure. There have been no serious illnesses amongst them, and yet their village is very dirty. The reason to be ascribed for their immunity from illness is probably the fact that they are not at their home village very long at a time, and that, during the winter months, and the houses being at the water's edge, and on a good slope towards the sea. They promised at my last visit to clean their premises and make them more habitable.

Occupations. - Amongst this band fishing is the chief source of both income and food-supply. Early in the spring they leave for the two islands in Queen Charlotte sound and engage in halibut fishing. The fish is cut into strips and dried slowly, some of it being smoked. Quantities of this commodity are sold to other bands or exchanged for oulachon grease or other commodity. During the winter, the men do

more or less trapping, particularly for mink, marten and land otter, which at present bring high prices. During the salmon fishing season, practically all hands go to one or more of the various canneries. The men and boys fish, and the women and children work in the cannery. There are no other industries open for them at present, but when the oyster beds located on Blunden harbour are properly exploited, it will afford considerable further employment for them.

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are on a par with the houses of the rest of the villages in this agency. They certainly can boast of no architectural beauty, but seem to be quite sufficient for their wants.

Stock and Farm Implements. - The Nakwaktos are not either a pastoral or an agricultural people, and keep neither stock nor implements.

Education. - This band lives away from the rest of the world and does not see very much need for education. Two boys from the village were at one time in attendance at the industrial school at Alert Bay, but did not stay long enough to do themselves much good. There are enough children in the band to warrant a teacher being kept for them; but, as they scatter so much for the greater part of the year, it would be almost impossible to get them to attend, unless the children were taken away from their parents altogether and put into an industrial or boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band does not bear a good reputation either amongst the whites or other Indians. They are considered to be treacherous and addicted to theft. Personally they have never given me any trouble, and any time I have visited them, I have always got a cordial welcome. One of this band was hanged for murder about two years ago, and it has had a salutary effect upon them. Before his death he confessed to several murders which before were only suspected to have been committed. The great difficulty with these offences is that, owing to the isolation of the place, one who suffers at their hands would rather let it go than try to seek either redress or punishment for the offender. On the whole they are a very energetic lot of people, but spend freely all they earn.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to report that there has been a great improvement along the line of temperance. The government of the province of British Columbia certainly has done all in its power to stamp out the illicit sale of intoxicants in this northern country. As a consequence, it has been a very difficult matter for them to get liquor. In regard to the other forms of vice, with the exceptions already mentioned, they are slightly above the general run of Indians in this agency. They certainly pay more attention to the marriage laws than do most of the others, and the prostitution of their women amongst white men is almost unknown.

NUWITTI BAND.

Reserves. - This band has a very large area under reserve, having over 8,606 acres. The principal reserve is Hope island, containing 8,552 acres, the rest being small reserves on Balaklava island and on the north and west coasts of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Cape Scott. Most of these reserves are mere fishing stations and unfit for agriculture. The home village is on Hope island.

Population. - There are about 70 belonging to this band, which is slowly decreasing.

Health and Sanitation. - As already mentioned, the general health during the past season has been above the average. The village of Nuwitti is splendidly situate with a southern exposure and well sheltered from westerly winds. The prevailing southerly and southeasterly winds during the fall and winter seem to have a great deal to do with the health of the people who are not at all careful of their sanitary arrangements and are rather dirty in their habits.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band is fishing. They are situated near good halibut banks and are experts in that line of fishing. During the sum-

mer season they all go to the salmon fishing at one of the canneries at Rivers inlet, and as a rule earn fair wages. During the winter months they do more or less trapping, but the pelts obtained are not of the best market value. Shell-fish of every kind abound, and with the halibut form the chief source of food-supply. In the early spring the Indians smoke and dry large quantities of a large species of clam, which they sell to other Indians. They are also good canoe-makers, and sell a number of these every year.

Buildings. - The buildings are similar to those already described.

Stock and Farm Implements. - None are kept.

Education. - There are not enough children in this band to warrant a school being kept for them, and as a consequence they are receiving no education whatever.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Nuwittis on the whole are a very good lot of Indians. They are very hospitable and kind, and as a rule favourably disposed to the white man. They are industrious and law-abiding. Their isolation tends to check their progress, and like most Indians they have very little thought for the morrow. They sustained a great loss about two years ago in the death by drowning of Humseet, their chief, who was a most progressive man. His successor has nothing like the energy or decision of his uncle.

Temperance and Morality. - Except for the habit which prevails amongst them of disposing of their wives and getting fresh ones, they are a fairly moral lot, and owing to their isolation it is not very easy for them to obtain liquor. There is a special constable amongst them, and he uses his influence wisely against this habit.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

It is from this band that the agency takes its name. At one time they were a powerful band and leaders amongst their own people, but have degenerated till they are now a very unimportant factor in their own local politics.

Reserves. - This band has about 260 acres of reserve, most of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. Their land is situated on the east side of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Fort Rupert, where their head village is located. The reserve at Fort Rupert is a very small one, and part of the village is built on private property, for which the Indians pay an annual ground rent of a merely nominal amount.

Population. - The present population is between 70 and 80, a great many of whom are middle-aged and elderly people. During the days of the Hudson's Bay Company this was a very important trading post and at times had a population of upward of 1,000. This gave the Kwawkewlths a great amount of prestige, which to a certain extent has clung to them to the present, but is noticeably decreasing year by year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been as good as could be expected amongst so many old people. There have been several deaths amongst them during the year, but all from what might be termed natural causes. Their chief dropped dead suddenly from heart-failure quite recently. This village is fairly clean and comparatively well cared for, and has an abundant water-supply.

Occupations. - Amongst the Kwawkewlths, while most of them go to the canneries during the summer, hand-logging may be considered the chief industry at present. The price of logs has gone up by leaps and bounds, and, as a consequence, the attention of the younger men has been turned that way with very good results. Very few of them go to logging camps and work for wages, preferring to work for themselves. They often make splendid wages; one young man (a late pupil of the industrial school) cleared, over and above all expenses, $110 for less than three months' work, and that in the stormiest season of the year. In addition to these occupations, considerable money is earned as guides and packers. I have advised them to change their headquarters to the reserve at Klikseeway, in order to be more in touch with the rest of the world and thus be able to earn more. Probably the chief factor in keeping them at

Fort Rupert is the abundance and excellence of their supply of clams, which is one of their chief sources of food-supply.

Buildings. - In this village the houses are below the usual average. As mentioned before, part of the village is on rented ground, but the tenure is so uncertain that they do not feel encouraged to do any building.

Stock and Farm Implements. - No farming is done, and only a few poultry kept.

Education. - There is a school building at Fort Rupert, but it has not been used for a number of years. The people do not respond to any measures tending to better their educational advantages, and are not willing to send their children to school. A few boys have been through the industrial school at Alert Bay, and seem to realize the advantage it has given them; but the majority seem to rest in a substratum of ignorance and superstition, which makes them keep their children away from school.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band seems to rest on the ideas of their former greatness, when their advice was asked by other tribes of the nation. At one time no feast of any importance was undertaken, and no movement of any kind was set on foot without the advice and consent of the Kwawkewlths. They feel still that they ought to be the leaders, but have not either numbers or the influence to do so, and it makes them discontented. Openly they seem to try to keep the law, with the exception of that relating to the potlatch, while in secret they foment trouble. The Indian nature is naturally a suspicious one, and there are those who drop a word here and a hint there, causing the Indian, to look with suspicion on the action of the department and its officers, and also on all those who are entrusted with the enforcement of the law. On the whole they are fairly industrious, and, if they would only use their talents in the right way, would be well off.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions this band is addicted to drink. It is a difficult matter for them to get it, as the law relating to supplying of intoxicants amongst Indians is rigorously enforced when a conviction can be obtained, which has a strong deterring effect. There are a few, however, to whom credit must be given for being abstainers from choice. In the matter of morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency. They set the example to the system of exchanging wives. One of their men was sent to Vancouver for trial on a charge of bigamy, but was acquitted on the ground that he had never gone through any form of marriage with either woman. This has done an incalculable lot of harm, not only to this band, but also to all the others in the agency, as they contend that they have license to get as many wives as they need, or as they like, and get rid of them when they feel like it.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Reserves. - The Koskemo and Kwatsino bands, together with a small remnant of the Klaskino band, have in all 1,039.5 acres of reserve, which is distributed along the shores of Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. The greater part of these reserves consists of mountain-land more or less densely wooded. On part of the land there is timber which; when better shipping facilities exist, will be valuable, but which at present is not of any great commercial value. There are small portions of it suitable for agriculture, but excepting for a few garden patches, it is not used for that purpose.

Population. - These three bands together only number 87, the majority of whom are either middle-aged or older.

Occupations. - These bands are much less fortunately situated in regard to earning-capacity than any other people in the agency. During the fishing season they nearly all go to one of the canneries at Rivers inlet. On their return, some engage in trolling for silver salmon, which they dispose of to one or two fish-salting establishments near home. In the winter the men engage in hunting and trapping, but the pelts obtained are not of as good colour and quality as those caught on the mainland, and

consequently do not command as high a price. So far as food-supply is concerned, they are more fortunate, as deer are plentiful and easily obtained, and there is no scarcity of salmon. There is a saw-mill being erected at Marble Creek, which when put in operation will be of great benefit to them. Recently a big strike has been made in iron ore, which, if developed, will give them a chance to work. A company is also about to erect a cannery at some point on the sound, but for this year it will content itself with prospecting for fish and salting what are caught.

Buildings. - The main villages of these bands are situated at Quatsino, Narrows, and Winter harbour, and the buildings are of the usual type already described.

Health and Sanitation. - These villages are well situated and have good natural drainage, and on the whole are kept very clean.

Education. - There are very few children in these bands, and they are very young, so that their education has not yet begun.

Stock and Farm Implements. - A few poultry are kept, but apart from a few garden tools, there are no implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are law-abiding and on the whole industrious. They are extremely hospitable and are favourably disposed towards the whites. They realize the advantages accruing to them from the advent of the whites, but look with considerable jealousy on any encroachments of the whites on their reserves. Most of them have hereditary hunting-grounds which are not reserves, and look with great disfavour on any one who hunts or traps over these.

Temperance and Morality. - On the whole these bands are temperate and not given to the use of intoxicants, and in morals compare very favourably with any other band.

NIMKISH BAND.

Reserves. - This band has its headquarters at Alert Bay and has in all 445 acres of reserve, most of which when cleared of timber will be suitable for agriculture. Their reserves are situated at Alert Bay on Cormorant island, and on the Nimkish river on Vancouver island. In addition to their own reserves, a large reserve of 412 acres on Cormorant island has been set apart for industrial school purposes.

Population. - This band is one of the largest in the agency and according to the last census contained 134 members, but at the time of writing the last official count has not been made owing to the absence of most of the people.

Health and Sanitation. - Alert Bay is a very healthy place to live in. The soil is very gravelly near the beach and drains naturally into the waters of the bay. However, in the large houses there is very little attempt made to keep them clean and at times they get disgracefully dirty. In the modern houses, however, the residents as a rule keep them spotlessly clean, and there is a broad distinction between these and the large shacks. There is not as a rule much sickness amongst them.

Occupations. - This band is particularly well situated with regard to occupations. Owing to the demand for timber limits in this section and to the exceptionally good trout fishing in the Nimkish river, there are almost weekly parties of sportsmen, cruisers or surveyors getting off the steamboats, who want canoes and men to convey them to various places on Vancouver island. For this service they are well paid, each man getting $2.50 per day and board and 50 cents per day for each canoe. These expeditions usually last some length of time and as a rule the Indians give good satisfaction as canoemen and packers. Like other bands, they go to the salmon canneries during the season. There is a cannery at Alert Bay which employs a number of them. There is a saw-mill here also, employing about 8 hands, irrespective of those engaged in getting logs for the mill. A number of the younger men are engaged at times in hand-logging. The manufacture and sale of curios form a part of the occupation of several men.

Buildings. - The buildings at Alert Bay are divided into two classes. There are a number of frame buildings, some of which are well finished, and the others are the usual shacks, which do not reflect any measure of credit on the owners.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Although there is a large quantity of land in their reserves suitable for agriculture, no attempt has been made as yet to make use of any part of it for that purpose. There are a few head of cattle kept at Alert Bay, but nothing is done in the way of farming or even gardening.

Education. - The educational advantages of this band are very much ahead of those of any other place in the agency. There is a day school, ably presided over by Mrs. Hall. The industrial school is also located here, and is temporarily under the management of Rev. A.J. Hall, B.D., during the absence of the principal and is wife, who are on furlough in England. This school is not only for this band, but for all other bands in the agency; but so little interest is taken in it that about half the boys are taken in from the Northwest Coast agency. There has been a Girls' Home or boarding school, which, however, has been closed for some time for want of attendance. The Indians in the whole agency are averse to putting their girls in a training home for fear that they may become enlightened enough to refuse to be sold in marriage or exchanged when they have been married. I understand that the department has under consideration remedial legislation against this evil, which is the great stumbling-block in the way of the prosperity of all the Indians in this agency, and it is to be hoped that it will make things better in this respect. I regret that the people do not take more interest in the education of their children, but they look at it from the standpoint that, as they were able to get along without education, their children can also. Another factor which works against the children coming to school is, that in their home life there is no such thing as compulsory obedience. If a child is asked to do anything and does it, it is well, but if it refuses, no attention is paid to the refusal. The children are allowed to do as they please. As a consequence, if a child is sent to school as sometimes happens, it pleases itself whether it plays outside or goes to school.

Characteristics and Progress. - Although this band has had exceptional advantages in teaching and in geographical position, the progress is very slow. About twenty-nine years ago the Rev. Alfred J. Hall, B.D., was sent out to this field by the Church Missionary Society of London, England. He has laboured hard and faithfully and has been ably assisted by his wife, by Mr. A.W. Corker, the principal of the industrial school, and by numerous lady missionaries, and yet there is very little to show for all their labour. The influence of the 'potlatch' has been so strong and has been assisted by other influences that their labours have to a large extent been nullified. A plot of land on the industrial school reserve has been surveyed into lots, and set apart for any one who is willing to come out of the potlatch, and though every influence except that of force has been brought to bear, only a very few have responded to the call. Of these few, most of them have proved themselves worthy, but it is to be regretted that more of them do not avail themselves of the exceptionally good advantages offered them. Apart from this phase of the question, this band is progressive and as a rule law-abiding. They are in many ways eager to adopt new ideas and notions. In almost every house there is a gramophone or similar instrument. One man has bought a 2-horse-power motor, for which he is building a boat. Several of the young men have cameras and take fairly good pictures. If the evil influence of the potlatch could only be done away with, this band would forge right ahead. All the younger generation and many of the older ones speak English, while one of them is engaged as assistant teacher in the industrial school, where he is a decided success. The children who attend school are quick and intelligent. During the last few months several meetings have been held to consider the project of erecting and maintaining a gymnasium and Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of the younger people. A subscription list has been opened, to which the Indians have liberally subscribed, but a disagreement arose over a site, which is not yet settled.

Temperance and Morality. - The chances for detection for infringement of the liquor law are so great that there is very little drunkenness. Many who would drink if liquor were offered to them would not go out of their way to get it, and there are

some who would not take it under any circumstances. In other ways the morality is better than one would expect with the surroundings.

TSAWATAINEUK BAND.

Reserves. - This band, which is composed of four tribes, namely Tsawataineuk Quaw-ano, Ah-whar-mish, and Quick-swotaineuk, has in all 852.65 acres of reserve. The two largest are situated respectively at the head of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound. These two are both eminently suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are mere fishing stations situated amongst the islands and bays around the entrance to Kingcome inlet, with the exception of their winter village, Gwayasdums, which is situated on Gilford island.

Population. - This is the largest and most numerous band in the agency, numbering upwards of 220, many of whom are young people and children.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year the health of this band has been very good, there having been no epidemic of any kind, with the possible exception of scabies, which has been very prevalent. Consumption has claimed its usual quota of victims. The sanitary conditions are very unsatisfactory, and the people, to use a plain term, are very dirty. At their summer village, Gwayi, Kingcome inlet, the village has several inundations each year when the river is in freshet. These inundations rarely last longer than a few hours, and, as the current is very swift, any accumulation of filth is swept away, and a fresh deposit of sandy silt deposited in its stead. At their winter village at Gwayasdums conditions are much better, but there is still great room for improvement.

Occupations. - Early in April the run of little fish, called oulachons, commences in the river at Kingcome inlet, and the band moves to their summer village. All hands are kept very busy for two months or more catching these fish and manufacturing or rather extracting the oil from them. They are principally caught in bag nets made by the Indians themselves. A great many tons of fish are thus caught and stacked on the banks of the river in great heaps to rot. At the end of the run this mixture is cooked in large wooden boxes partly filled with cold water, which is boiled by throwing in red hot stones. The whole mixture is stirred and the oil rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Some of the Indians reboil the oil in large kettles, which materially refines it, but the greater part is used in its raw state. This grease or oil is a staple food for the Indians and finds a ready sale amongst other tribes. Apart from its offensive smell, it is very wholesome, and if made under modern and approved methods has very little taste. After a short period of comparative inactivity, the cannery season begins and numbers go to them. After their return and a short period of rest, they engage in fishing for their own winter supply, after which they move to their winter village, and the rest of the time is spent in idleness and feasting. Many of the younger men are now engaged in hand-logging, and the older men do more or less trapping during the winter months.

Buildings. - The buildings belonging to this band are poor, and the Indians seemingly have little ambition to build any better. Most of them are old and dilapidated. When they are torn down, almost the last remnant of their primitive methods of working wood will have disappeared. Many of the boards in the houses at Gwayasdums are upwards of five feet in width and from fifteen to twenty feet long, each board having been split off a tree by means of wooden wedges and then dressed with a tool that is partly adze and partly chisel, and formerly made of stone. One modern house has just been erected and it is expected that the example will be followed by more.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians have no stock, and no farm implements.

Education. - There are two school-houses for the use of this band, one being at each village. The teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, who is also their missionary, moves

with them from one village to another. There are a large number of children of school age, but they are very irregular in their attendance. The parents as a rule are opposed to their going to school, and certainly make no effort to compel them to attend. There are three boys from this village attending the industrial school, and they are quite up with the others in point of intelligence.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are particularly conservative in their ideas, and think that customs that suited their grandfathers should suit them. They are not any too honest even amongst themselves, and seem to have gone backward since fourteen years ago, when I first made their acquaintance. They are good workers and enter heartily into what they undertake. When in trouble or in illness, they are very willing that Mr. Pearson, their missionary and teacher, should help them; but at other times they are inclined to be very independent. The young men are very enthusiastic football players, and nothing delights them more than to win a game from another tribe.

Temperance and Morality. - This band has never been troublesome on the score of intemperance; and in morals, with the exception of the looseness of their marriage customs, they are up to the average.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Reserves. - This band has in all 574.5 acres, situated on Village island, Tribune channel, and on Harbledown island, but only a small portion is fit for agriculture, the remainder being rock.

Population. - The population of this band is upward of 100, of whom one-third are children and youths.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good during the past year. A few old people have died from natural causes, but there has been no epidemic of any kind. This village is very healthily situated and is kept in a very cleanly condition.

Occupations. - During the salmon-canning season most of them go to the canneries. A number of the younger men are engaged in hand-logging, while the older men-trap and hunt during the winter months. Nearly the whole tribe goes to Knight inlet for the oulachon fishing, which has been already described. They have a reserve at Bond sound, Tribune channel, and during the herring run they cure large quantities of the roe, which is used as an article of food.

Buildings. - The buildings at the Village Island reserve, though of the usual type, are much better than usual. These Indians have some ornamental totem poles and pay a good deal of attention to the decoration of their houses.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Practically these Indians have none.

Education. - There is no school at this village, and only a few have ever attended school at all. A few boys passed through the industrial school with credit, but the people as a whole are very apathetic in the matter of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band may be considered as one of the most progressive in the agency. As a rule they are law-abiding, and if the baneful influence of the 'potlatch' were only eliminated, they would rapidly progress. A number of the younger men would gladly see it done away with, but they are in the minority both in numbers and influence. They are inclined to resent any intrusion on their hunting-grounds, but make good citizens on the whole.

Temperance and Morality. - This band has a very good record both for temperance and morality.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Reserves. - This band has four reserves, amounting to 565.7 acres, all of which is on the shores of Knight inlet. Much of this is mountain-land, but portions are suitable for agriculture.

Population. - This band numbers about 100, a large number of whom are children.

Health and Sanitation. - The summer village is at the head of Knight inlet, but I have not had occasion to go to it since taking office. During the winter months the Indians live on a reserve on Harbledown island belonging to the Mamalillikulla band. This village is not well situated and has a poor water-supply. Application has been made to the provincial government for a small reserve for a winter village for them on Compton island; but arrangements are not yet complete.

Occupations. - Fishing and hunting may be styled their chief occupations. The oulachon run in the river at Knight inlet, and the whole band goes there. They also go to the salmon-canneries. Then follows their winter supply of fish. Some of the younger men hand-log, one of them owning and running a small steamboat for use in that work. They catch a number of furs during the winter months, and as their hunting-grounds are well into the interior of the mainland, they command the highest prices.

Buildings. - Their buildings at the winter village are poor, but the people are waiting to hear whether they are to acquire the new reserve at Compton island, before doing any repairs to their old village.

Education. - At present there is no school established for them, and, as they have a large number of children, the school question was taken up with them lately; but as a number of the heads of families were away, it was left open for another meeting. Those that were spoken to seemed pleased at the idea of having a school, but one difficulty in the way, is the fact that the band moves about considerably, which would of course interfere with the regularity of the attendance.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is industrious and law-abiding, and with a little fostering should prove progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is rather above the average in respect to temperance and morality.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Reserves. - These two bands together possess only 171.95 acres of land, of which possibly one-third may be suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population. - These bands together number upwards of 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The village of Karlukwees, where this band lives, is well situated, and has an abundant supply of water, which is carried in a small flume from a mountain creek near by. The village is by a long way the cleanest and best cared for in the agency. The health of the people is very good.

Occupations. - There are possibly more men from this band engaged in hand logging than in any other village in the agency. Some of them have clubbed together and are trying to buy a donkey-engine to haul their logs to the sea. They also take part in the oulachon fishing, and the majority go to the salmon-canneries.

Buildings. - Most of the buildings in this village are newly constructed and certainly look very neat even if they are of the usual Indian type. The fronts are all made of milled lumber, nicely painted, and from the water look well.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians have none of either.

Education. - No school is in existence near enough for them to attend, and consequently they are getting no education.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are very industrious, and since they have ceased prostituting their women at the logging camps, they have steadily advanced. As workmen they probably will take first place in the agency. They are exceptionally good canoe-builders, and fearless boatmen. Their future looks much brighter than it did some years ago.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little exception can be taken to the conduct of this band. They are still paying for vices committed in former years, but at the present time seem to keep themselves fairly free from vice. There are a few amongst

them who will drink if they get a chance, but they do not put themselves out of the way to get it as they used to do.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This band has only one reserve of 329 acres, situated at the mouth of Salmon river, on Johnstone straits. This is one of the best pieces of agricultural land in the agency.

Population. - This band numbers less than 40.

Health and Sanitation. - This village is beautifully situated and the sanitation very fair.

Occupations. - Hand-logging and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings. - Their buildings are the usual Indian shack.

Stock and Farm Implements. - No stock is kept, but there is one plough, which is the property of the department.

Education. - No attention is paid to education.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is not at all a progressive one, in fact is going backward. They have had land dyked for them, but do not use it.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are given to the use of intoxicants when they can get any. Also they are very loose in their morals.

WEWAIAIKUM AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Reserves. - These two bands are amalgamated and at present are living at Campbell River, which is gazetted as belonging to the Wewaiaikai band. They have of their own 325 acres of land on Cardero channel and Loughborough inlet, most of which is heavily timbered and unfit for agriculture.

Population. - These two bands number together less than 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The village at Campbell River is built on a sand-spit and has splendid natural drainage. The one difficulty is the scarcity of fresh water. They depend on the water from the river, and during the winter months the river is so low that the salt water runs up far beyond the village.

Occupations. - There is a cannery located at Quathiaski Cove, about 2 miles from the village, and during the season this band finds ample employment. A number of them engage in hand-logging, and others fish for the Comox market.

Buildings. - These Indians have few of the large shacks, and instead have frame houses of a poor quality. There are a few better houses in course of erection.

Stock and Farm Implements. - The reason given by this band for occupying this reserve is that they may keep stock, but so far they have not commenced to do so with the exception of a few chickens.

Education. - There is no school here, and the band pays little attention to education.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band seem to be full of large ideas as to what they will do, but are inclined to be idle and lazy.

Temperance and Morality. - This village is situated within easy reach of a hotel, and the people are inclined to drink. There have been a number of convictions for supplying intoxicants to them, which it is to be hoped will have a deterrent effect. Formerly this band was much addicted to the habit of taking their women to the logging camps for immoral purposes, but, though to a large extent this has ceased, they are still paying for their former sins.

WEWAIAIKAI BAND.

Reserves. - This band has very large reserves, most of which are well adapted for agriculture, though heavily timbered. In all they have 2,016 acres located at the southern end of Valdez island and on Vancouver island opposite.

Population. - This band numbers 118 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been very good. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and there have been no contagious diseases.

Occupations. - The cannery at Quathiaski Cove gives employment to a number of this band during the season. The men also do considerable hand-logging, at which they are expert.

Buildings. - The greater part of their buildings are the usual shacks, but there are a few decent frame houses.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians have neither stock nor farm implements.

Education. - There is a day school here, presided over by Rev. J.E. Rendle, which has a fairly good attendance. A few of the parents are desirous of seeing their children educated, but not all of them. Mr. Rendle is also their missionary (Methodist), and attends to their religious wants.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band have had many advantages both in the way of market and training, but it is to be regretted that they have not made more use of them. They are a sociable people and fairly industrious. The 'potlatch' has a smaller hold amongst them than in the northern end of the agency.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is fairly temperate and moral, and shows a decided improvement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year, though only of nine months' duration, has been a banner year so far as earning-power of the Indians is concerned. The unprecedented demand for logs and the great advance in price has in many instances doubled the earnings of the Indians. Pelts have commanded good prices with the exception of bear-skins, which are very low. In morality there has been a decided gain, and if the baneful influence of the 'potlatch' could only be got rid of, the Indians would advance rapidly. They are beginning to awake to the fact that they must conform more to the white man's ways of living in order to keep pace with others; and though they have neglected educational advantages, I hope to be able to report progress along that line before the end of the coming year. In religious matters there does not seem to be the advance that one would expect or look for. The missionaries have one and all certainly worked hard and are deserving of every encouragement and a large need of praise. There is a decidedly better moral tone amongst the Indians than formerly. There is also an improvement in the class of new buildings erected.

I have, & co.,
W.M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, April 17, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the head of Rivers inlet in the South to the head of Nass river in the north, in-

cluding all the islands and inlets on the coast, extending up the Skeena river to Kitselas canyon, and taking within its boundaries the Queen Charlotte and Dolphin islands.

Reserves. - The total area of the reservations in this agency is 101,756 acres.

The principal villages are Skidegate and Massett, on the Queen Charlotte islands, Kitkatla on Dolphin island, Kitlacdamax, Aiyanshk, Lachkaltsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, Port Essington and New Town on the Skeena river, Hartley Bay at the entrance of Douglas channel, Kitlope at the head of Gardiner channel, China Hat on Tolmey channel, Bella Bella on Lama passage, Bella Coola at the head of North Bentic arm, Kemsquit at the head of Dean channel, Oweekayno at the head of Rivers inlet. These villages and reserves can now be termed the headquarters and home of the Indian people of this agency.

Population. - The population of this agency is almost 4,000.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency during the last nine months has been exceptionally good, no epidemics of any kind paying the reserves a visit. Tuberculosis, however, in all its forms carried off its usual quota. Sanitary conditions have been fully up to the standard, and in some villages improvement along this line has been noticeable.

Occupations. - Fishing, logging, hunting, cutting wood, working at saw-mills, on river steamboats, carpentry work and securing native foods form the principal sources of employment of the Indians throughout this agency.

Buildings. - Some new buildings have been put up throughout the agency during the year, while others have been completed or advanced a stage. The dwellings of the Indians in this agency are in a class by themselves in so far as Indians are concerned.

Stock. - There is very little stock of any kind in this agency, and there is nothing of note to state concerning the same.

Education. - Having dealt with this important subject very fully in last year's report, there is nothing new to report this year. All the school's have been fairly well attended during the year; this is very noticeable in some of the day schools, and, with new schools properly furnished, I am more than ever convinced this will improve. In many cases good progress is reported by the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress. - Having dealt very fully under this head with each individual band in my report of last year, there is nothing very new that I can say or make readable. I cannot say that any great progress has taken place during the last nine months; however, the Indians from one end of the agency to the other are gradually advancing along the lines of civilization, and the last nine months will compare favourably with recent years.

Temperance and Morality. - The last year can be termed an average one, under these heads. Very little serious trouble occurred through intemperance. Morally the Indians in general can be termed very fair, in fact less trouble arose during the year through immoral conduct than usual.

GENERAL REMARKS.

My annual report this year is simply a statement of conditions of the agency in general; last year I dealt exhaustively with the various questions and subjects applying to each individual band of Indians in the agency, giving as well my views based on my experience, and there is nothing new of importance to add to or take from the present year.

The last nine months, in so far as the general welfare of the Indians is concerned, is about the average. The earnings of the people from the various sources have been fully up to the standard of other years. The income derived from the salmon fisheries on the Skeena and Nass rivers, and Rivers inlet, also the small

streams may be termed fair. On Rivers inlet the canneries secured full packs of sockeye salmon. The Skeena and Nass river canneries all secured about a two-third pack of sockeye salmon, and filled up with other grades.

The Indians have done about their usual amount of logging, and prices have been somewhat better than in former years. They complain, however, that, owing to the great rush for timber limits during the year, it is not an easy matter for the hand-logger to make this class of work profitable, as the best of the timber has all been taken up.

It is yet too early to state positively what the result of the fur-catch will amount to; bad weather has largely interfered with the seal hunters, and at the present writing the outlook is not encouraging. Mink and other small fairs so far reported have given the hunters fair returns.

Hunting, however, in this agency is on the decrease, and the people are turning their attention more and more to other sources of employment.

It was found unnecessary to give the Indians of this agency relief to any great extent during the past year, the supply of native food being good and well put up.

The health of the Indians has been good, very little sickness of a serious nature being reported from any of the reserves. As usual, a number of Indians have died from tuberculosis, although I am pleased to report that the Indians are slowly awakening to the necessity of taking precautions where patient's are suffering from this disease.

From personal observation and knowledge acquired by experience, I am satisfied that the time is close at hand when the more advanced and younger people of the reserves should be enfranchised, should they so desire.

I have, & co.,
GEO.W. MORROW,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency. Owing to the change in the fiscal year, this report covers only the nine months from July 1, 1906, until March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves. - The 18 tribes forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band, containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The acreage of the other reserves varies from 2 acres to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or timbered given for village sites or as fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have their most permanent home is named Tsahaheh (No. 1) and is situated on the west bank of

the Somas river at Alberni and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home is named Ahahwinnis (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside is named Elhlateese (No. 3) and is situated at the head of Howchuklisat harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians mainly live, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barclay sound, and they comprise an area of 145 acres. The Indians also spend some months of the winter at Numukamis reserve, Sarita valley. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses is named Mahcoah (No. 1) and is situated at Village Passage, Barclay sound and contains 124 acres. The band is a small one and a good deal intermarried with the Ewlhuilhaht band and often reside with them at Ucluelet. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

EWLHUILHAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians generally reside, is named Ittatso (No. 1), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where their permanent home is, is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is named Yahkis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their permanent home is named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserve is 828 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquiat harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and comprises an area of 222 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians mostly reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound. and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. A number of this band live much of their time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are much intermarried. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians make their chief home, is named Noochatl (No. 1), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their chief home, is named Oke, (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians make their permanent home, are named Aktese (No. 1) on Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2) on Mission island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where they reside, is named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4), and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside when at home, is named Pacheena (No. 1), is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of their reserves is 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population. - The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows: - Ahoussaht, 244; Clayoquot, 224; Chaicclesaht, 62; Ehattisaht, 92; Ewlhuilhlaht, 130; Heshquiat, 144; Howchukliset, 37; Keisemaht, 73; Kyuquot, 255; Matchilaht, 62; Moachaht, 152; Nitinat, 199; Noochatlaht, 52; Ohiat, 152; Opitchesaht, 49; Pacheenaht, 57; Toquot, 26; Tseshaht, 123; making a total of 2,133.

Health and Sanitation. - The death-rate for the past nine months has been much less than during the previous year. Even after allowing for the shorter period for which the returns are calculated, and for the unusual loss of 24 Indians who went down on a sealing schooner the previous year, the death-rate for the last nine months shows a gratifying decrease. On the other hand, the birth-rate has increased. Notwithstanding this more favourable showing, the total population still continues to decline, though not to the alarming extent recorded last year. Some amount of vaccination has been performed, but under difficulties, as no machinery exists for its compulsory enforcement, and the Indians have a great antipathy towards it, as it frequently gives them most serious and long-continuing sores, and occasionally results in their death. Their blood appears to be so impure and so contaminated with scrofula that they cannot stand the operation even when done with care and skill. Fewer bad results follow when the children in the boarding schools are vaccinated, owing no doubt to their more careful dietary, and, being better under control, the cases can be more carefully looked after and also no doubt their youth helps them somewhat. I have, therefore, seen that all the inmates of industrial and boarding schools are vaccinated.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in August in the Alberni boarding school, where six children were ill, but, owing to the prompt measures adopted by the department, the outbreak was confined to the original cases. Later the same fever broke out on the Indian reserve at Ucluelet. Dr. McLean, one of the medical officers of the department, is resident there, and under his constant care the cases were there also confined to the original four or five, and they all recovered. All the cases, it was found, had recently returned from the Fraser river and had evidently brought the disease with them, as no cases occurred among those Indians who remained at home.

Occupations. - The two main occupations of these Indians are sealing and fishing. They ship on schooners for two cruises each year. The first cruise begins in March or early in April, and ends in May. The schooners cruise off the Californian and British Columbian coast. The second cruise begins generally early in July, when they leave for the Behring sea, returning some time in October. The Indians get their board on the schooners and a fixed price for each seal-skin brought on board by them. The price varies. Years ago, when seals were plentiful and prices for the fur rather low, the Indians got as low as $2 per skin, and even at those prices made good wages, owing to the seals being plentiful and no restrictions on where or how they could be killed. Since then restrictions have been placed on the killing of them and seals are far less easily obtained; owing to this the price of the seal-skins in the London market has risen, enabling the schooner-owners to pay better prices to the Indian hunters. Last season the ordinary rate paid was $8 per skin, while this season the same is being paid for the Coast cruise, but the Indians are holding out for more for the Behring sea trip, and owing to the scarcity of other labour, the schooner-owners may have to pay this, but they claim that they can not do so at a profit, and rather than pay the same another year, they would withdraw their schooners, which would prove a disastrous thing for the Indians.

The other staple employment of the Indians is, as stated above, fishing. The men are employed fishing on and at the mouth of the Fraser river. The canneries buy the fish at a fixed price, varying with the season and the supply of fish. If the fish do not run well, the Indians may work for weeks for little or nothing, or again may

make a month's wages in a few nights. Their women obtain work in the canneries, cleaning, handling and preparing the salmon for canning. Owing to the scarcity of white labour the women have been in great demand the last season or two, but here again the results depend on the run of salmon, as the women are paid by the hour, and if the fish are not being caught, there is no work for them. The occupation is not so regularly remunerative as going sealing. After the fishing season is over, the Indians who have been engaged in it can get a few weeks' work hop-picking in Washington state and then return home for the winter, when the incessant wet weather precludes them from much work beyond getting a supply of dried salmon for their own use and, in some instances, of halibut.

Last year a number of the younger men, especially those who can speak a little English, got work in saw-mills and logging camps, where they can obtain as high as $2.50 per day.

Buildings. - Not many new houses have been erected during the past year. Lumber has advanced very considerably in price, and with the freight charges added makes building expensive. Occasionally the Indians can pick up a quantity of lumber which has been lost at sea and drifted inshore, but this has not occurred for some time until quite recently, when the Indians report that large quantities are afloat at the entrance of Barkley sound. Such houses as are erected are generally small and fairly well finished and intended only for the use of the owner and his family and not for entertaining a whole band in, as was the design in the old-fashioned huge houses formerly built of hewn boards.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Only the Tseshaht, and Opitchesaht bands possess any horses, and they do very little farming, seldom raising enough hay to put their stock through the winter. The Ohiat band own some cattle at the Numukamis reserve, but pay little attention to them, occasionally killing a beast in the fall or winter. One plough and one set of harrows and one mower are about all the agricultural implements in the agency. Tom of the Tseshaht band is the only Indian who takes kindly to farming, and though old and with bad sight, displays an energy which might be profitably copied by his friends. The necessity of going away from home every summer to earn money precludes most of the Indians from even putting in a garden, as they cannot be there to attend to it.

Education. - There are ten schools in this agency, more in proportion to the population than in any other part of the province. These consist of one industrial, two boarding, and seven day schools.

Industrial School. - This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., principal, and Sister Placide, matron, are in charge and are carrying on the work on the same excellent lines recorded in previous reports. A competent staff of sisters and a manual instructor are also maintained.

Boarding Schools. - One of these is situated at Alberni and the other at Ahoussaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church. At Alberni the staff consists of: Mr. J.R. Motion and Mrs. Motion, principal and matron, respectively, Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron, and Miss Guillod, teacher. At Ahoussaht, Rev. J.L. Millar, B.A., is principal; Miss McNeill, matron, and Miss Millar, her assistant; Miss McKay is teacher. At Ahoussaht, Mr. Millar, with commendable energy, has drained a lake of some 15 acres, which promises in time to be a most fertile little farm, which will prove most useful in supplying fresh vegetables for the use of the inmates and be an object lesson to the Indians in the vicinity, demonstrating what call be done by energy and determination.

The day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Rev. Father Sobry; Nootka, Rev. Father Stern; Clayoquot, Rev. Father Moser. The above are of the Roman Catholic faith. The Methodists hold school at Clayoquot, under Rev. G.T. Barlow,

and at Clahoose, under Mr. C.A. Dockstader; while the Presbyterians have a school at Ucluelet, under Mrs. Swartout, and another at Dodger's Cove, under Mr. J.T. Ross. All these teachers are working faithfully and conscientiously in their respective fields and meeting with such a measure of success as the conditions will allow. In addition to their duties as teachers, they also act as missionaries and hold services regularly and visit the sick and administer the medicines supplied to them by the department for that purpose, and in many other ways take much trouble for the benefit and improvement of the Indians in their neighbourhood.

Generally speaking, the Indians would like to see their children educated, but many of them object to parting with them for 9 or 10 years. They would be far more willing to sign their children into the boarding schools if the regulations called for a residence of not more than 5 years instead of 9 or 10 as at present. As a rule the children make fairly quick progress and are industrious and willing to learn. The Indians see that their children can command better work and higher wages if they understand English, and no doubt this influences them to some extent.

The day schools are handicapped by the irregular attendance due to the parents moving about from one reserve to another to get fish and by their going away for months at a time in summer-time.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious in their own way, but it is not in a white man's way. Thus, they will work regularly at, say, fishing, getting up at any hour of the night to suit the tides, & co., but to settle down to regular work beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and working all day until 6 p.m., and keep this up week after week and month after month, does not come natural to an Indian. Last summer, however, quite a number went to work in logging camps and saw-mills in the district, and a number of them worked steadily for months, giving good satisfaction and receiving as high as $2.50 per day.

These Indians can certainly be considered to be law-abiding. The infractions of the law during the past year have been few, and none of a serious character. During the fishing season on the Fraser river when thousands of Indians are congregated there, along with a large floating white population, and where in consequence the opportunities and the temptations for getting intoxicants are much greater than when at home, very few, if any, convictions were recorded against the Indians of this agency, and the officials in charge there reported that the Indians from this agency had behaved remarkably well. Regarding their material prosperity, while their income as shown by the statistics, remains practically the same after making allowance for the difference caused by the change in the fiscal year, it may be said that the prospects are better for the Indian to-day than for some years. There is to-day in this province an undoubted scarcity of white labour, and this is bound to react favourably on the demand for Indian workers in many branches of industry. They are much in demand in the canneries to take the places of Chinamen who have ceased to immigrate to this province; they are also in demand to work in logging camps and saw-mills, the number of which have increased lately owing to the sharp demand for lumber; more of them also could go sealing if they desired; so to those who are able and willing to work there is every encouragement offered. The amount required to be expended by the department for relief during the past year has been reduced considerably, though there are always, of course, certain cases of destitution among the old and sick and friendless, which the department sees do not go unattended to.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to the opening up of logging camps and saloons in the vicinity of Indian reserves and the general intrusion of the white man into districts where formerly only Indians lived, the temptations for obtaining liquor have certainly increased, but it is gratifying to note that this has not been followed by an increase in the number of cases of drunkenness or of more serious crime which generally occurs if Indians have access to liquor. While part of this improvement is no doubt due to greater self-restraint on the part of the Indians, yet credit must be attached to the vigilance of the police constables charged with the prevention and

detection of crime in this agency, notably Chief Constable C.A. Cox, of Alberni, and Constable McDougall, of Clayoquot.

As to their morality, considering their traditions and habits, most of the bands may be considered fairly moral and would compare with the same number of white people. In one or two bands there is more immorality than in the rest. They have a bad habit of abandoning their wives and taking other wives. It is an old custom, but it is not decreasing at all, and is bad for the Indians in many ways. Their marriage is only according to the Indian custom, hence they can not be prosecuted under the criminal code. It has been suggested that these Indian marriages are legally binding and that therefore they could be tried for bigamy, but the provincial Department of Justice took up a clear case as a test some two years ago, and the Chief Justice of the province, before whom the case was tried, directed the jury that there was no case for them to consider, as the marriage according to Indian custom did not constitute a marriage as referred to in the criminal code. Consequently no further case will be prosecuted by the local Department of Justice.

General Remarks. - It is pleasing to be able to record at the close of the fiscal year that during that period the whole work of this large agency has been carried on quietly and smoothly; there has been no friction whatever with the numerous representatives of the various religious creeds, either with each other or with the department. All the returns and reports required by the department have been forwarded promptly and accurately, and I trust that it will prove possible to characterize the ensuing year, like the past one, as one of peace and progress.

I have, & co.,
ALAN W. NEILL,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary. This agency contains an aggregate of 90,080 acres.

Population. - The population of this agency is 1,975.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river and about 400 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858 1/2 acres. Its natural features are good grazing bench-lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also good hay meadows on this reserve.

Population. - This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. These Indians have comfortable houses, which are kept in fairly good condition.

Resources and Occupations. - Their chief occupations are hunting fur-bearing animals, farming, and working as farm-hands with white settlers; while some have teams and haul freight for traders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables. They have a few good horses, some cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - Quite a number of children from this band received education at the Williams Lake industrial school, where they made good progress, the parents taking great interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, made poor progress last season.

Temperance and Morality. - There has not been much to complain of in these respects.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of the Fraser river, 320 miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347 1/2 acres. Its natural features are good farming and grazing lands, but unfortunately water for irrigation is not available and in consequence only a small acreage is cultivated. It is nearly all under fence, and used for posture. There are also excellent hay meadows, from which large quantities of hay are cut.

Population. - The population of this band is 172.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No contagious diseases visited them. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are clean and well ventilated.

Occupations. - Forming, stock-raising and working as farmhands, packers and cattle-drovers with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this hand is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river, about 50 miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent hay meadows, and fair timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good and sanitation well observed. With the exception of a few cases of grippe, no other epidemic diseases visited this band.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working as farm-hands cowboys and packers with white settlers; while some are engaged as guides with hunters after big game.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings, good horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including farm and spring wagons, mowers, and self-binders, and they have also a steam saw-mill on the reserve.

Education. - There are a few children from this band attending the Williams Lake industrial school, in which the parents take much pride.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers and making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber, and good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good; with the exception of grippe, no epidemic disease visited them. Sanitation is well observed, and vaccination has been attended to by me.

Occupations. - They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, trap, work in salmon-canneries and hatcheries, and the women contribute quite a sum from the sale of baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, where good crops of grain and vegetables are raised. The total area of the reserves is 9,761 acres. The natural features are bench-lands along the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are very good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population. - The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. They have all been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm considerably, gold mine a little, work as labourers with white settlers, and also act as guides to tourists and hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and make fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river 300 miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but water for irrigation is scarce and only a very small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands, good hay meadows where quite a quantity of hay is cut yearly.

Population. - The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good and sanitation well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, working with white men as labourers, at various occupations and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and there have been no complaints as to intemperance.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and making fair progress.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek, where it joins the Fraser river 220 miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres.

The natural features are open bench-lands and fair grazing lands on hillsides.

Population. - The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. They have all been vaccinated, all their surroundings are in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working as labourers with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable dwellings, good horse stables, a few horses and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band have attended the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 4 miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains 785 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands along the mountain sides.

Population. - The population of this band is 11.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, there being only a few cases of grippe to report.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings, good horse stables, a few horses, cattle, and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band attend the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats

and meadow-lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population. - The population is 48.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good: no epidemic visited them. Their houses are comfortable, well ventilated and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - The chief occupations are farming, working as labourers with white people, hunting, fishing, and in winter supplying quantities of wood for fuel to the residents of Clinton.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, some good horses, a few head of cattle, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - Some children from this band attended the public school at Clinton.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding and making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - There is nothing to complain of in these respects.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river 3 miles from the village. It contains 1,371 1/2 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands which require irrigation, and good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Dwellings are kept in good condition and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Education. - A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been no complaints made in these respects during the past year.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, 250 miles from its mouth. It contains 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good. Vaccination has been attended to; sanitary conditions are good.

Population. - The population of this band is 212.

Occupations. - They farm considerably and are employed by white men at various occupations. They also hunt and fish, and when conditions are favourable take out considerable quantities of gold from the Fraser river.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few good horses and cattle, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band received education at St. Mary's mission.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river and contains an area of 2,924 acres. The natural features are patches of good agricultural lands and good grazing lands. Unfortunately, very little water can

be obtained for irrigation, consequently the crops are poor.

Population. - The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a number of horses, a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations. - The occupations are farming, gardening, fishing and hunting, while some are employed by white men as labourers. They also take out some gold from the Fraser river.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and making a fair living.

Education. - None of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, 20 miles east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottom, good grazing lands and excellent hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few cases of grippe, no epidemic diseases visited them. The sanitary conditions are good.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few good horses, cattle and pigs, and have a good supply of all kinds of farm implements.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising, working as labourers with white men, trapping, fishing, and hunting are their chief occupations.

Education. - Most of the children from this band are receiving education at the Williams Lake industrial school, and making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.

Reserve. - A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east bank, and contains 1,418 1/2 acres. The natural features are good bench-lands which are suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation there is not much land cultivated. There are good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good; with the exception of grippe, there was no sickness amongst them. They have been regularly vaccinated, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as farmhands with white men, freighting, cutting firewood, and acting as guides to hunters in search of such game as bear, goats, mountain sheep and cariboo, are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, horses, cattle, and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and the majority earn a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - I am sorry to report that in this respect there is room for improvement. There have been

several convictions and the dispensers of intoxicants heavily fined.

LILLOOET No. 2 BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about 12 miles from the village of Lillooet and contains 544 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 9.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are good and their dwellings extra clean.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening and occasionally gold-mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Education. - A few children from this band attend the public school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains 4,136 acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, fishing, working as farm-hands with white men, and as guides to hunters and trappers, are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a number of horses, a few cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - None of the children from this band ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, 3 miles from the village of Quesnel, and contains 1,687 1/2 acres. Its natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with heavy timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic diseases visited them.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, trapping, boating and working as farm-hands with white men are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been nothing to complain of in these respects.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, but lazy, the majority of them preferring to hunt, fish and trap, to cultivating their lands.

SETON LAKE, OR MISSION BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve. - This is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, packing, hunting, fishing and boating and gold-mining are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, they are unable to cultivate much land.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE, OR ENIAS BAND, NO. 2B.

Reserve. - This is on the east and west sides of Seton lake, and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve, depending on fishing and government support, as he is badly crippled.

SETON LAKE, OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve. - This is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains 80 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population. - The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good; there has been no epidemic amongst them.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing, and packing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, some pigs, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE, OR NECAIT BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve. - This is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are in good order.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, and trapping, and work as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, making a comfortable living.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the rest along the Cariboo wagon road about 14 miles from the former. It contains 5,210 acres. Its natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench lands, while the portion along the Cariboo road is meadow-land. There is good grazing land at both places, and fair timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good; no epidemic visited them. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - Farming, teaming, working as labourers with white people, hunting, trapping and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have some good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, a few cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and making good progress.

Education. - A few children from this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral, and with the exception of a couple are temperate.

STONE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river, and has an area of 4,225 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations. - Forming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of this band are inclined to pay more attention to hunting, fishing and trapping than to the cultivation of their lands. Lately they have been doing better.

Education. - None of the children from this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into the Fraser river. It contains 6,352 1/4 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations. - Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613 1/4 acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows surrounding good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. Dwellings are clean and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - Most of the children of this band have received the benefit of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule they are both moral and temperate, but occasionally a few cases of drunkenness occur.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I regret to report that the year just closed has not been a prosperous one for the Indians of this agency. Owing to the very dry season and the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes at most of the reserves, the grain and root crops were almost a complete failure.

The run of salmon in the streams was not up to the average, but the Indians took advantage of it and secured quite a quantity.

The catch in fur-bearing animals was good, and good prices obtained for pelts.

The Williams Lake industrial school has fully kept up its reputation during the year as a useful institution, and the attendance fully up to the required standard, and the management is excellent, great interest being taken in the pupils by the principal and teachers.

During the year there was an acetylene plant established at the school, which is a decided improvement compared with the old style of coal-oil lamps.

I have, & co.,
E. BELL,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, May 27, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

The various reports together with the statistical statements received from the respective Indian agents, as well as those coming from the industrial and boarding schools, & co., established in this superintendency, have been, as they came to hand, forwarded for the information of the department.

In supplying information the different headings, as requested by the departments have been observed and the particulars following each will, I feel sure, prove gratifying as showing the healthful condition of the natives, their, in

many instances, prosperous condition, and the steady advancement by all under the ameliorating influence of civilization.

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Population. - There has been a noticeable improvement in some of the agencies regarding the relative number of births and deaths, the former being in the ascendant during the period reported upon. Full particulars will be found in the statistical returns forwarded from the different agents.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians throughout the superintendency has never been better, those succumbing to the inevitable claims of mortality passing away mostly from natural causes, such as extreme old age, & co., consumption also having, as usual, proved fatal in some cases. The sanitary conditions are improving each year under the careful training of the medical officers of the department, the hospital attendants, the missionaries and the Indian agents, under whose guidance together with the steadily increasing intelligence of the Indians everything possible is being done to repel the ravages of disease and preserve health, & co. Vaccination is also carried on wherever possible, and no doubt proves efficacious where infectious diseases may be encountered.

Resources and Occupations. - These are manifold and embrace the following occupations and pursuits, & co.: - canning salmon, clams and other fish products on a limited scale; as fishermen and at other employments in connection with the canneries during the fishing season; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men; curing salmon, halibut and other fish-products for sale and for home consumption; catching fish and hunting game in season, which they sell profitably in different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other craft, as well as canoes for their own use and for sale; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; farming, gardening and-working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from $3 to $5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways, and labourers on provincial roads; as guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent. During the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings. - There is a steady increase in the number of improved dwelling houses occupied by the Indians each year, many of which are large and commodious two storey buildings, well painted and comfortably furnished. A great improvement is also noticeable, in the class of farm building outhouses, barns, & co., of recent construction. Residences of the cottage style are numerous, many of which are painted and made attractive by little flower gardens with ornamental fencing, while others less

pretentious have potted plants in the windows or on the verandahs; and in many houses are musical instruments, gramophones, & co., all of which, as an indication of a certain refinement unknown to the Indians in their earlier and less enlightened state, is most gratifying and encouraging to those who devote their best efforts to the upraising of these people.

Stock. - The breed of cattle and horses, where the land within the reserves is suitable for stock-raising purposes, is being each year improved, the fact having been realized that fairly well-bred animals can be readily sold and fetch good prices, whereas the poor animal is comparatively worthless and more or less destroys the range, which they are now realizing could be more profitably utilized. Many of the more settled and advanced of the Indians have now sheep and pigs, which they find easy to keep and profitable; the raising of poultry is also general amongst many of the bands.

Farm Implements. - Owing to the influx of whites and many people of other nationalities who compete with the Indians in all branches of labour, each year it becomes, more apparent that money is not so readily earned as formerly when naturally the Indians were in greater demand; under these changed conditions they are becoming much more keen in the development of such resources as are within their reach upon their reserves, the result being that they give far more attention to gardening, farming and stock-raising, which ultimately must lead to a more extended and permanent prosperity. The good effects of such a knowledge have produced in many instances increased activity in the pursuits of the occupations last named, and in the course of a few years from now a marked advance will have taken place beneficially affecting classes interested in this comparatively undeveloped country.

Education. - Under this head most satisfactory progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of the parents of Indian children for the education of their offspring continues to increase each year, and in some places where Indian schools are not available the native children are allowed to attend the provincial public schools, where, by their good behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give general satisfaction and cause no little surprise. A perusal of the full and interesting reports received from the school inspector and the principals of the industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency will fully repay those who are at all interested in such good works. During my visitation amongst the agencies I have been pleased to observe evidence of the many benefits springing from the education and training received at one or other of these establishments.

Native boys, who have been so instructed are now engaged in teaching at their native villages and elsewhere, for the most part giving good satisfaction, and proving themselves capable of doing good work, instances of the kind increasing every year, opening many new channels leading to remunerative employment not hitherto available.

Stores are in operation at many of the reserves, the clerks being young men who have been educated at one or other of the Indian schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service, and are much sought after, as nurse maids and general servants, & co., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that those who have had the advantage of such training seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements observable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class. In the management of their farms, gardens, and in other industrial occupations, a method and thrift, unknown to the older Indians, prevails; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs are happily, dying out, and in the no distant future I feel assured that the barbarous and degrading customs, referred to will have become, to a great extent, at all events, but memories of the past. At the present time English is freely spoken by the rising generation, among the aborigines, whose most cherished aspiration is to become 'all the same as a white man.'

The day schools, as has been stated in other reports, are not as successful as it is desired they should be. To any one acquainted with the conditions governing the lives of many of the Indians this is not surprising. In their efforts to obtain the necessary means of support for themselves and families they are forced at certain seasons of the year to move from place to place, when it is necessary that they take all their belongings with them; in some of these migratory expeditions may be seen in the canoe, men, women, children, dogs, cats, chickens, and ducks, & co., all stowed away somewhere. Under these circumstances regular attendance at school is impossible, and, to a great extent, the advantages derived from a few months' teaching are neutralized by a prolonged absence, when all that has been taught is forgotten. Where the Indians are so situated as to be able to remain at their reserves, and the children have the advantage of regular attendance, & co., the results are fairly good.

Religion. - It is most pleasing to be able to report that under this head the most satisfactory conditions exist. Religious observances and services are practised with praiseworthy devotion by the members of the different denominations to which they have become converts. Many of these who but a short time since were pagans are now among the most zealous in their worship according to the Christian belief; indeed, the simple, childlike faith exhibited by very many of this primitive people is most amazing, and oftentimes bordering on the pathetic, affording an example that might profitably be followed by many of their more civilized fellow Christians of a lighter colour.

Chapels and churches are numerous throughout the different agencies, and even in the most remote places, I find, when engaged in my periodical visitations, the village church, which, in many instances being situated on rising ground, can be seen from a long way off; its appearance together with the faint echoes of the periodically tolling bell having a tendency to produce humane and reverential emotions in the breasts alike of the white mail or the red, no matter how rough or wild may be the surroundings. Owing to the good and effective work of the missionaries, at the present time there are but few pagans among the Indians, over nine-tenths of the whole native population being now registered as members of one or other of the different religious denominations, the missionaries belonging to which, respectively, are doing such good work amongst them.

Character and Progress. - The native people continue to give evidence of considerable self-reliance and industry. As loggers, farm labourers, stockmen on cattle ranches, packers, sectionmen on railways, guides to hunting parties and others, and as boatmen, & co., & co., they are equal and in some respects superior to men of other races in many of these pursuits, invariably giving good satisfaction to their employers. In some places they turn out with teams and wagons, picks and shovels, and do considerable work on roads in the vicinity of their reserves.

As a rule, they are all good handicraftsman, and have in different localities constructed substantial bridges across rivers of considerable magnitude, performing such work in a manner worthy of skilled workmen. Incited by their increasing knowledge touching the value of the land upon their reserves they have been, and are, erecting miles of good fencing, and, realize to a great extent that their future support will depend upon the land, are devoting year by year more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Where conditions are at all favourable, good crops are raised, carefully harvested and stored; their agricultural machinery and tools are well looked after; their stock provided for and kept in good condition as a rule.

Striking instances are not uncommon illustrating the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some cases individual Indians own large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches worked and owned by white men; others, though not so well-off, are striving in that direction, and the demand for more land is increasing as they advance. Many are willing to lease tracts of land for grazing purposes from the provincial government, but find it most difficult

to do so. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a more progressive and independent spirit than others, have branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and the Indians, and settling upon preemptions which, through the favourable consideration of the lieutenant-governor in council, they have been allowed to take up under the British Columbia Land Act. As a rule, these Indians do very well, and by their thrift and energy, & co., afford a wholesome object-lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. In many settlements to which reserves are closely situated the Indians are quickly getting into the ways of the white man, and take a lively interest in all such matters as affect the welfare of the community generally.

As is only natural, there are of course many whose temperament and environments being less favourable to such advancement, are slow in their approach towards civilization and independence. It is, however, only a matter of time with these people when eventually they will have settled down and taken to one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours, in their improved efforts to obtain the means of supporting a comfortable existence.

Temperance and Morality. - Under this head, considering the superintendency generally, during the year reported upon, the indulgence in intoxicants by the Indians has been less than in former years; at Steveston, and along the Fraser during the canning season, a marked change for the better was noticeable, and this notwithstanding that it was a fairly profitable year. Except among some few of the bands, it may safely be stated regarding their morality that they are deserving of all praise and free from any cause for censure, and were it not for the evil effects of intercourse with disreputable white men who often introduce, and cause the consumption of, intoxicants, the standard of morality among many of the bands would be higher than that of the civilized people who have taken possession of their country, and claim such superiority, & co.

The improved condition of the Indians as regards sobriety is certainly in a measure to be attributed to the good work done by the detective constables employed by the department. These officers have been most effective in prosecuting and bringing to justice many of the unscrupulous characters who follow the degraded occupation of selling intoxicants to the natives, and no doubt their vicinity had a deterrent effect upon many who otherwise would have participated in that nefarious traffic.

General Remarks. - It is gratifying to notice from the various returns that the Indians are not decreasing to any appreciable extent, indeed, in many of the agencies a slight increase is recorded, and in the West Coast agency, where during late years a considerable decrease was shown, the agent reports a falling-off in the death-rate and an increase in the number of births.

Crops were fairly good, and generally successfully harvested. Notwithstanding that the winter was unusual as to its severity and length, the stock did not suffer very much. Some of the Indians who, owing to the circumstances stated, were in danger of losing their stock through a shortness of feed towards the end of the winter, were supplied by the department with hay, which helped to save the stock of those too poor to help themselves; such assistance, I am pleased to state, was received with feelings of gratitude.

Although the past fishing, season was not one of the most favourable, yet on the whole the earnings during the season were fairly good, and for their winter's supply, as a general thing, the Indians had a sufficiency. Earnings in other directions have been beyond the average, and the return from furs and game considerable.

The appointment of medical men and the establishment of hospitals by the department has been of inestimable service to all within reach of those professional gentlemen and health-restoring institutions; grateful appreciation of such assistance in time of need being freely expressed by the many benefited thereby. Drugs and simple medicines have from time to time, as most needed, been supplied to the missionaries and agents located in out-of-the-way places, especially where no medical

men are available, for dispensation among such of the natives as were absolutely in want of assistance.

Intemperance amongst the Indians is becoming less frequent, and their conduct generally, and respect for the laws governing the country, are highly commendable.

I have, & co.,
A.W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, January 22, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for your information the following report on the operations carried on in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission and surveys during the past year.

In February, Mr. Green was employed on the survey of the Esquimalt reserve, the boundaries of which, owing to lapse of time since the original survey was made, had become obliterated.

On March 20, Mr. Green was instructed to proceed to Kootenay to examine and report upon the best means of preventing the loss of Indian lands by the overflow of the St. Mary's river and to estimate the cost.

In May, owing to representation by the Kamloops Indians that Mr. A.G. Pemberton had diverted to his own land water to which they were entitled, I despatched Mr. Green to Kamloops to inquire into the matter. It was found that the Indians' complaint was well grounded, and the question was submitted by the department to the Department of Justice for action.

In July, in accordance with instructions from the department, Mr. Green was sent to St. Mary's Mission, in the Fraser agency, to report upon the most feasible way to obtain a supply of water at the school, both for household purposes and for protection from fire; and in August he investigated the values of land in the Similkameen valley taken by the V.V. & E. railway from the Indian reserves for construction purposes.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Green has been engaged superintending work for the protection of the banks of Cowichan river; in redefining lost boundaries at Cowichan and elsewhere, and in the usual office routine in Victoria.

On April 6 an additional reserve of 50 acres was defined by me at Cowichan. This had been in possession of the Indians for some years, but had never been officially allotted to them.

On April 19 I left Victoria for Chilliwack and Yale to define additional reserves for the Indians resident at those places. Mr. Green accompanied me, and en route I was joined by Agent McDonald.

At Chilliwack a portion of the commonage originally made for the use of both whites and Indians was assigned exclusively for the benefit of the Indians.

At Yale the numerous fishing stations in Fraser canyon used from time immemorial by the Indians of various tribes were secured for them.

Full reports on all these subjects have from time to time already been sent to the department.

I inclose a list showing work yet to be done in connection with the defining of new reserves for some of the bands whose present allotments are not sufficient for their requirements; providing reserves for such Indians as have not already been dealt with in that respect, and showing reserves laid off but not surveyed.

The Indians who have not yet been given reserves are situated in remote localities, hard to got at, and, although it was my intention during the past year to visit some of these places, the press of other business in connection with the superintendency prevented me from being able to do so. Touching surveys, as the department has already been advised, it has proved impossible during the past year to obtain the services of any professional gentleman to attend to such work, owing to the unprecedented demand for surveyors throughout the country in connection with railways, mines, timber and, land, & c.

Mr. Green, the surveyor for years attached to this office, has been kept very busy, and has now more on hand than be can well attend to; however, every effort will be made to accomplish as much as possible during the present year.

In conclusion, I may say that some years ago I was inclined to think that the work to be done under the Indian Reserve Commission, & c., would be completed at an early date; now I am of opinion that it will never be finished white there are any considerable, number of Indians to be attended to. It was at one time supposed that such bands as had been visited by the commission and had reserves apportioned to them presumably sufficient to meet their requirements, were done with in that respect; such, however, proves with the development of the country and the changed conditions brought about, not to be the case.

Applications for increased areas are of frequent occurrence from Indians who had reserves given them many years ago and who until comparatively recently were quite satisfied. To any one familiar with the changes brought about by the advanced settlement of the country the Indians' demands are not, at all events in many instances, unreasonable. In the past, when there was only a white settler scattered here and there over this extensive country, what is generally known as the waste lands of the Crown were open to all, white and Indian alike; their herds fed together over the plains and bills without let or hindrance, and consequently they were never confined to the limits marked out for them by the commission; now, however, nearly all the land is taken up and to a great extent fenced, and the aborigines realize that what at first seemed satisfactory is altogether inadequate to meet their necessities.

I have, & c.,
A.W. VOWELL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, July 5, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to present my third annual report as Chief Medical Officer, it, being for the fiscal year of nine months from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

During the year the health of the 375 Indian bands throughout Canada, with their estimated population of 109,394, has not been marked by any very unusual epidemic or endemic occurrence; but there have been several outbreaks of contagious disease calling for remark. Of these the most fatal occurred amongst the Ojibeway band at Lake Abitibi, brought into treaty during the past year. It was an outbreak of measles, due to infection brought into the came) of the Grand Trunk Pacific engineer near that point by a freighter from the Timiskaming district; thence by In-

dians employed it was conveyed to the camp near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and within two or three months caused a very large number of cases and some 40 deaths in a band of 400. The physician who accompanied the Commissioners of the James Bay Treaty, remained some ten days and, although he did everything possible while there, yet the total deaths from broncho-pneumonia, as a complication, were great and were notably increased by the sick exposing themselves to the inclement weather before recovery.

Another outbreak, which had serious results, occurred in the beginning of January at Onion Lake, when diphtheria broke out in a family from near the agency headquarters who had gone to a lake some, miles distant on a fishing trip. Two deaths resulted by January 7, before the physician had been notified. Prompt action was then taken, with the result that the disease was limited for the time to the first household, there being in all 7 cases and 3 deaths. A thorough cleansing and disinfection of houses, clothing, & c., seems to have been made; but another isolated case occurring towards the end of April, resulted fatally. The remarkable persistency of this infection seems borne out by the fact that, though this reserve is distant 35 miles from the railway, and had had no cases of the disease for months, even years, yet 5 days after a Christmas tree festival, when dolls and other gifts were given to the children, the first child sickened. As the incubation period is from 4 to 5 days, there is every reason for the conclusion that the infection was therefrom imparted by a doll's infected clothing.

The year has been marked by several small-pox outbreaks in bands in Ontario where this disease has prevailed in townships bordering on reserves. The disease appeared among the Chippewas of Walpole island in the end of January and was suppressed by the middle of March, though another case in an Indian working off the reserve in Chatham township occurred, in May. Some 7 cases, fairly severe, occurred, but no deaths were recorded. Prompt vaccination with isolation prevented the further spread of the disease. The outbreak on the Muncey, (Oneida) and Delaware (Chippewa) reserves first reported January 25, grew to be a much more widely spread affair. The situation, as stated in a special report of February 3, was 2 families on the Oneida and 5 families on the Chippewa reserve affected in which 10 cases had occurred. All the sick were placed in the isolation hospital extemporized in the Chippewa council-house, and all the families were vaccinated and their houses disinfected, after the suspects were released after vaccination and when the period of incubation had passed. That this proved effective is shown by the fact that on March 5 the agent reported the medical officer's summary as follows, - 3 families on the Oneida reserve; 6 on the Chippewa reserve, with 13 patients and 2 discharged on February 28. Report states 'General outlook very favourable.' It is quite apparent, when it is reported on May 23, 'Total cases 63 from beginning; 13 cases in hospital at date of report, and 103 in quarantined houses,' that something had resulted wholly different from what we were warranted in expecting. This is explained in part by the following quotation from the report of Dr. Mitchell of May 23, -

'I have had great trouble in locating and removing to isolation hospital nearly every case of late on account of an idea amongst the Indians and encouraged by white people bordering the reserve that it was not small-pox they were suffering from. The Indians would hide their cases of small-pox and put up armed resistance against myself and helpers on several occasions in the discharge of our duties, such as removing patients and cleaning houses.'

Unfortunately the situation as described by Dr. Mitchell has too commonly prevailed in the, many communities in Ontario and elsewhere who have believed that because the type of small-pox which has prevailed in Canada for seven years is seldom fatal, it cannot be small-pox; and so indifferent have some public health authorities in Ontario become that they have almost ceased fighting the disease by general vaccination and isolation. It is hardly necessary to observe that the only possible scientific attitude which can be taken is that no matter how greatly the type of any disease may

diverge from the normal temporarily, it will certainly sooner or later revert to its primal character and that, in the instance of small-pox, the malignant type exists today elsewhere and that it may be introduced any moment, as in Cleveland, where after thousands of cases of small-pox in 1901 and almost no deaths, (thus causing neglect in vaccination) a tramp from New York brought the disease in 1902, which for several months was neglected until, in September, thousands of cases had occurred and hundreds of deaths and the business of the city was practically suspended. Nothing less than vaccination well maintained will protect the Indian bands from this disease, so fatal to them as to other people in the past.

The medical officer of the Six Nations reports the epidemic prevalence of measles and whooping-cough during the winter quarter with fatal results amongst young children. The month of January was especially sickly, the medical officer reporting 1,009 visits, often several in the same household, with very many office consultations. Measles especially prevailed and in the young was almost invariably associated with broncho-pneumonia, resulting in 25 deaths in this single month with 3 additional from acute tuberculosis, complicated with measles. It is very satisfactory, however, to learn that, in spite of this specially high rate from acute disease, the total deaths for the 9 months were only 59, or 13.7 per 1,000, or but 18.2 if calculated for 12 months.

Such are the more notable outbreaks which have been especially reported upon during the year and, taking them apart from the other more chronic, constitutional and local diseases, they would present a very encouraging picture of the health of the Indian bands in general. We have, however, only to turn to the tabulated statement of births and deaths to find that the past year, like those which have preceded it, has had its harvest of deaths, in some bands at least, not less than their previous high records. The difficulties of supplying adequate medical aid to many Indian bands, owing to, their distribution over the different provinces, has before been adverted to, as well as other difficulties due to their social habits and modes of life. What the population and its distribution was in 1906 - 7 may be gathered from the following table: -

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE 9 MONTHS OF THE PAST FISCAL YEAR, WITH THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CALCULATED FOR EACH PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR.

Province.	Agencies.	Population.	9 months.		12 months.
...	...	...	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Ontario	32	23,783	514	468	26.1
Quebec	16	11,380	206	159	18.5
Nova Scotia	18	2,114	79	66	41.4
New Brunswick	14	1,764	78	49	37.0
Prince Edward Island	2	288	10	7	32.4
Manitoba, Sask., Alberta and Territories	21	24,484	651	608	33.0
British Columbia	10	24,997	414	446	23.8
Totals	113	88,810	1,952	1,803	30.3

The distribution, as sometimes inland in the old provinces, as the Six Nations, Oneidas and Chippewas at Muncey, and the Mohawks of Tyendinaga, in Ontario, as well as practically all in Quebec, on fertile agricultural lands, and at others on the rocky shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, or the inland fishing and hunting ground of Northwestern Ontario, has had much, to do, not alone with the material progress and. advancement of the Indians, but also with their general physical health and well-being. A mere glance at the following table of some of the more important and larger bands

of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces is sufficient to arrest the eye. Nothing can be more significant than the figures as given respectively for the Six Nations, Tyendinagas and St. Regis bands, and those of the Kenora, Fort Frances, Port Arthur and other northern bands. Something there is in the traditional superiority of certain great races, primarily due, many suppose, to location and environment; but it would seem especially true that it is environment and character of climate and soil, together with opportunity, that is making the great differences between mortality rates of 20, and 40 per 1,000. Thus, -

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate calculated for 12 monts.
Six Nations	4,286	69	59	18.2
Mohawks of Tyendinaga	1,327	17	8	8.02
St. Regis	1,449	34	15	13.7
...	7,062	120	82	10.97
Kenora	1,022	45	41	53.7
Fort Frances	800	34	34	53.2
Port Arthur	1,462	41	47	42.9
...	3,284	120	122	49.9

Thus in the first group comprising 7,062 Indians, we have a tribal life, full, bounding and prosperous, with a birthrate for the year averaging higher than in most white communities and with an increase of births over deaths of 38 in 9 months; greater than the average in most old rural communities of Ontario to-day. In the other group of 3,284 we have exactly the same number of births, almost,twice as many per thousand, yet accompanied by a death-rate even exceeding the almost phenomenal fertility.

It has further been remarked before that the length of time since the bands have become settled on reservations proves a most important factor in determining this mortality, since the Indians of the Georgian bay, who have long been subject to civilizing influences, have shown a vitality and healthfulness superior to the Ojibeways of the more northern bands; and yet, when we find mortality rates, calculated for, the 12 months, running as, high as the following: - Cape Croker, 30.8; Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, 46.9; Chippewas of Rama, 34.8; Gore Bay, 594, Manitowaning, 33.7; Saugeen, 40.8 and Beausoleil, 38.5, it is plain that the social environment of these bands, viewed from the sanitary and, to some extent perhaps, from the moral standpoint, has not as yet reached that permanently advanced stage where its influences have served to notably reduce the death-rate.

What has been stated regarding the bands in Ontario referred to in illustrative cases can be equally repeated regarding most of the bands of the Maritime provinces, whose death-rates, calculated for the 12 months, run as high as 39.6; 38.4; 44.7; 50.0 and 69.3 Quebec this year repeats the favourable situation of the,previous year, the average death-rate being, for all bands in this province, but 24.8. Remembering that most of these bands have been in close touch with the civilizing influences of their French-Canadian. neighbours, it is most natural that we should expect such evidences of advancement. When we turn to the bands of the Northwest provinces, we find notable death-rates, which while varying somewhat in the three provinces, yet are so approximated as to indicate the existence of common conditions and influences as affecting their health and progress: -

TABLE OF MANITOBA.

Bands	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Norway House agency, 12 bands (Keewatin).	2,401	104	87	48.2
Pas agency, 7 bands (Saskatchewan)	1,531	21	5	4.2
Oak Lake Sioux	351	10	2	6.8
Oak River Sioux	...	...	...	...
Turtle Mountain	...	...	...	...
Birtle agency, 5 bands	496	6	10	26.8
Manitowapah agency, 10 bands	1,394	52	40	38.5
Portage la Prairie agency, 3 bands	532	27	30	75.0
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	...	...	...	...
Total	6,705	220	174	33.2

In the 6 agencies in Manitoba, comprising 6,705 Indians in all, we have 174 deaths, or a calculated death-rate of 33.2 per 1,000. Since in the Pas agency of 1,531 members, largely hunting Indians, but 5 deaths are returned, it is evident that the list is but partial. It would appear probable that with only 2 deaths in the 351 members of the Oak River Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux and Turtle Mountain band, we probably have an illustration of a fairly healthy band, although it requires several years' successive returns to be able to speak with certainty.

TABLE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Battleford agency, 10 bands	886	9	3	4.4
Onion Lake, agency, 7 bands	967	67	45	62.0
Duck Lake agency, 7 bands	944	28	21	29.6
Touchwood agency, 5 bands	621	24	17	36.2
Crooked Lake agency, 4 bands	547	24	21	51.0
Qu'Appelle agency, 8 bands	867	24	18	27.6
Moose Mountain agency, 1 band	187	5	6	42.6
Assiniboine agency, 2 bands	318	6	3	12.5
Pelly agency, 4 bands	528	21	33	83.3
Carlton agency, 9 bands	1,605	39	44	36.1
Total	7,470	247	211	38.5

In Saskatchewan, with a population of 5,865, we find a total, death return of 167, or a death-rate, calculated for the 12 months, of 31.5. A glance at the table will show the marked differences in the death-rates for the different bands, varying from 3.3 in the Battleford agency, with a population of 886, to 62.0 in the Onion Lake agency and 83.5 in the Pelly agency. In this case there is no doubt that the Battleford returns are very imperfect, as may be gathered from my report on the schools.

TABLE OF ALBERTA.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Blood Agency	1,168	53	65	74.1
Blackfoot agency, 2 bands	824	40	34	54.9
Peigan agency	482	26	35	96.8
Sarcee agency	205	12	9	58.5
Stony agency	648	10	24	49.3
Hobbema agency, 4 bands	750	17	...	...
Saddle Lake agency	790	4	4	6.6
Edmonton agency, 5 bands	694	64	60	115.2
Total	5,561	226	231	65.0

The death-rate of these 8 large agencies, including Hobbema, the return from which is not yet received, is excessive save in the Saddle Lake agency, with 6.6 per 1,000. For the bands whose returns are given there were 231 deaths in 4,811 population, or a calculated death-rate of 64.0 per 1,000, which would be even higher if the returns were but fairly complete. In the absence of any epidemic of any of the acute zymotics, and with the general location of these bands at a distance from local untoward influences, we naturally turn to the chronic, constitutional diseases for an explanation of this abnormal mortality. Apart from tuberculosis, there has been no other disease so prevalent in any band to account for such death-rates and the general freedom of these bands and their schools from other specific disease is amply illustrated by the medical reports.

TABLE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Cowichan agency, 32 bands	1,811	13	53	38.9
Kootenay agency, 6 bands	618	8	1	2.1
Cassiar agency, 1 band	220	5	5	30.2
Kamloops-Okanagan agency, 27 bands	3,877	113	98	30.2
Williams Lake agency, 25 bands	1,975	57	60	41.4
West coast agency, 18 bands	2,133	65	88	54.9
Kwawkewlth agency	1,305	43	34	34.6
Fraser agency, 46 bands	2,878	123	116	53.7
Babine Agency	Not given.	...	...	...
North West Coast agency	Not given.	...	...	...
...	Total 14,817	427	455	35.7

Comparison of this table with that of last year would show that the death-rates have followed closely those returned for these several bands then. The returns for the Kootenay bands are evidently imperfect, due doubtless to their wide distribution and to the members' being chiefly wandering fishermen and trappers. The West Coast and Fraser River agencies show, as before, an excessive mortality and it is probable that in addition to the, influence of their occupations and the climate of the seacoast, these bands suffer from contact with the worse element of the cities and towns of the coast.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In addition to the returns as given above in the reports of the several Indian agents, monthly and quarterly returns are made by the medical officers of the larger bands with more or less regularity. These will be found summarized in the following tables, comprising reports from 186 medical officers, 52 of whom sent in complete returns, 48 occasional reports, while 86 made no returns. In all, 15,533 cases of sickness were reported during the 9 months, or an average of 19,783 for the year, as compared with 23,400 last year.

TABLE GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES - 1906 - 7 - (9 Months).

GENERAL DISEASES.	1906.						1907.			Totals.
...	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January	February	March	...
I - COMMUNICABLE (EPIDEMIC) DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Typhoid fever	7	3	5	3	0	6	1	0	0	25
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	12	4	6	7	5	12	33	29	17	125
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
5. Whooping-cough	13	37	17	19	22	17	14	9	18	176
6. Diphtheria and croup	9	13	7	11	10	7	4	11	9	81
7. Influenza	11	7	4	8	5	6	7	6	8	62
8. Other epidemic diseases	9	14	21	14	23	13	17	12	13	136
II. - OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Pyaemia and septicemia	17	26	14	17	23	15	17	11	9	149
2. Malarial fever	23	29	24	21	20	...	...	...	...	117
3. Tuberculosis	185	166	186	174	185	192	217	216	197	1,718
4. Scrofula	107	103	102	99	116	115	125	116	101	979
5. Syphilis	26	20	34	29	25	32	27	19	24	236
6. Cancer	4	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	13
7. Rheumatism and gout	144	135	149	153	160	159	130	115	149	1,294
8. Diabetes	3	6	1	4	1	...	2	...	1	18
9. Other general diseases	41	34	29	37	43	19	25	31	34	293
10. Alcoholism, acute and chronic	3	2	0	1	2	1	...	...	1	10
LOCAL DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. - DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

2. Simple meningitis	1	2	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	14
3. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
4. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
5. Softening of the brain	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	4
6. Paralysis without specified cause	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	4
7. Insanity	3	3	1	...	4	1	2	1	1	16
8. Epilepsy	8	22	6	3	7	5	3	3	2	59
9. Convulsions (not puerperal)	4	6	2	4	3	1	6	1	2	29
10. Toothache	78	73	81	72	69	75	72	84	73	677
11. Other nervous diseases	10	7	8	9	11	4	7	9	12	77

GENERAL DISEASES.	1906						1907.			Totals
...	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January	February	March	...
IV. - DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Pericarditis	2	6	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	23
2. Endocarditis	5	3	5	1	2	...	1	4	2	23
3. Organic heart diseases	68	63	74	67	64	71	69	81	76	633
4. Angina pectoris	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
5. Disease of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, & c.	6	2	3	6	2	5	4	1	3	28
6. Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	2	5	8	4	11	6	7	9	53
V. - DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Acute bronchitis	46	48	81	74	77	71	67	55	64	583
2. Chronic bronchitis	42	26	43	50	38	42	34	32	39	346
3. Broncho-pneumonia	7	10	13	17	23	18	13	15	18	134
4. Pneumonia	15	17	14	10	21	17	21	23	19	157
5. Pleurisy	13	7	16	13	11	19	18	25	23	145
6. Congestion of the lungs (including pulmonary apoplexy)	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	2	1	6
7. Asthma and emphysema	4	15	7	3	0	8	1	0	0	38
8. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	4	5	7	2	4	0	5	4	34
VI. - DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Ulcer of the stomach	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	10
2. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	102	91	94	97	80	70	59	51	63	707
3. Infantile diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (cholera infantum)	31	38	27	17	21	12	17	11	14	188
4. Diarrhoea and enteritis (not infantile)	48	56	39	41	44	37	27	41	36	369
5. Dysentery	23	36	17	26	19	14	18	14	21	188
6. Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	12	9	17	13	21	17	13	21	128
7. *Other diseases of the intestines	94	90	99	102	87	80	70	78	83	783

8. Diseases of the liver	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	11
9. Peritonitis (not puerperal)	4	7	1	3	3	2	3	1	4	28
10. Iliac abscess (typhlitis, perityphlitis, appendicitis)	5	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	16
VII - DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Acute nephritis	2	8	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	22
2. Bright's disease	8	11	6	8	5	10	4	6	6	64
3. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	6
4. Vesical calculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diseases of the bladder	7	5	9	3	5	8	7	4	6	54
6. Diseases of the male genital organs	21	18	25	23	23	21	19	21	18	189
7. Metritis	27	19	31	28	25	23	29	18	26	226
8. Other diseases of the uterus	14	17	11	7	13	11	9	14	13	109
9. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors	21	23	18	21	19	18	21	26	22	189
10. Other diseases of the female genital organs	17	17	21	19	23	26	15	19	21	178
VIII. - PUERPERAL DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Puerperal septicemia	20	17	21	17	19	23	21	19	19	176
2. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	6
3. Other accidents of pregnancy, sudden death	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	10
4. Puerperal disease of the breast	7	5	13	7	41	7	1	11	6	69
5. Other puerperal	31	34	57	39	46	33	51	47	38	376

[*Mainly constipation.]

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1906 - 7 (9 Months) - Concluded.

GENERAL DISEASES.	1906						1907			Totals.
...	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January	February	March	...
IX. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Erysipelas	22	15	19	17	21	13	15	11	19	152
2. Eczema	74	61	53	66	69	57	55	69	71	575
3. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	4	7	4	7	9	3	4	7	6	51
X. - DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Pott's disease	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
2. Diseases of bones and joints	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4
3. Amputation (for unspecified disease)	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
XI. - MALFORMATIONS, DISEASES OF INFANCY, DISEASES OF OLD AGE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Still-births	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	10
2. Congenital debility and malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3. Other diseases of infancy	14	10	13	17	21	9	11	19	12	126
4. Senile decay	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	3	14
XII. - INJURY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Fracture and dislocation	11	9	4	2	7	3	5	2	8	51
2. Gunshot	8	8	11	13	9	5	6	3	7	70
3. Lightning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Drowning	7	5	2	7	4	1	...	3	5	34
5. Railways	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4
6. Burns and scalds	9	7	5	3	6	9	5	3	7	54
7. Other accidents	11	3	5	1	7	...	5	9	3	4
XIII. - ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Dropsy	2	...	1	2	4	...	1	4	...	14
2. Tumors	4	3	3	7	3	2	...	1	2	25

3. Other ill-defined causes	37	23	17	35	20	17	19	24	19	211
XIV. - EYES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Corneal ulcer	13	19	15	17	21	22	13	14	17	151
2. Conjunctivitis	41	44	37	35	41	38	41	44	39	360
3. Pterygium	13	11	13	16	21	16	14	13	17	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,537

Of the diseases in Class I, measles shows a somewhat greater prevalence than last year, there being 125 cases. Small-pox, as referred to elsewhere, occured in Ontario with some 27 cases in Walpole Island and on the Chippewa and Muncey reserves. Whooping-cough showed the highest prevalence with 176 cases; but influenza was notably less prevalent.

Class II, including other general or constitutional diseases, shows by far the largest number of cases, including 1,294 under rheumatism and gout, and 2,697 under tuberculosis and scrofula. If, however, an average be taken for the year, there would be 3,596 cases reported as compared with 3,167 last year. Syphilis is reported to about the same extent as last year. Again one notes the remarkable freedom of these native

races from, cancer, only 13 cases in all being reported and but 32 last year. The deaths from cancer alone in Ontario in 1904 were 1,253. Only 10 cases of alcoholism were returned, as compared with 52 last year; but this cannot indicate in any way the degree of prevalence of the drinking habit in some of the bands exposed to the influences of some neighbouring town or village.

Class III. - Under 'Local Diseases' are found 14 cases of simple meningitis; but it is probable, however, that most of these would have proved tubercular on closer investigation. Epilepsy shows 59 cases to 52 last year; but as these cases are recurrent, it may be assumed old cases are reported. In all, 16 cases of insanity are reported, as compared with 33 last year. Presumably, most of these are acute cases which would be sent to local asylums. The fact that the average of cases reported in the last Canadian census of 1901 was 3.1 per 1,000 for the entire Dominion, and that so few insane are returned in these reports, seems to prove that the Indian as a race is remarkably free from nervous diseases.

Class IV. - This class includes the organs of circulation, and we find 633 cases of organic heart disease reported, being notably fewer than the 1,169 returned last year. However, the tendency to having chronic cases of this disease returned again and again makes it difficult to draw any direct conclusions.

Class V. - As seen in previous reports, this class, including diseases of the respiratory system, always shows a large number of cases. Acute bronchitis, so commonly associated with tuberculosis, the latter being often its exciting cause, and ultimately becoming chronic, becomes with pulmonary consumption the disease of the greatest importance. Associated with it further are the acute disease pneumonia, the mixed broncho-pneumonia and pleurisy. Thus the table includes in all 1,443 cases of Pulmonary and bronchial disease, apart from the tubercular under Class II, and serves to show, together with the latter, the abnormal prevalence of respiratory diseases.

Class VI includes diseases of digestion, and in all reports bulks very largely. It is but natural to suppose it should, since often badly preserved food, poor cooking find inordinate eating are to be added to the disadvantages which these largely untaught people suffer from. In all, 2,428 are placed under this class, of which the greater number come under dyspepsia and constipation.

Class VII has remarkably few cases of nephritic or kidney disease, but 72 being thus returned. This relative immunity is associated with the relative freedom from heart disease and other disorders of circulation and may fairly be accounted for by an absence of the stress on the nervous and circulatory systems so generally accompanying the strenuous life of modern civilization. Of genito-urinary diseases under this class, it may be said they prevail to some extent.

Class VIII. - Puerperal diseases, as may be expected in a people where medical attendance is absent in many cases, have prevailed to some extent, there having been 176 cases of puerperal septicaemia and 376 unclassified cases.

Class IX. - Of diseases of the skin eczema especially, associated with diseases of digestion, is the principal, but other skin,diseases seem remarkably few. The occurrence of erysipelas, a zymotic disease, to the extent of 152 cases, probably exceeds what would be present in a similar population of whites.

Classes X and XI contain but few cases of disease of a specified character and remarkably few diseases of the bones and joints, usually so prevalent in scrofulous white children.

Classes XII and XIII, including accidents and ill-defined cases, show 70 gun-shot wounds and 211 ill-defined cases.

Class XIV, giving diseases of the eyes, includes 645 cases. The habits of life of the Indian, whether in the teepee or cabin are the main exciting cause of these diseases, primarily due to infection with inflammatory products, ending in trachoma, corneal ulceration and even blindness. It occurs in the newly-born child, and, due to lack of cleanliness, is not unfrequently seen in its chronic results in school children.

The summary of reported diseases serves to indicate what has been stated in two previous reports regarding the relatively small range of diseases from which the Indians specially suffer. Engaged in most instances in occupations almost wholly of an outdoor character, such as farming, fishing, hunting and lumbering, they are, as might be expected, subject only as other agriculturists to the contagious diseases which may from time to time be introduced amongst them, and to such other diseases, as once introduced are perpetuated by their habits of life and by their personal sentiments regarding the treatment of diseases in general. We have noted how, in two outbreaks at Lake Winnipeg and at Lake Abitibi, measles, so little dreaded by most people that they expose their children willingly to it, became a fatal pestilence, owing, as stated in the latter instance, to a total disregard of precautions against exposure, resulting in bronchitis and pneumonia. It will be remembered that these Indians had practically never before been under the care of a medical man, and they were wholly without guidance for much of the time, unless by Hudson's Bay officers. An inertia, whether due to a fatalism in which oldtime superstition accords to some evil spirit the authorship of the disease, or to a mistrust or unbelief in the medicines of the physician, still exists as an element of difficulty in obtaining practical results from the medical treatment of disease; but it is yearly becoming more evident that to the degree that a medical officer has opportunities for giving proper attention to a band, has their real practical interest at heart and obtains their confidence, will successful results be attained. The days of the medicine-man have well-nigh passed, the younger Indians are becoming civilized and educated and we may fairly expect to see their general health improve in proportion to the facilities offered for applying the principles of modern medicine, both preventive and curative, to the treatment of disease amongst the Indian bands.

In the report for 1905 - 6, after referring to the abnormal death-rate from the various forms of tuberculosis in the several Indian bands, both in the old and the newer provinces, a number of causes for this excessive mortality were given, such as climate, living in settled communities,in small houses, lack of knowledge of how to live in houses as regards cooking, cleanliness and ventilation, and an ignorance of and disregard for the dangers attaching to cases of infective disease, especially of a chronic character. During the past year I have had further opportunities for observing the actual housing conditions, both amongst the Oneidas and Delawares in Ontario and in many of the bands of Manitoba and the northwestern provinces, and I may say that previous conclusions be been but strengthened by the data thus obtained and by the opinion of every progressive agent and medical officer in the districts visited. All spoke of the too small and over-crowded houses and too often of the shiftlessness and ignorance of housekeeping displayed; but when one saw and measured the interior area of such houses and counted the number of occupants in them, be simply marvelled that housekeeping could be carried on at all by any one, white or Indian, under such circumstances. Very commonly there is only one room crudely furnished, and so far as privacy, cleanliness or opportunity for isolating diseased members of the household is concerned facilities are entirely lacking, and one sees at once that to anticipate any other than the most indifferent results would be to expect the impossible. It may be true that there are some 135,000 families living in single rooms in Scotland, but it is equally true, in spite of gas ranges, water taps and other modern conveniences, that their death-rate is wholly out of proportion to that of other citizens; and so it is difficult to see how, housed thus during the long months of a Canadian winter, we can fail to have the untoward results indicated in the tables. Different agents and physicians speak of how the Indian families were healthier with the old open fireplace constantly abstracting the house air and making its replacement with fresh air necessary. There can be no doubt, of the truth of this, but the conveniences of the modern stove and its economy of fuel have made the passing of the fireplace certain and inevitable. It is so easy, however, to provide systematic ventilation

by introducing warm air around the sheet-iron barrel stove, found in almost every house in the west, that the problem of ventilation in our Indians' houses is as easily solved as it has been in the shanties of the lumber camps of Ontario, where definite requirements were made, part of the regulations by order in council. But, whatever else is done, there is nothing which will do more to encourage good housekeeping with so many pupils returning yearly as graduates, from the schools to the reserves, than the enlargement of the houses so that they will have at least a kitchen and sitting-room downstairs and a half-storey attic. Almost everywhere on the reserves poplar wood is abundant and the encouragement and example of the progressive agent, as seen in several of the reserves, can perform wonders within a very brief period. For others, definiteness of instruction and direction will be required in order to make up for defective initiative, for to this permanent and responsible officer must we look chiefly as the leader in all sanitary improvements. In a large number of the particularly in the west, the medical officer is but an infrequent and passing visitor as the situation exists at present, while the, clergyman has too often been a non-resident, or if resident, has not fully realized how closely the gospel of sanitation is allied to the gospel of peace. Now that a beginning has been made in our attempt to deal with actual cases of tuberculosis in the houses on the reserves by removing them to some local sanatorium or tent hospital, we must utilize every local means for having such cases, not only diagnosed early and removed promptly, but further of improving the sanitation of the house itself. Judging from the two or three illustrations witnessed, I feel fully convinced that the agents are greatly encouraged to active efforts by the fact of practical trained nurses being on the reserves, with their tent hospitals, not only ready to take in patients, but further to go out into the houses and, supported by the agents, to bring patients out of the houses and to improve the health conditions inside. The work to be done is not that of a sanitary crusade so much as the daily pressure of organized official example and persuasion in the home, in the same way that such examples on many of the reserves have made progressive and successful farmers where a few years ago such bands were largely supplied with rations by the department. Nowhere has individual initiative got greater opportunity, if given scope to operate, and nowhere can results become more quickly apparent in the progress of a community than on a reserve under a wise, firm and progressive Indian agent. But little has been said of the influence of the medical officer. Usually located at some distance from the bands he visits, such visits are generally infrequent and hurried, his position has too often been temporary and indifferently remunerated, and the instances are not few where he expects only to be called to acute cases on the order of the agent. Recognizing the situation as it exists, we naturally turn to some other medium by which we can accomplish sanitary work in the homes, which would, if done by the physician, practically occupy his whole time. We find that this means the nurse who will act as the district sanitary visitor.

LOCAL SANATORIA.

It will be recalled that the frequent reports made from time to time by medical officers regarding the prevalence of tubercular diseases on the various reserves and their inability, owing to the absence of facilities, to deal with them effectively, have raised the problem of what steps could be taken to give to this difficult question some practical solution. A beginning has been made by the establishment of several local sanatoria and tent hospitals. Thus at Morley, 40 miles west of Calgary, where the agency headquarters for the Stony reserve are located, a building begun several years ago but never equipped was put into commission last October by the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, who has obtained the services of an experienced nurse to take charge of the building, which is equipped simply but very well as a sanatorium. It has a regular water supply, piped from a spring, and 2 sewerage system, has one large general

ward and one for the patients confined to bed, a kitchen, surgery and bathrooms. It is well ventilated and lighted, and care has been taken to ensure the general comfort of the patients. Tents for the Accommodation of additional patients have been erected on the grounds to supplement the use of the verandah, with curtains as a wind-break. Up to March 31 there were some 20 patients under treatment, and, though several were in advanced stages, the results have been distinctly encouraging, patients coming to it, not only from the Stony reserve, but also from the Sarcee, and one even coming from the Hobbema agency.

In consequence of repeated representations by the medical officer of the excessive prevalence of tuberculosis on the Saulteaux, Waywayseecappo reserve, north of Birtle, it was arranged to establish there in October last a tent hospital. This was under the charge of Dr. Wright, of Russell, who succeeded in obtaining a trained nurse to go and reside on the reserve, some 20 miles distant from his residence. A small log cottage was obtained, located near a small lake and well protected by the poplar timber, and near it two double-walled tents were carefully erected, having tongue-and-grooved floors. A well was sunk, and the nurse was installed in November last. The attempt was so novel, of establishing a tent hospital so far from the base of medical assistance and other supplies, that it could only succeed when conducted by a person of unusual courage and resources. Miss Johnston proved equal to the undertaking and entered upon the work without a single patient in hand. Expectantly she waited, being told that the Indians would not come to the tents. Soon a chronic case came, probably out of curiosity, then a lad with a tubercular knee, and soon rumours of the wonderful nurse and her kindness throughout the reserve and neighbourhood. When visited by me, there had been in all some 14 patients, some from the reserve and others from the Birtle boarding school. Another tent has since been sent up, so that there is now capacity for some 20 patients. An icehouse has been cheaply erected for the storage of food-supplies, a garden plot for vegetables has been started, and a cow got to ensure a good supply of fresh milk. The nurse too, fully appreciating her duty, visited even on foot and in the depth of winter the cabins on the reserve, and she has now been supplied with a pony, so that with her increasing duties she may still keep up the work of sanitary household visitation. The medical officer has performed surgical operations with great success under the simple conditions of fresh air and good nursing, and it has been proved how possible and easy it is to carry through in a climate often 40 and 50 degrees below zero, a tent sanatorium without any great inconvenience to the nurse in charge and with great advantage to the patients, all at a minimum of cost to the department. In a similar manner a tent sanatorium hospital was erected near the Touchwood agency headquarters, this point being convenient to the three important bands, Muscowequan's, Gordon's and Poor Man's. The tents were fitted up simply for the reception of patients by the agent with the assistance of the medical officer, who resides 40 miles away, at Fort Qu'Appelle. An energetic nurse was obtained, and the hospital tents were kept open until Christmas, when, lacking in experience, they thought it better to close them for the winter. The short experience obtained was, however, very successful, and the agent assured me that the Indians were anxious to have the hospital reopened and that there would be no difficulty in keeping the, tents filled with scrofulous patients, especially from Gordon's reserve, where tuberculosis is very prevalent, while, on the other hand, Muscowequan's reserve is relatively free. Gordon's is a notable band of Indians, largely intermarried with Scotch; they have kept themselves much separated, being better educated, from other neighbouring bands. With an agent enthusiastic in his work and with two boarding schools, both with scrofulous cases in them, near at hand, the good work which will result from this tent hospital, if the nurse be further encouraged and directed to go, amongst them, visit the houses and teach sanitary housekeeping, can scarcely be estimated. That there is much room for such work may be gathered from the fact that 17 died in the agency in a population of 621, or for the twelve

months at the rate of 36.2 per 1,000, which means the existence of probably 50 cases of tuberculosis on these several reserves.

The Blood agency bas for a number of years had two hospitals, one erected on the Anglican school property adjoining the reserve and one situated 12 miles distant on the reserve, erected by the department, under Roman Catholic supervision and maintained by the department. On this reserve there is a resident medical officer who devotes all his time to medical attendance on this band and on the Peigan agency, some 30 miles away. The Anglican hospital was not equipped or in operation during my recent inspection, and I understand that this is due to lack of funds. Both are very good buildings and might well be utilized to their full capacity, as there are 1,650 Indians in these two bands with exactly 100 deaths during the 9 months of the past fiscal year, or a calculated yearly death-rate of 74.1 And 96.8 per 1,000 respectively. Assuming at least 50 per cent as being due to tuberculosis, we have illustrated the pressing need for the most active Measures being taken to limit the spread of this never-ceasing destroyer. It would seem desirable to utilize the Roman Catholic hospital, which is fully equipped with nursing sisters, as a general hospital and arrange for making the Anglican hospital a sanatorium for consumptives. If a self-sacrificing trained nurse were put in charge of the latter, under the supervision of the medical officer, and if systematic house visitations were made over well defined areas by the staffs of both hospitals, much might be done to limit the present excessive mortality. That relatively little use is made even of the hospitals now in commission as compared with the amount of sickness may be judged from the fact that there were in all but 53 cases in the Roman Catholic hospital during January, February and March, of which 14 were tubercular.

The Blackfoot Anglican hospital was inspected by me and found in charge of a trained nurse and receiving the daily visits of its special physician; it is not under the charge of the department. There were then but 2 inmates, but there was a considerable number of dispensary patients, chiefly children from the Anglican boarding school, who were receiving daily treatment for scrofulous diseases.

The Dynevor hospital on St. Peter's reserve, Lake Winnipeg, has an incidental relationship to the department, as it receives an annual grant of $500. It has a dispensary and consulting room, is under the control of the Anglican Church, and, as last year's report of the agent states, - 'The Dynevor hospital contributes somewhat toward the maintenance of the sick on this reserve.' The returns do not indicate who the physician is that has charge of the hospitals but a Winnipeg physician is the department's officer for the 1,159 Indians of this and neighbouring reserves of the Clandeboye agency. It seems desirable that some closer supervision by the department of the work done in connection with this hospital be had, as the returns fail to supply many details necessary to form a correct conclusion of how many are indoor and how many of the large number treated are simply dispensary patients. No returns have been received either in 1906 or 1907 to indicate the mortality on the several reserves of this agency.

As in previous years, there has been a number of patients from various reserves in the different provinces sent to local general hospitals for surgical and other special diseases, these cases being paid for by the department. Such illustrate how yearly the Indian is becoming more closely acquainted with the methods of civilization; and the difficulties of the future will be rather in a study of the best means for supplying the widely distributed bands with the facilities for medical and sanitary supervision than in getting the Indian to accept them.

VACCINATION OF THE BANDS.

In my report for 1905 - 6 a fairly complete statement was included of the general state of the various bands in respect to vaccination. Remarking on the same, it is therein stated, The difficulty with regard to vaccination is similar to that often

found in municipalities where no cases of small-pox exist. It is however, here as elsewhere observed that the medical officer who gives most careful attention to his work is usually the one who sees that the Indian children are vaccinated from year to year.' This remark can very well be repeated here in view of the events of the past year. The report of last year says regarding the Oneidas, Munsees and Chippewas, 'all vaccinated in 1899'; while the Walpole Island report says, 'all vaccinated in 1903 during an epidemic then.' If one wished a good argument for vaccination, it might be gathered from the fact that up to date of writing there have been some 125 cases of small-pox in Delaware and in Walpole, but 20 cases in 2 wholly separate outbreaks promptly extinguished. The continued outbreak on the Oneida reserve seems to have depended upon the fact that the general vaccination ordered in January and generally carried out on the reserve in February did not reach a number of special wood gangs, employed in some cases on the reserve and in others away from it.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Acting upon instructions received, I made an extended inspection of 35 Indian industrial and boarding schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the months of March, April and May, the particulars regarding which have been included in a special report. Speaking generally, the schools over this widely distributed area show a general condition of progress dependent upon the particular class of school, and, yet more, upon the qualities of the principal and staff. Some were progressive, some marked time and others were retrogressive. In almost all, however, there were present cases of tuberculosis of the scrofulous form, and in very few were there evidences of an adequate appreciation of the dangers threatening the other pupils in the presence of such cases. Everywhere was too apparent the fear that their exclusion might lessen the per capita grant. I indicated very clearly that such cases were a positive dangers and must be excluded from contact with the general pupils, especially in schoolrooms and dormitories; and every where endeavoured to arrange so that they would be dealt with by the medical officer and school staff, either by removal to some hospital for operation or by isolation in some tent or other quarters located on the premises and suitable for such use, where the patient might be cared for by their medical officer, and indicated that there ought to be no fear of the per capita allowance not being granted, as the children were far better to be kept under such supervision than if sent home and the case allowed to progress to a fatal termination. The essential evil, apart from the immediate presence of such cases, is the almost total lack of ventilation of the school-rooms and dormitories. In only one or two instances were special means of ventilation supplied, and in most cases the cubic air space was very inadequate, unless with the best mechanical ventilation. Many of the school buildings demand a thorough overhauling and, in most, very clear instructions should be given that this daily, even hourly, requisite of good health - ventilation - receive constant and intelligent attention.

I have, & c.,
P.H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

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REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - We have the honour to submit our annual report of the above school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is located on the Fort William reserve, on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William, and about 4 miles from the picturesque Mount McKay.

Land. - About one acre of land surrounds the home, situated in Thunder Day district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one for boys and another for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The soil, though sandy, produces very fine vegetables. Until now the land has been the property of the school, but has been purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. We expected the new home to be built at Squaw bay, but now it is decided not to build there, and we do not yet know where the home is to be erected.

Buildings. - The home is of frame on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Painting and decorating in the interior have made it more cheery and attractive. The school-house is not in good condition, but improvements have not been deemed advisable on account of the removal.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance. - There are 59 pupils registered: 19 boys and 39 girls. During the year 3 children were discharged, 11 admitted and 1 died.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is, followed as closely as possible, under. the circumstances. The subjects taught are religious instruction, grammar, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading, writing and arithmetic. The progress is encouraging. English is generally spoken, and is now familiar to all the pupils. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good. They sing Latin and English in two and four parts.

Farm and Garden. - Although the extent of the garden is limited, still the vegetables raised help to supply the home. The boys find weeding good exercise.

Industries Taught. - All the general work of the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as hand and machine-sewing, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls. The boys are trained to habits of neatness and cleanliness, to work in the garden, to attend flowers and lawn and to make proper use of time.

Moral and Religious Training. - A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine. Every day, therefore, there is memorizing of some lesson of catechism; and several times a week explanations are given. The pupils attend all the religious services of the church. On Sunday evenings the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of a sermon they have heard during the day. Morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good. The attending physician has not been called except in three cases: one of sore foot, one of consump-

tion and one of influenza. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is kept clean around the place.

Water Supply. - We have an ample water-supply, conveyed to the different apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection. - Two hundred feet of hose, 2 fireman's axes and 3 Star glass lined fire-extinguishers are in readiness.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated entirely by three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The means of lighting is by oil-lamps.

Recreation. - Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are enjoyed. In summer, picnics are given, to the delight of the pupils. Skating and boating in season are the pleasures most loved by the pupils.

General Remarks. - At Christmas the children always have an annual concert and also a Christmas tree, to which festivity their parents and benefactors are invited. The programme rendered by the children consisted of drills, choruses, solos, recitations and plays. We are deeply indebted to the pastor of the mission, Rev. T.E. Lamarche, for a generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as games or the children but we are still more indebted for his untiring interest in our work and all that concerns the children's welfare.

We have, & c.,
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, April 26, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit a report on the Mohawk Institute for nine months ended March 31, 1907.

This institution was established by the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto, established 1649; chartered 1661, called briefly the New England Company, in the year 1831.

Location. - The school is situated in the township of Brantford about 1 1/4 miles from market square of the city of Brantford.

Land. - The land comprises 390 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 1-0 acres, Crown grant, on this are the buildings; and 194 acres by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, 186 acres.

Buildings. - The building is in the form of the letter H, built of red brick with cut stone basement, roofed with shingles laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet and has two wings, 60 x 36 1/2 feet each. The building is two-storeys high, with basement and attic.

The Main Building. - In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are the offices, sewing-room and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms.

North Wing. - In the basement is the kitchen and dining-halls; on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm mens' rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing. - The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot room and flush water-closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly-room, and one the second floor is the girls' dormitory. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings. - Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half storeys; laundry 30 x 20.3 feet, two storeys; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; barn and cow-stables, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13.4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82.8 x 22.5 feet, with room for 16 horses and 16 cattle. Other buildings are: carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses, an ice-house and a hospital in course of erection.

Accommodation. - Accommodation is provided for 110 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The returns for quarter ending March 31, show 109 pupils, classified as follows: -

Standard I	7 pupils.
Standard II	11 pupils
Standard III	25 pupils
Standard IV	22 pupils
Standard V	20 pupils
Standard VI	24 pupils
...	109 pupils.

The average attendance for the nine months was 108.

Class-room Work. - This covers the full course prescribed by the department, and the first year of high school work. Three pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school and three girls who have taken our full course are now attending the Collegiate Institute.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standard IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, 'A' and 'B.' One week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden. - This department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions, $965.50, and cash sales, $2,699.92.

Industries Taught - Carpentry and Cabinet Making. - Most of the fixtures and furniture of the school have been made by the carpenter and his boys.

Farming. - Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 30 cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work. - The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine

service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawk at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 am., 2.30 to 3.30 pm., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils was excellent to the close of 1906. In January and February we had an epidemic of measles and grippe, - over forty cases - one boy died from bronchial pneumonia. The sanitation is good, this drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is from the city water-works.

Fire Protection. - Fire-protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city-four hydrants with supply of hose, two stand-pipes with hose connections on all floors, four chemical fire-extinguishers, and two dozen blazekiller tubes placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders.

Heating and Lighting. - Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas. All buildings, including horse and cow-stables, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation. - The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football; they also have a bugle band, in which they are much interested, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, skipping-ropes, balls, ping pong, & c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

I have, & c.,
R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, May 30, 1907

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit a report of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Founded by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847, it now completes

Land. - The institution farm contains 225 acres, situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario. A branch of the Michigan Central railway connecting the main line at St. Thomas with the Sarnia river, at the village of Courtright, passes the institute one mile to the north, where is situated the village of Muncey.

Buildings. - The main building was erected in 1895 and has four storeys of brick, surmounting a stone basement. The old building now called the annex, erected in 1847, was refitted in 1897, and furnishes dwellings for the families of two officers, two schoolrooms and a four cot hospital.

Laundry. - A substantial two-storey brick building with a cellar basement.

Boys' Lavatory and Gymnasium. - A two-storey frame building with a brick basement.

The outbuildings comprise carpenter-shop, implement-sheds, carriage-house, horse-stable, pig-pen, together with two grain-barns and a hay-barn with brick and concrete basements, which latter are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds. - Extensive lawn and playgrounds surround the main building on the north west and south; the lawn and carriage-way separating the boys' playground on the north from the girls' playground on the south.

Accommodation. - The main building furnishes ample room for 110 pupils and a staff of 12 officers.

Attendance. - The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100. The attendance for the year just closed is 104.

Class-room Work. - The work of this department for the year has been quite satisfactory, though interfered with by an epidemic of measles in the month of February. It is our desire to add manual training as a special department of class work as soon as financial conditions will permit.

Farm and Garden. - The farm is composed of 200 acres of upland and river flats and is one of the best and most productive in a county noted for its fertility.

Industrial Work. - The boys are instructed in the various branches of agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, tile-draining, fencing, cement work, planting and cultivation of roots and corn, harvesting, & c.; the rearing and training of horses and cattle and the management of sheep and pigs. The girls are instructed in domestic work including housekeeping, baking, cooking and laundry work and the cutting and making of garments.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening service consisting of singing, the reading of the scriptures and prayer, is observed daily. On the Sabbath morning the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne Methodist church of the Muncey Mission, an officer always being in charge. One hour of each Sunday afternoon and evening is, devoted to special Bible study in the chapel of the institute.

Health. - While the general health of the pupils has been good, the school suffered from an epidemic of measles of a very severe type, in the month of February. There were 46 cases, one of which proved fatal owing to complications. One boy and three girls were discharged suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, and one girl from syphilis. There were two cases of, pneumonia and one of diphtheria, all in a light form.

Water Supply. - I am pleased to report the continued successful operation of the hydraulic rams installed two years ago. The large collecting drain described in my last report continues to supply an ample quantity of water for the working of the hydraulic ram by which the water is elevated to the tanks in the attic of the main building. Judging from the experience of the past two years, I think the supply will be ample even in dry seasons.

Fire Protection. - Two galvanized iron tanks, having a capacity of 3,400 gallons, have been placed during the year in the upper attic. The old tanks held sufficient water to supply the main building for 36 hours of ordinary consumption. The new tanks contain sufficient to last for the space of 76 hours. The old three-quarter inch stand-pipe has been replaced by an inch and a half galvanized pipe. Only the centre corridors of the basement, second and third floors were formerly furnished with hose attachment. There are now 2 for the garret, 5 each for the second and third floors, and 3 each for the first floor and basement. This enables the combating of fire in thee different departments of the building without the opening of doors connecting one department with another. The piping and attachments are all complete, but we are wanting hose for points other than in the main corridors. A system of fire drill is being introduced and every effort is being put forth to make it effective.

Heating. - The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning, hot-water furnaces; the boys' play-house by a wood-burning furnace. Supplementary heat is furnished the school-rooms by stoves burning wood.

General Remarks. - The improvements carried on during the year in the girls' lavatory, boys' play-house and laundry, have proved very helpful. The sewers formerly opening above the water-line to the river just north of the boys' playhouse proving very offensive, were so changed as to empty into the river at a point upwards of a half mile down stream. Traps and breathers were placed on all sewers entering the building, improving its sanitary conditions very much. The harvest of 1906 was bountiful in all departments. The winter of 1906 - 7 furnished little snow and will long be remembered as an open winter. As such, winter wheat, clover, and small fruits such as plums, peaches and raspberries suffered very severely.

I have, & c.,
T.T. GEORGE,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of, and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land. - The area of land in connection therewith is 93 acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared. The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings. - The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river and consist of: -

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes main block, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two-storey frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is hold.

3. Some sixty yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1882, with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital, with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

In addition to general repairs, glazing, mending of tinware and furniture, repairs to dock, farm implements, and ventilating shafts, the year has witnessed a general overhauling and painting of our main building, including the addition thereto of a recreation-room for the girls, 26 x 35 feet, and a reading-room for the boys, 14 x 27 feet, together with lavatories for both, a better system of ventilation, water-supply and drainage

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 100 pupils, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance. - We began the year with 52 pupils, i.e., 84 boys and 18 girls; 12 boys and 9 girls were admitted; 8 boys and 3 girls were discharged, and one boy died of meningitis, thus leaving in the institutions at this date 37 boys and 27 girls.

Class-room Work. - The whole school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under qualified teachers in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes' recess in each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario. Interesting as every part, of our work is, the junior school affords special interest and attraction. It is here that patience, tact, and kindness are so especially essential in breaking down the young Indians' natural shyness and reserve, in bringing them out of themselves and winning their confidence. If the newly admitted boy is wholly untaught and quite devoid of any English, as many of our pupils are on admission, his progress at first is necessarily slow. He is first taught and made, to repeat after the teacher the names of different objects in the room, and out of it and with the aid of kindergarten material he learns to count, and form letters. If a fairly quick lad, in a few weeks he will be in the A B C class; once there, his sole aim and desire is to pass into the 1st Part of Book 1, which, as soon as accomplished, scores for him his first recognized promotion. From now on promotion should be more rapid, but depends necessarily to a large extent upon the pupil's efforts.

Industries Taught. - Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attractions for our boys, and generally speaking they quickly become adept at it.

Our farm, consisting, of 40 acres, is worked by a practical farmer, assisted by a number of boys. Operations, however, are hampered, by a rocky and light soil, and only in exceptionally favourable seasons can we expect heavy yields. Our hay crop was good, dairy and garden products realized $298.64, meat and hides sold for $67.50.

In addition to these industries, all the general and domestic work of the institutions is performed by the pupils under staff supervision. The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable and take readily to such employments.

Moral and Religious Training. - The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's procathedral in town; morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Methods of punishment are fines, impositions, and keeping the pupils in to work on half-holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation. - Whilst we have to record the death of one little boy from meningitis, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the pupils generally. This doubtless is due, in no small measure, to a much improved system of drainage, ventilation and other important sanitary measures adopted since my last report.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises. A solution of phenyle or carbolic is used for scrubbing purposes, and all dormitories,

floors and passages are scrubbed regularly. Every precaution possible is taken to keep contagious diseases isolated. The school is visited by an appointed medical practitioner.

Water Supply. - The plan hitherto adopted by the school of pumping water from the St. Mary's channel for domestic use, having become prohibitive by reason of its pollution through drainage, the discharge of chemical works, and stationary vessels, safer source of supply became imperatively necessary and is now obtained through three-inch galvanized iron pipe connected with the city waterworks' most easterly main, one mile distant from the school. The water is taken from the falls at the foot of Lake Superior.

Fire Protection. - Our main protection lies in a three inch water pipe connected with the town waterworks and to which two inch hydrants placed inside and outside of the main building have connection, as well as two fire-tanks on the upper flats having a combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept full in case of emergency. A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school. The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used entirely for lighting.

Recreation. - A much needed play-room for the girls and a reading-room for the boys have. recently been provided. The pupils are encouraged in outdoor games. Baseball and football are the chief attractions in summer, whilst in winter, the principal recreation is skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river. Books and magazines and indoor games are provided. There is also a gymnasium for the boys.

General Remarks. - Since my last report, 35 pupils qualified for promotion into higher classes and 10 were promoted from the junior to the senior school.

Of those now enrolled 19 are motherless, 16 fatherless, and 11 have neither father nor mother.

The following tribes are represented: Ojibbewa, Delaware, Iroquois, Cree and Pottawattamie.

I have, & c.,
G. LEY KING,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, April 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the Honour to submit my annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land. - The land comprises about 200 acres, 10 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings. - The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-storey frame building, 60 x 90 feet. The shoemaker-shop is also in this building.

The sick-ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-storey stone building, 112 x 56 feet, where also the staff has its quarters. The dormitory is particularly healthy, being 108 x 40 feet, with a ceiling 17 feet high, and is well lighted and ventilated. There are, in connection with it, baths and water-closets fitted up according to the most approved methods.

The refectory and bakery are located in an old mission stone building, connected with the main building by a passage-way. This building is 43 x 33 feet.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-storey frame buildings, connected by a passage-way, which are 132 x 46 feet, and 35 x 50 feet, respectively, and situated farther up the bill. Their classrooms, recreation-ball, and dormitories are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the south stands a two-storey frame structure, 40 x 50 feet used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, & c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint-shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing-mill, and the carpenter-shop.

There are yet to be mentioned, in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet, and a third one, 75 x 35 feet. Each barn has a spacious stable, in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, wood-sheds, and icehouse.

Accommodation. - There is ample room to accommodate 80 boys and as many girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance. - The boys were 82 in number, with 2 teachers and 12 different officers; the girls were 66, with 2 teachers and 9 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Out of these 148 pupils, 133 only receive the per capita grant.

Class-room Work. - This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a half study every day; but on Sundays and Saturdays they devote three hours to study. There is also a library attached to the institution; and supplementary reading and letter-writing are insisted upon. The girls have one hour study every day.

The pupils are divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	29.
Standard II	38.
Standard III	49.
Standard IV	20.
Standard V	12.

Farm and Garden. - Farming being eventually the most common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one, of course, according to his capacity.

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Industries Taught. - The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught carpentering. There was no demand for blacksmithing last year; one boy is an apprentice at shoemaking, and another one at bookbinding.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundrying is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school, they still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lessons of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity, of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. On Sunday evenings the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of either of the two sermons they have heard during the day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is all that can be desired. The general health of the pupils during the year was not as satisfactory as in past years. We had four cases of pneumonia, but of a very light form, and a few cases of scabies, which the children had contracted in their homes, and which gave us much trouble.

The boys have their daily bath in the bay from May till the end of September. The dormitory is supplied with up-to-date baths.

Water Supply. - A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the Georgian bay for all purposes, galvanized iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection. - Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with two inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our principal protection against life, besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Each of the schools is supplied with an excellent fire-escape. The pupils have a fire-drill every week. The dormitories can be vacated by the fire-escapes in two or three minutes; in fact, last summer, 80 boys could one day vacate their dormitory in less than two minutes.

Heating and Lighting. - Both schools are heated by box-stoves, and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staffs quarters are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by acetylene plants.

Recreation. - Two hours daily besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday, of each month is a free day for every pupil who has given satisfaction throughout the month. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground has been considerably enlarger this year.

General Remarks. - I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training, and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. Their spirit is what we could desire. Their pro-

gress is very remarkable, when we consider the huge obstacles they and we have to overcome; for, with very few exceptions, their starting point, for English, is zero; and, for other matters (instruction, manners, education), they are not always what could be desired when these children are first admitted to the school. Notwithstanding these great drawbacks, at the end of their first year all can speak English fairly well, and can follow the explanations of their teachers in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic; and most of those in the fourth and fifth standards could in point of moral and intellectual improvement advantageously compare with the pupils of the same standards in any public school of this province.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets. This, I think, contributes much to their physical culture. They have also, in this last fiscal year, been taught Gregorian chant, half an hour a day, and have improved wonderfully their voices and taste. The girls also receive lessons in singing. A few are taught to play the organ.

I have, & c.,
TH. COUTURE, S.J.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the corporation of Birtle and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land. - There are 30 acres owned by the school and 30 acres rented, all within the corporation of Birtle, in 6, 7, 26. Most of the land is hilly and wooded, suitable only for pasturage. Some 20 acres are broken. Negotiations are under way to purchase all rented land.

Buildings. - The school is a two-and-one-half-storey stone structure with a good, basement provided with new cement floor, wooden walls and ceiling. The sum of $4,700 has been spent on its repair. Cement floors, wooden ceiling, 2 large furnaces, a hot-water heating plant for the bath-rooms, wash-rooms and lavatories, a modern plumbing plant, including mains, 9 basins, 3 baths, 9 closets, and 6 stone wash-tubs distributed in six small rooms for the use of boys, girls and staff have been put in the basement. All the walls, in rooms and halls used by the pupils, have been replastered and provided with high wainscottings. The ceilings on the ground floor and in the girls' isolation ward have been ceiled with cedar. The kitchen has been enlarged and provided with an enamelled iron sink, and its store-rooms have been wainscotted, replastered and ceiled. The sewing-room and boys' dormitories have a full quota of new cupboards and lockers. Partitions between small dormitories have, been removed, giving us four large airy rooms. With new paint, the building will be thoroughly equipped for its work. I The barn proper is a first-class frame structure with a frame lean-to for machinery and a stone stable accommodating five horses and eight cattle beneath. A stone stable, 46 x 14 feet, has been erected to accommodate eight store cattle and three litters of hogs. There is also a large frame hen-house and a good log ice-house.

Accommodation. - As re-arranged, the regular dormitories will accommodate 55 pupils. The two isolation wards and the convalescent-room will hold 14 more. There are 7 single rooms for staff and guests.

Attendance. - The year began with 47 on the roll and closed with 48; 6 pupils were admitted, 4 were honourably discharged, and 1 was transferred to the Regina industrial school. Grant-earners -number 45.

Class-room Work. - The pupils have made steady progress under most efficient instruction. First prizes in the following departments were won by the pupils in competition with white children: - (a) map-drawing, (b) collection of school work, (c) pencil drawing, and (d) crayon drawing.

Farm and Garden. - Eight acres were broken last summer. Twelve were in crop, 3 1/2 in oats, 3 in potatoes, 3 in corn, 2 in roots and the rest in vegetables. Save in potatoes, our yield was bountiful. The school's collection of vegetables won first prize at the local fair. We have added poultry to our equipment. With a larger acreage and more stables, we shall raise all our pork, half of our beef and all our poultry and eggs.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught housekeeping, which includes cooking, laundrying, sewing, running of a cream-separator and butter-making. During the summer they assist in gardening, milking, and in caring for the poultry. The boys receive instruction in farming, gardening, the care of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. They use carpenter's tools and are instructed in the running of the gasoline engine and circular saw.

Moral and Religious Training. - All the children attend the morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older ones go also in the evening, the younger pupils being taught by the matron. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal., while in the class-room, a half-hour is given daily to Bible and ethical studies. The teacher also superintends a mission hand, which meets fortnightly.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good. Grippe has been very prevalent and severe on pupils with tubercular and glandular tendencies, some developing bronchial and pulmonary affections, and others scrofulous broken glands. None have had to be discharged and none have died. Two isolation wards, accommodating eight pupils, have been fitted up and provided with basins, bath and lavatory. A room for six convalescent children is also being fitted up. New cement floors in the basement, Together with a complete modern plumbing plant, make our sanitary arrangements complete. A new system of ventilation providing a constant current of fresh air without draughts has been installed.

Water Supply. - The well sunk by the department three years ago and deepened this winter provides a fair supply during the spring and early summer months. From this well, 900 feet from the school, the water is drawn by suction and gravitation by means of a force-pump and gasoline engine, which first empty it into a forty-barrel tank in the basement and then elevate it through a three-inch stand-pipe to the attic tank of similar capacity. During the rest of the year water is drawn from the river. This is a bitter job, in winter.

Fire Protection. - Connected with the stand-pipe on each floor and in the basement is a two-inch canvas hose kept neatly folded and ready upon a swinging rack and long enough to reach any part of the building. Water is stored in three forty-barrel tanks two in the basement and one in the attic. Fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed on racks throughout the building. An iron fire-escape and an extension ladder make exit from any part of the building easy. A hand force-pump should be attached to the stand-pipe in the attic and have hose passing to the roof so that the roof could be flooded in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - Two modern furnaces replace the defective ones. A hot-water plant is being installed to heat the bath-rooms, laundry and lavatories in the basement. A safe and, cheap light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation. - The children have most of the indoor parlour games. Outdoors, coasting, hockey and skating are the chief diversions in winter. A rabbit hunt is occasionally allowed. In summer tennis, baseball and football occupy the pupils besides bathing in the river.

General Remarks. - To keep the reserves in touch with the school, all the Indians are invited to attend two annual school festivals - the Indian picnic with games and prizes for all, on Victoria Day, and the Christmas tree, supper and entertainments, at which the pupils and head men provide the programme. At this time the graduating pupils receive their diplomas and class photos neatly framed. This year we were favoured with a visit from members of the executive of the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church. As a result, they voted $3,000 for the thorough repair of the building and opened negotiations to increase the acreage possessed by the school. This more intimate relation with parents and financial supporters of the school, has strengthened the school in the interest of both and makes us all hopeful for its future progress.

I have, & c.,
W.W. McLAREN,
Principal.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA P.O., May 6, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40, and about forty-five miles by water, southwest of Kenora.

Land. - A peninsula, containing 210 acres and registered as D. 492, was secured from the Ontario government. Much of the land is rocky, but there is good soil, in patches, between the ridges of rock.

Buildings. - The main school building is 66 x 38 feet, two storeys of frame and the basement of stone.

There is the residence of the missionary principal, 36 x 24 feet, with wings, 14 x 10 feet, and 15 x 12 feet. There is a stable, 86 x 24 feet, and icehouse, 12 x 8 feet.

Accommodation. - There are 4 staff bed-rooms and dormitories for 40 scholars.

Attendance. - There are 36 on the roll, all treaty children, 20 boys and 16 girls. Many others were refused admission because the grant only allowed for 30. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to make room for them.

Class-room Work. - Excellent progress was made till the teacher, Miss M.T. Logan, went home in January because of illness. Substitutes have since kept the work going.

Farm and Garden. - The kitchen garden and potato-fields yielded well; but beyond these the farm is very primitive. We have not had a competent farmer.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 3 cows and 2 calves.

Industries Taught. - There is plenty of work for the boys, building, gardening, clearing land, hauling wood and hay, cutting fire-wood, milking and feeding stock and steamboating. The girls are taught the different branches of general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - All attend Sabbath school, church services and daily worship. Pains have been taken to build up good morals and noble characters, and we can see much improvement in many of the scholars.

Health and Sanitation. - We have had no deaths to record since the school began five years ago. The whooping-cough was distressing this winter, but all made a good recovery. The sanitary arrangements are good, except that vegetables have had to be stored in the basement. The building is airy and well lighted and ventilated, and the supply of excellent water is unlimited. The sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake.

Water Supply. - Serious difficulty has been experienced during the past very severe winter, by the frost getting down to the pump suction pipe, because of the covering having been washed out by storms and the lake being lower than usual; the pipe should be placed much lower this summer. Another tank has been added in the attic, which makes a good water system when the pump is working right. The windmill gives plenty of power. A large tank in the laundry holds and supplies the rainwater.

Fire Protection. - There is a complete system of fire-protection by pipes from the three tanks; but the first hose purchased has become useless and should be replaced. Pails and ladders are kept in readiness. A new additional fire-escape has been built since last report. There are five small chemical extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting. - The school building is well heated b two hot-air wood furnaces, cook stove and laundry stove. Coal-oil lamps give the light.

Recreation. - Football, basketball, boating, swimming, & c., in summer, and coasting, skating and other games in winter furnish recreation.

General Remarks. - The Indians have loyally supported and encouraged the school. In some departments of the work the progress has not been the best possible. Far more could be accomplished if boarding schools were wholly under the control of the government.

I have, & c.,
AUSTIN G. McKITRICK,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT ALEXANDER, July, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Alexander boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is picturesquely situated on the south bank of Winnipeg river on the Fort Alexander reserve, about one mile east of where this river falls into the Winnipeg lake. The location is ideal for a boarding school, the natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school being magnificent and affording scenery as fine as any in this part of the province.

Buildings. - There have been erected during the past year a new shed, 22 x 66 feet, for agricultural implements, a log horse and cattle stable, with shingled roof; and a hennery, 66 x 22 feet, and a log barn, 44 x 26 feet, are in course of erection. Though no money was available, it was thought necessary to build, outside stairways from the different flats on both sides of the school building, so that in case of fire there are two

ways of escape from every bed-room. On the first floor in the corridor, suitable lockers have been constructed for the boys' and girls' extra clothes, and three cupboards in the kitchen and refectory.

Attendance and Accommodation. - Forty-five pupils were in attendance during the year until the first day of April; 24 boys and 21 girls, all being boarders. We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10. I am pleased to have this opportunity to render my sincere thanks to the department for the cheerful authorization to increase the number of pupils from 45 to 60, since the first day of April, 1907. The number now enrolled is 60, 30 boys and 30 girls.

Class-room Work. - School is open from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., with a recess of 15 minutes, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., being interrupted by a short recess. This year a second teacher has been secured, as one could not properly attend to the work. The progress made during the year has been excellent, especially in English and arithmetic. English is the only language spoken in the school. The pupils show a great desire to learn, and try to be the first of their class. At the end of the week, the best of each class gets a medal, and he feels proud enough and thinks it a great honour to wear it on his breast during the whole week. The different prizes, which are to be given as reward of merit, have produced a pleasing rivalry between boys and girls, and too much cannot be said in favour of their application and emulation. I thought it even necessary to forbid some pupils to study during the recess, and in the dormitory, because of their weak constitutions. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to as closely as possible. In exceptionally busy seasons the larger pupils work outside half the day, but this is made good to them in the slack days of winter, when they attend school the whole day. The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	28
Standard II	5
Standard III	6
Standard IV	12
Standard V	8
Standard VI	1
...	60

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, darning, mending, cooking and baking. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing, knitting and dressmaking. The boys' daily task is to saw and split the wood required for fuel, besides all the general routine of house duties. Some of them are daily engaged in the stable and housework, feeding and grooming horses, milking cows, feeding pigs, making butter, & c., under the supervision of the farmer. One boy assists the shoemaker in making and repairing boots, shoes and harness. During the summer most of the boys are taught to be good practical farmers and gardeners, and they are always glad to lend a useful hand in planting potatoes and weeding carrots, turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, citrons, melons, & c.

Farm and Garden. - A great effort has been made during the past year to increase the acreage under cultivation. As our land is very heavily timbered, a large amount of effort and expenditure was required to redeem 8 acres from the wilderness, one acre of which is already under cultivation. All the land is inclosed within a wire fence, the posts being about 12 feet apart. The spacious playgrounds, in which a favourable opportunity for healthful recreation and exercise is obtained, have been fenced in and nearly 300 trees have been planted around the lawn in front of the main building and are nearly all doing splendidly.

Religious and Moral Training. - Particular care is given to this most important part of education. Special religious instruction is given the pupils daily and on Sunday afternoon by the principal himself, and whenever there is an opportunity they

are reminded by advice, exhortation, and reproof, to manifest in their behaviour the religious and moral principles they have learned. Morning and evening prayers are held in the chapel each day, and the pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. The conduct of the pupils has been in general very good.

Health and Sanitation. - I am happy to state that our children's health is thoroughly satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are good. Owing to an outbreak of measles, 40 persons died in our vicinity, and we too have to regret the loss of two pupils. We do all we can for the improvement of the pupils' health. In summer the boys like to take a bath in the Winnipeg river and swim, float or dive in it at least once a week; in winter all the children have a hot bath each week.

Water Supply. - A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg river to large tanks in the attics and is conveyed through the buildings by pipes. In order to have the water always of fair quality, one pipe more, 50 feet long, was joined to those already in existence in the river.

Fire Protection. - There are now two ways of escape on both sides of the schoolhouse. A sufficient quantity of hose purchased this year and attached to the tank in the attic furnishes an ever-ready means of fighting fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by two steam furnaces, besides several stoves. Wood is the only fuel we have used for heating purposes, as there is an abundance of it in the vicinity. The buildings are lighted by gas and coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The boys' and girl's playgrounds have been enlarged and inclosed by a neat fence and trees, and the children enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age.

Long walks in the wood or along the river are taken twice a week.

I have, & c.,
CH. VALES, O.M.I.,
Principal.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 22, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Frances boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the southwest end of Rainy lake, on Couchiching reserve, close to the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Land. - The area of land belonging to the school, and immediately surrounding it, comprises about 45 acres. I have already expended $1,500 in 1906 in cutting and removing the timber off the land, and have prepared about 3 acres for cultivation. It will take about $1,800 more to clear away the stumps and prepare the property for cultivation.

Buildings. - The buildings at present in use are as follows: -

A house used as a general workshop, which is a one-storey building on a stone foundation, 18 x 30 feet.

One part of the building is used by the principal for his office and shipping-room, and a room, 12 x 18 feet, is used for the gasoline engine and pump of 30 gallons capacity per minute, and for the gas plant.

An ice-house temporarily built is used for the summer. The main edifice, or the institute proper, is a three-storey building. Its dimensions are 40 x 70 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 49-feet, with all modern improvements.

The basement contains a dining-room for the sisters, kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, lavatory, root-house, dining-room for the children and the principal, the boiler-room for the heating plant, and water-closets at both ends.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 16 x 36 feet, and the boys' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with two water-closets and wash-basin, and one other room temporarily used by visitors.

On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with three water-closets and a wash-basin, a sewing-room, and three rooms for the sisters; two sick-rooms, one for boys and the other for girls - all provided with water-closets and wash-basins, with cold and hot water, and a bath-room with water-closet, for the use of the sisters.

On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with four water-closets and, two bath-rooms, one for boys and one for girls.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 70 or 80 pupils and a staff of 10 sisters.

Attendance. - The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is perfect, and regular, and I am happy to state, that there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during this first year. We have in attendance the authorized number of 40 pupils.

Class-room. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are: religious instruction and grammar, parsing, drawing, spelling, a useful knowledge of arithmetic, and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 3 acres under cultivation, in which we grow a part of our supply of potatoes and other vegetables. The mission let me use lot No. 18, in which, in addition to my garden, I raised a full supply of vegetables for the use of the school.

Industrial Work. - Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. In winter they help in caring for horses and cows, and in summer they help to work on the farm.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some subject such as morals, obedience, politeness, cleanliness, & c. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh-air drain from the lake, and the abundance of light, is very good, and the healthy appearance of the pupils is a surprise to all the visitors. In summer frequent baths are resorted to and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply. - Owing to the dryness of the summer, our supply of water has been deficient this winter and I have expended $500 this spring to extend the pipe out into the lake 500 feet farther. We dug a ditch 1,300 feet long and 4 feet deep, which is below the frost level, and in which the pipe is laid. We have now all the water necessary for all purposes, and an unlimited supply at hand in case of fire. The water is soft and of the first quality.

Fire Protection. - Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of 10 fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the building. Besides that we have a gasoline engine, and a powerful pump of 30 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with three tanks in the attic holding 2,100 gallons of water, which tanks can be shut off partially or altogether by one valve; and the water is then pumped directly into the stand-pipe, which gives a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1 1/2

inch hose with 1/2-inch nozzle. These connections are placed; one in the attic, able to spread the water all over the roof, one in each dormitory and one on each floor, also one in the basement, and one outside of the building. We have at both ends of the building a fire-escape, running from five feet from the ground to the dormitories, with a platform at each floor and a door opening outside on each floor. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tanks in the attic, from thence it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system and consequently is always ready for use. The pump can work against 400 feet of a bead of water.

The engine is set in motion by an electric spark, and a full stream of water can be had in a few seconds. The engine is also provided with a dynamo and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water pressure from the tank on the hose, which is a pressure of 17 1/2 pounds.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated entirely by steam at low pressure; which system gives great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas; the Siche machine is in a proper room outside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

Recreation. - Boys and girls have their separate playgrounds. In summer football and baseball are the amusements of the pupils.

General Remarks. - I am glad to state that the Indians are very pleased with the school and are well disposed to send their children. I am very sorry to be obliged to refuse them when they offer me their children, on account of the number allowed by the department being already in attendance at the school.

I have, & c.,
H.M. BRASSARD, priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school buildings are situated on the shore of the Lake of the Woods, about two miles south of the town of Kenora. They are not on the reserve,but adjoining it.

Land. - The land in connection with the school consists of about 50 acres, and is the property of the Oblate Fathers. It is properly described as follows: - subdivision 8, township of Jaffrey. The soil is rocky and almost barren in some places. How ever, there are, a few acres that can be cultivated.

Buildings. - The school buildings are frame constructions with brick veneer. The main building is 36 x 30, three storeys high, with an extension at the south end, 36 x 26 feet, two storeys high. Besides, there is a lean-to kitchen attached to the rear of the main building, 14 x 16 feet. The other buildings are: cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation; it contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principals residence; workshop, 22 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation, storehouse and laundry (under one roof), 48 x 18 feet; stable and carriage-shed (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; woodshed, 20 x 12 feet; and log house, 18 x 14, for the use of visiting Indians.

During the year, a hennery, 50 x 20 feet, and a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet, with a nice large dock, have been built.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 45 children.

Attendance. - We have been authorized to increase the number of boarder's from 30 to 40, and we had no difficulty in reaching that number.

During the year 20 children were admitted, 7 discharged, 2 transferred to another school, and 1 died of consumption.

Class-room. - The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible. Instead of one teacher only, we had two during all the year, one for juniors and the other for seniors. The progress has been very good and encouraging for our devoted teachers.

Farm and Garden. - About six acres of land is under cultivation and furnishes us an ample supply of vegetables. All the farming and gardening work is done by the boys, helped sometimes by the school-girls.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught to take care of horses, cattle and poultry, milking and gardening. The girls are taught all household work, such as sewing, knitting, mending, making clothing, darning, washing, baking and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is paid to the religious education of children. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Kenora church sometimes on Sundays, when the weather is favourable.

Health and Sanitation. - One girl died of consumption; but the general health has been good. No serious illness or epidemic has occurred during the year.

Water Supply. - Our supply of water is drawn from the Lake of the Woods by means of a water-cart.

Fire Protection. - Last fall the government favoured our school with two good fire-escapes, starting from the dormitories. As it is arranged now, any one can escape in case of fire. We are supplied with 3 Dominion, 4 Star and 12 Haverhill Eclipse Dry Dust extinguishers. We hope to receive in the very near future fire-pails and fire-axes. They have been already ordered.

Heating. - The building is heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. There is a box-stove in the boys' recreation-hall. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - The boys take great interest in outside, games, such as football, baseball, hockey, canoeing and boating. In winter-time they play the mouth organ, jew's harp, checkers, & c. The girls amuse themselves with, swinging, skipping playing dominoes, dressing dolls, drawing, & c.

In closing my report, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. R. McKenzie, our worthy agent, for the kindness and assistance which we have received during the year. I have seen only once Mr. John Semmens, our devoted inspector. His pleasing manners and his good advice make me anticipate the pleasure of his visit.

I have, & c.,
P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,
Principal.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, KEEWATIN TERRITORY,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, via SELKIRK, MAN., March 28, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting the ninth annual report of the Norway House boarding school, for the year

ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. It is about 25 miles down the east branch of the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, in the district of Keewatin.

Land. - The land is not really school property; we expect soon, however, to have one section set apart for our use. About 2 acres is now used for vegetables, but the bulk of the contemplated grant is almost useless for agriculture, being boggy and rocky. As yet, the wood is not cut from the land.

Buildings. - There are 10 buildings in connection with the school: the main building, school-house, storehouse, one large and one small closet, one root-house, stable, wood-shed, boat-house and ice-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - We have had the best attendance this year in the history of the school; 65 pupils being in school the first part of the quarter. This number has been depleted since, by discharge and death. We have had very little truancy.

Class-room Work. - The regularly prescribed course has been followed, with satisfactory results.

Farm and Garden. - Very little land in this country is of any use for farming.

No farming is attempted. We have about 2 acres in garden.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught sewing and general housework. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training. - We have regular religious meetings, besides morning and evening worship. All children able to go, are taken to church twice each Sabbath. Sabbath school is held in the boarding school building.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has not been at all good this year. Last fall we had an epidemic of German measles. We have had two cases of very severe sore throat, seeming almost like diphtheria, and there was one death, from spinal meningitis. There were many scrofulous sores, breaking and swelling, and 7 deaths occurred from consumption. One girl now, is just on the, verge of death. All cases of consumption have been isolated in the sick rooms. The building was thoroughly fumigated during the holidays and occasionally as we could manage during the year. All Necessary precautions in our power have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The building is kept thoroughly clean. There is no drainage at present, but we expect to have this attended to this year.

Water Supply. - We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about 100 yards from the school.

Fire Protection. - We have 4 large tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder hung in the school. A barrel of water is kept in each dormitory with buckets near at hand and 3 barrels also are placed in the kitchen. Axes are hung in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - We have two furnaces in the school; one of very little use and the other being out of action entirely. This compelled the use of stoves in almost every room. Provision has been made by the government for repairs in this direction.

The lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The children have recess both morning and afternoon, an hour at noon and usually from 5 to 6 in the afternoon, also an house and a half after supper, when they do the chores about the place. The girls are often taken for walks by members of the staff, while the boys are allowed more freedom and can play outside the school fence.

I have, & c.,
J.A. LOUSLEY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
CAMPERVILLE, July 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on lot 1, township 30, range 19, west of first meridian, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the name of the post office.

Land. - There are three quarter-sections of land for the use of the school.

Buildings. - The school-house is a stone building, 115 feet long by 45 feet wide, two storeys, with basement and attic.

In the basement is the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet; refectory, 45 x 22 feet; wash-room, 80 x 29 feet; store-room, 30 x 22 feet; dairy, 22 x 13 feet, and cellar, 34 x 22 feet.

On the first floor are two class-rooms, 23 x 20 feet each, and two play-rooms, 23 x 20 feet each. There are also rooms for the staff.

On the second floor are two infirmaries, each 17 x 15 feet, one for the boys and The other for the girls. There are also one sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, a chapel, and rooms for the female members of the staff.

In the attic are two dormitories and two rooms.

The stables are 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. There are also a carpenter-shop, a blacksmith-shop and a hen-house.

Attendance. - The attendance is very good, and the work is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 6 acres under crop. Potatoes and vegetables are the main products.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming gardening, care of horses and cattle. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Health. - All the children are enjoying good health.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied by means of a windmill from the river.

Fire Protection. - There are 3 fire-escapes, viz.: one iron stair and two wooden stairs. Besides, there is a hose on each floor connected with the water-tanks. There are also pails and axes.

Heating and Lighting. - Steam is used to heat the building, and kerosene-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

I have, & c.,
A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year en arc 31, 1907.

Location. - This school, which is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie, is not on a reserve.

Land.- There are 2 acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings. - The building is of frame on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The floors of the entire building will be painted in our spring work.

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate 30 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of 27 pupils during the year.

Class-room Work. - The majority of the children being under twelve years, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress. The children speak English entirely while in the school. They express themselves better in English than in their own language. The grading of the pupils is as follows:-

...	Pupils.
Standard 1	8
Standard 2	4
Standard 3	5
Standard 4	6
Standard 5	3
Standard 6	1
Total	27

Farm and Garden. - One acre is used for garden. The other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught. - In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry, in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training. - Thirty minutes in the morning and in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been good. We have had no sickness of any kind. The ventilation of the school is not all it might be. The cold-air ventilators leading from the furnace, through the walls, are much too small.

Water Supply. - There is a good well, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. There is a soft-water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels.

Fire Protection. - There are a number of exits should fire occur. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity.

Recreation. - The girls have many games in summer, and skating in winter. The boys have baseball, football, tennis, skating and other athletic sports.

I have, & c.,
W.A. HENDRY,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,
SANDY BAY, April 2, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Sandy Bay boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Sandy Bay boarding school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land. - One hundred acres on section 16, township 18, range 9, given by the Sandy Bay band, surround the school. Though the land is heavily timbered, about 50 acres have already been cleared, of which 18 are under cultivation. The soil is well adapted for farming purposes and produces fine vegetables. The land is the property of the school.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of the school, a frame building, 70 x 40 feet, and three storeys high, besides the basement. To this there is an annex, occupied by the gasoline engine, which is used for sawing wood, pumping water, crushing, and for general use. In that building is also a gas-plant, which is used throughout the school. Besides these building, there are three stables, a storehouse, an ice-house, and two implement-sheds, of which one stable, 20 x 18, the ice-house and a shed have been built this year, and another stable repaired.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 50 pupils and a convenient staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good, as shown by the quarterly returns. During the year 2 were discharged and 2 admitted.

Class-room Work. - The pupils are progressing steadily in courses prescribed by the department. They attend class half the day regularly, and they have study from 5 to 6 in the evening. Nothing but English is spoken in the class.

Farm and Garden. - About 18 acres were cultivated; fine vegetables and about 700 bushels of potatoes were raised for the use of the school.

Industries Taught. - Cooking, baking, darning, mending, laundry and general housework are taught the girls. Besides farming, gardening and wood-cutting, the boys are trained to take care of stock and to milk.

Moral and Religious Training. - A certain time is devoted each day to Christian doctrine; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care, and their conduct has proved satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is cleaned around the place.

Water Supply. - We have an ample water-supply, pumped from a well, 53 feet deep, by a gasoline engine, and it is conveyed to all the apartments, by means of pipes. There is also a rain-water cistern for laundry use.

Fire Protection. - There are 10 fire-extinguishers; also hose connections on each floor, with a tank in the attic. We also have two fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation. - Baseball, football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. Walks in suitable weather are taken by the girls. They also have croquet, skipping-ropes and different games, but picnics, taken near the lake shore, are most loved by the pupils.

General Remarks. - Our children have shown a keener disposition than ever before to appreciate and benefit by the splendid opportunities afforded them in our home. The school is growing steadily in attendance and influence. The Indians are now more in favour of education than before. Our inspector, Mr. Marlatt, and our agent, Mr. Logan, deserve special thanks for their kindly interest and assistance, which have been of great aid in placing the work on a good basis. I hope and believe that still greater progress will be made.

I have, & c.,
G. LEONARD, O.M.I.,
Principal
PROVENCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, half-way up the hill on the north side of the Assiniboine valley, commanding a fine view of the valley, the experimental farm, and the city and country to the south.

The school is not situated on or near any reserve.

Land. - The land connected with the school contains 320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. It belongs to the school and is well adapted for agriculture, garden and grazing purposes. About 220 acres in the valley is excellent soil, and the remainder on the hillside is of somewhat lighter quality.

Buildings. - The main building, brick veneered, three storeys high, contains officers' rooms, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, sick-room, play-rooms, offices, & c. The other buildings are the residences of the principal, the farmer, and the gardener, barn and stables, piggeries, carpenter-shop, hennery, ice-house, and two root-houses. All the buildings have been kept in thorough repair, the main building and residences have been painted outside, some of the halls and rooms have been repainted and repapered, metal ceilings have been put up in the pupils' dining-room and the junior school-room, hardwood floors have been put in the laundry, the boys' play-room, the store-room, and the boys' and girls' wash-rooms, the carpenter-shop has been fully fitted up, an implement-shed has been built beside the barn, over the root-house, cement floors have been put in the stables, a new hot-water heater has been set up in the basement, the boys' and girls' wash-rooms have been refitted with enamelled basins, and the plumbing has been thoroughly overhauled.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 125 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the nine months has been 106.

Class-room Work. - The half-time system is followed, except in the case of a few of the smaller boys, who usually attend all day. Both the teachers have been untiring in their efforts to improve the educational standing of the pupils. The authorized programme of studies is closely followed.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:-

...	Pupils.
Standard I	25
Standard II	32
Standard III	14
Standard IV	18
Standard V	10
Standard VI	5
Total	104

Farm and Garden. - Special attention is given to work along these lines, so as to familiarize the pupils with all the important operations in farming and gardening. Last season we had 166 acres under cultivation, as follows: - wheat, 48 acres; - oats, 34 3/4, acres; barley, 5 1/4 acres; corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; turnips, 3 acres; mangolds and beets, 2 1/4 acres; white carrots, 1/2 acre; fruit bushes, 2 2/8 acres; garden, 3 acres, brome and rye grass, 20 acres; native grass, 9 acres; summer fallow, 22 1/2 acres.

Industries Taught. - In addition to farming and gardening operations, the boys are taught the care of stock, carpenter work and general repairs. The girls are taught general housework, cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, and dairying. In all the departments special stress is put upon the work done.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nearly every Sabbath a majority of the boys and a large number of the girls attend the morning service in the city of Brandon. In the afternoon there is a thoroughly organized Sunday school, the pupils being divided into classes with the officers as teachers, and in the evening a short service is held. These Sunday services with daily Scripture reading and prayer, coupled with Christian example and influence, must certainly have an elevating effect upon the minds and hearts of the pupils. Saturday afternoon is devoted to preparation for the Sabbath.

Health and Sanitation. - Throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been very good. In spite of the strictest sanitary precaution, we had a few cases of diphtheria, one case of typhoid fever and, for a time, influenza was prevalent. One boy died from tuberculosis. The medical attendant has performed his duties most faithfully, and great care is taken of the ventilation and sanitary condition of the buildings.

Water Supply. - From a never-failing well, water is pumped by a windmill to storage tanks, whence it is supplied throughout the main building and to the principal's residence. Hot water from reservoirs connected with the kitchen range and a heater in the basement is supplied to the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms.

Fire Protection. - In the main building there are stand-pipes connected with the storage tanks and a chemical engine, and, attached to these stand-pipes, are hose of sufficient length to reach any part of each flat. Also, fire-escapes from all the dormitories reach nearly to the ground and in convenient places there are pails full of water, axes and extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting. - Three large wood furnaces and two coal furnaces keep the main building quite comfortable even in the severest winter weather. These furnaces are so constructed that a large volume of pure air from the outside is constantly flowing into the building and, three large air shafts provide for the exit of the foul air.

The main building, the principal's residence, and the barn are lighted with electricity derived from Brandon.

Recreation. - In winter the principal outdoor amusements are football, skating and sleigh-riding. For the second year our football team won the silver cup in the Intercollegiate competition. In summer the games are more varied and include cricket, croquet, & c. Both girls and boys have large play-rooms in which to amuse themselves in cold and stormy weather. During the winter months the pupils are given an evening each week for parlour and other games.

General Remarks. - During the nine months, 10 pupils have been discharged and 25 admitted. All the departments are doing good work. The pupils are contented and cheerful, quite cleanly in their personal habits, and willingly perform the tasks assigned them; they are well-clothed and have plenty of good nourishing food. We aim to make our institution home-like and to help the pupils in the development of Christian character, intelligence and habits of industry as a foundation for success in after life.

From the reports we have received of our graduates we are led to believe that nearly all of them are doing well.

As usual during the year we had a large number of visitors who expressed considerable interest in the work of our school and many were surprised to learn what opportunities were offered our Indian children to obtain an all-round education.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful service rendered by all the members of the staff and to thank the officials of the missionary society and of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy.

I have, & c.,
T. FERRIER,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 19,07.

Location. - The home which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in about the centre. of what was formerly known as the 'Gore', level piece of turf some 42 acres in extent bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it lies I our farm of about 300 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land, in addition to which, the department purchased 20 acres of good hay land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings. - These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, the last named containing the carpenter and paint shops, horse and cow stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, granary and implement-shed. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank with which is connected a windmill used in emptying the tank. In addition to these

there was erected last September a small annex in the southwest angle of the school in which to place the new gasoline engine.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 100 pupils and a -staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance has fluctuated between 90 and 98, being at present 92.

Class-room Work. - In the senior class-room, too much cannot be said in praise of the work, the usual high standard having been, if anything, surpassed this year. In the junior classes the results while not attaining the standard of the senior, are very satisfactory, considering the several changes in the teaching staff during the last nine months.

The school curriculum comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, composition, geography, literature, drawing, and Canadian history.

The attendance at Present is: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	20
Standard II	8
Standard III	17
Standard IV	26
Standard V	15
Standard VI	6

In October and November an epidemic of tonsillitis interfered with the work to some extent.

In November I inaugurated a winter course of preparation classes for a little under an hour every evening, which has been found most satisfactory in every way, the pupils themselves appreciating it as well as the officers.

The examinations will not be held until June, but in the meantime several of the pupils in standards V and VI are making a very good showing in their work.

Farm and Garden. - This is generally regarded here as the most important part of the educational system.

The instruction imparted includes the inculcation of the proper methods of cultivation and the subsequent care of the proceeds, the use and care of the implements and tools and the handling and treatment of the live stock generally, and all else pertaining to this department.

From the farm the returns for the pupil labour were: -

...	Bushels.
Oats	1,260
Wheat	911
Barley	190
Potatoes	500
Turnips	600
Mangolds	120
Carrots	50
Beets	70

There has also been the usual production of milk, butter and eggs, though the result in the last respect is limited by the space available for hens.

The school garden gave us a sufficiency of all vegetables for the summer use of staff and pupils and for winter storage till the new crop is available.

This year we have an extra plot for early potatoes, & c., and, if feasible, for individual gardens for the boys, so as further to extend the facilities for teaching this branch.

Two thousand more trees were set out this year to the west and northwest of the barns. These were thriving in the fall, while those set in former years did specially well. This year we hope to set out trees for a windbreak along both sides of the

driveway from the main entrance right up to the school, and with the flower-beds also extended the same distance, the general results in connection with the proposed Canadian Pacific railway gardens outside our gate should be fairly effective.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening are, naturally our chief industries, but carpentering and other trades receive almost equal attention.

In the carpenter's shop the boys learn the care and application of the various tools and appliances, and all the repair and as far as possible, the construction work is attended to by this department, including the painting, glazing and plumbing, while one or two are allowed to assist with the gasoline engine, under supervision.

Seven or eight boys are also learning trades in the village, such as, harness-making, blacksmithing (3 pupils), shoemaking, milling, and tinsmithing, & c.

The boys who are too small yet to be put to trades, find ample occupation around the school and in the gardens and grounds, their special department.

One of our boys honourably discharged yesterday was at once engaged for $25 a month for six months by a neighbouring farmer.

The instruction imparted to the girls is of course along the lines of housework generally, including cooking, baking, dairying, washing and sewing. All the girls' uniforms, dresses and other clothing, together with the boys' shirts, are made in the school, besides the weekly mending for over 90 children, no small item.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than the high moral standard of our pupils, as evidenced, not I only by their external deportment, but by those less obvious indications which are evident beneath the surface, so to speak, and I think I may say that this is due both to the religious training they receive and also the general influence exercised among them by those with whom they are constantly in contact, the members of my staff.

We have morning and evening prayers in the school, with occasional addresses by visiting and local clergymen, while on Sunday we attend Saint Mark's church both morning and evening.

For Sunday school teaching, the communicants attend Saint Mark's, while classes for the remainder are held in the school.

During the year Saint Mark's church has been enlarged, so that now our pupils can be all accommodated, in addition to the regular congregation, without any difficulty.

Health and Sanitation. - Though we had two deaths in the school during the year, the health on the whole has been good.

In October we had one case of typhoid, which, however, the boy had contracted during his holidays, as it developed directly after his return. It went no further, though it gave much concern at the time.

The weather in January must be considered responsible for all epidemic of tonsillitis, some of the cases being of a very acute supurative type, but all completely recovered. Later we had quite a number of the pupils down with grippe of a mild kind, with no ill effects.

On July 21, No. O.125, Mary Jane Cook, died of plithisis, and on March 14, No. 237, Albert Upistipas, also died from the same cause.

Drainage. - At present the drainage from the main building, the principals house and the laundry, is conducted by a covered drain to a large tank sunk in the ground at some distance from the school, whence it is pumped well away out on the prairie.

The outhouses for males and females are sufficiently far removed from the school to obviate any danger from defective sanitation.

Great care is taken to keep the immediate surroundings of the school as clean as possible and to maintain a proper sanitary condition all over.

Water Supply. - We have good water here and plenty of it, the new well giving an ample supply.

A gasoline engine, which gives good satisfaction, pumps the water into two

large storage tanks on the top storey, whence it is supplied to each floor and can at will be flushed direct into the drains.

Fire Protection. - We have a McRobie fire-engine, in the basement, which was all taken down and overhauled in November, with hose connections on each floor, also 2 Babcock, 6 Stemple and 12 Eclipse fire-extinguishers at convenient points through the building. Fire-escapes are also fitted to the rear of the school, with access from all floors.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done by hot water transmitted to radiators from a twelve-foot boiler (tubular).

In October extra radiation was added to raise the temperature in several rooms, notably the school-rooms.

In the middle of December wood (tamarack) was substituted for Pennsylvania hard-coal, and was found to be more satisfactory in every way. It will also, I think, prove more economical in the long run. At present from the unprecedented length and severity of this winter we can hardly hope for a favourable showing as regards the fuel bill, though as compared with former years it is below the average.

I must add that, thanks to the energy displayed by the Commissioner's office in Winnipeg, we have never at any time been even under apprehension of a shortage of fuel, when both our own and neighbouring towns were practically out of everything.

Light is furnished by coal-oil lamps, but there is every hope that a system of lighting will be shortly installed in place of this primitive and dangerous method.

Recreation. - Football always has been and still continues to be our principal games The boys also play baseball and other games in the proper hours. There is a good ground for the purpose near the school, but at a sufficient distance to obviate breakage.

We have also tennis and croquet with a very good court for the former, while there are swings and other amusements for the girls.

In the winter the boys have their gymnasium (warmed by a wood stove) while the girls have a play-room in the main building.

The Band. - The band has no regular instructor at present, but maintains its reputation under the leadership of one of the senior boys. Last summer it was in great demand and visited several outside points, besides playing twice a week in the evening on the band stand, which was specially put up for them in the town by the mayor and council.

General Remarks. - We had a large number of visitors during the year. ln September, Mr. B.E. Walker, the president of the Bank of Commerce, together with a large number of gentlemen visited us, and after inspecting the institution wrote as follows in the visitors' register:-

'I congratulate the country on having such zealous and highly capable teachers in charge of this most interesting work and as a Canadian I am grateful to those who do for us the duty we owe to our aboriginal brothers.'

The Venerable Archdeacon Kar, of Montreal, also went through the school and before leaving expressed himself as follows:-

'I have spent this forenoon looking over this noble institution. I had no idea that the Indian Department had under its care any such school, and all I have seen has been quite a revelation to me. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their staff for the splendid work that is being done in this place.'

In conclusion I must express my satisfaction with the general progress of the pupils under my charge. Their response to the methods of training followed out herd has been both apt and willing and I am confident that under God's guidance, almost every pupil now with me is on the fair road to become a useful citizen, both morally and practically. I

am constantly encouraged in this idea by the reports which from time to time reach me of the success of former pupils of the school, reports alike creditable to the school and the alumni.

I must add that all my efforts in this direction have been most efficiently seconded by the members of my staff to whose faithful co-operation so much is due.

I feel indeed, thankful to Divine Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon us in the past and I trust that God's blessing may be continued to us in the future.

I have, & c.,
A.E. WILSON,
Principal.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit a report showing the state of the schools which I have visited during the past year.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was visited on June 20; 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Agent J.P. Wright.

I found 16 boys and 14 girls present at the I time of my visit. These pupils were classified as follows:-

...	Pupils.
Standard I	20
Standard II	10

The school is called the Fort Frances boarding school, but is in reality situated at a distance of 3 miles from the town. It is 1 mile from Pither's point on the Rainy river, and immediately adjacent to the Couchiching reserve.

I found that the scholars, who were for the most part new recruits, were not able to speak English very well yet; the advanced class did themselves credit in reading and spelling. They were decidedly orderly and anxious to do their best. The school was so new that organization was incomplete at the time, but what had been done was creditable alike to pupils and teachers.

The meals served were of the best quality and the cooking was excellent and the supply ample.

The children were tidily dressed, and everything was clean and neat. A sufficient number of changes were provided, and all goods were properly cared for.

I have never seen anything more economical or more effective than the heating plant installed here.

The water-supply is drawn from Rainy lake by means of a gasoline engine. The pressure is about 17 pounds to the square inch. There are 2,000 gallons stored in the attic for emergencies. The quality,of the water can hardly be surpassed.

The school is well supplied with hydrants, nozzles and hose, and all other arrangements for fighting fire are most complete.

There are 2 most perfect fire-escapes, one at each end of the main building, and proper openings toward these are provided from the several halls and dormitories.

The light used is produced on the premises from calcium carbide. The generator is in a separate building, and properly constructed pipes are laid to every room in the house.

The main building is 3 storeys high, built on a very secure Stone basement. The superstructure is of frame, painted white. The size of the school is 70 x 40 feet. Special mention must be made of the excellent stonework, which reflects great credit on the workmen.

Although little could be said at the time of work actually done, owing to the newness of the school, yet I found everything in most excellent condition for work and am convinced that this school will make a good record for itself in the coming year.

The staff consists of the Rev. Father Brassard and three sisters of the O.M.I. order.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY, SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited June 22, 1906, and was found to have been closed for some time. I had an interview with the chief and the councillor in regard to this. He claimed that while they were anxious as a band to have their children educated, they were not willing that religious instruction should be given by the teachers. This seems to have been the point in dispute between the parents and the last teacher and will continue to be a source of more or less irritation, so long as the Church continues to appoint catechists whose duty it is to make converts and establish congregations.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited on June 23, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. John Lyons, of Fort Frances.

The teacher in charge is Miss Beatrice Johnson, daughter of the resident missionary of the adjoining parish. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The average attendance is 9, and fairly regular. Most of the children are in standard I, but a number of them can read and write well. The work that is being done here appears to be quite satisfactory to the Indian parents, who speak well of the teacher.

WILD POTATO LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

There is a day school at this point taught by a treaty Indian named Peter Spence.

The attendance has been uniformly good, and excellent progress has been made by the pupils.

Owing to the remoteness of this school from our line of travel, it was not thought wise to incur the expense involved, so that the information here given was supplied by the agent.

KENORA AGENCY.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was inspected on June 13, 1906. The inspector was unaccompanied.

I found 40 children on the roll, classed as treaty, and 5 non-treaty. They were arranged as follows:-

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	18	13
Standard II	3	4
Standard III	4	2
Standard IV	0	1
Total	25	20

This school receives its name from a distinguished patron now deceased. It is situated on the western side of Shoal lake, Ontario. This lake is an arm of the Lake of the Woods, situated at the northwest corner.

I was greatly pleased with the reading and writing done at this school. The enunciation of English words was very clear. The pupils pay attention to punctuation, and are able to convey the sense to one who is listening. The spelling of the older scholars was also very good, and some of the copy-books would have done credit to a school for white children.

Pupils of this institution have won a name for good behaviour and politeness both at home and abroad.

There has been no sickness of moment amongst the children for a considerable time; and there is not a case of scrofula or of consumption.

Food and clothing are of excellent quality. The heating arrangements are very good. Fire-appliances are properly arranged. Drainage and ventilation are all right and the buildings are in good repair.

Persistent effort is made to impress upon the.minds of the children ideals of truth, honour and honesty. The effect of this upon the future history of the pupils can not be overestimated.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This institution has been visited twice during the year, first on June 14, 1906, and again on March 20, 1907. On both occasions the inspector was accompanied by the agent, R.S. McKenzie.

The school is in charge of Father Bousquet, who has the assistance of Brother Paille and four sisters of the O.M.I.

I found 30 pupils in attendance graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	3	6
Standard II	6	2
Standard III	3	5
Standard IV	3	2
Total	15	15

The school is situated about 2 miles south of the town of Kenora, on the Lake of the Woods, on high ground surrounded by picturesque inlets which are studded with islands. It has a background of upland covered with a thin forest of jackpine and is beautifully located on high ground.

The grounds consist of about 20 acres, 11 of which are in a high state of cultivation.

The examination of classes pleased me very greatly. Reading, writing and drawing were indeed excellent. English was spoken by every scholar. The general behaviour was all that could be desired. Discipline was very good. Nothing but

the most careful training could have raised these children to their present status.

The people of the neighbourhood speak in the highest terms of the behaviour, of the pupils of this school.

Drainage is defective and must be improved. Some new plans are already prepared and speedy action will be taken.

All buildings inspected were in fair repair, but there is much need for greater accommodation.

The water-supply is inadequate, and steps have been taken to remedy the defect.

I find in the work of the devoted matron of this school very much that is worthy of the highest praise.

ASSABASKA DAY SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was visited on June 91 1906. The inspector was accompanied by the agent, R.S. McKenzie.

Since the departure of Mr. Dargue, the last teacher, no school has been kept. The Methodist people who formerly held control seem to have lost interest in the locality, and are anxious to have the Presbyterian Church take up the work.

We had council with the Indians and the statement of the chief in effect was: - We do not make special request for a teacher, but if one is sent, we will endeavour to send our children to school.'

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was closed at the time of my visit to the agency, June 14, 1906. Mr. Wood, the catechist in charge, had failed to give satisfaction to the parents and so moved away from the locality.

Mr. C.N. Chapman was appointed to take charge during the last summer, but during my last visit, March 21, school was again closed owing to the serious illness of the gentleman named.

There seems to be very little hope that effective work will be continued here.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is in operation under the tuition of Mr. James Fox The work is in a very elementary condition. The average attendance during the last quarter was but 4 3/8 and circumstances are so discouraging that it is hardly worth while keeping it going.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school has been discontinued from lack of attendance.

FRENCMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

As the average attendance for last quarter was but 1.17, it was thought best to close it and the Indian Commissioner has so ordered.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited July 17, 1906, and was found closed for summer holidays. No inspection could, therefore, be made.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made at this school on July 18, 1906; the inspector being accompanied by Mr. P.H. Sutherland.

The number of children found present was 13: girls, 4; boys, 9. The children were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	5
Standard II	4
Standard Ill	4

Punctuality was found to be very poor. Class organization was good. Furniture was well taken care of. The school-house was neat and clean. General interest in the school was at a low ebb. John Sinclair, the native teacher, seemed to be very faithful in his work.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

School visited, August 20, 1906. Owing to lack of interest on the part of the parents, who are not as settled as in other places and also to lack of thoroughness on the part of the teacher, it was deemed wise to close this school, and it has remained closed to this date.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited twice during the year, first on July 23, 1906, and again on January 23, 1907. The inspector was accompanied in the first instance by Mr. P.H. Sutherland, and in the second instance by the agent, Mr. C.C. Calverley.

The number in attendance in July was 26: 16 boys and 10 girls.

There was no record of standing on the teacher's register. The new teacher, Mr. Isaiah B. Jones, had just arrived at the time of my visit, and had not been able to classify his scholars. I believe Mr. Jones will do good work.

On the occasion of my second visit notice was given that the school was to be called at 9 a.m., to be followed by a council meeting at 9.30 a.m. No objection was raised when the notice was given, but school was not called and no inspection could be made.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The school was visited, July 26, 1906. School had not been opened since March. The Attendance has been very irregular and unsatisfactory. The school was closed at the time of my visit.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited, July 28, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. P.H. Sutherland.

It was found that all books and papers were under lock and key and that the school had been closed for summer holidays for some time.

On the occasion of my second visit, January 21, 1907, the teacher had unfortunately been taken ill and school was not called.

I must add that Miss Showler, the person in charge, is most highly spoken of. Her work is very much appreciated by the Indians. Attendance is very good.

POPLAR RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited August 1, 1906, and was found to have been closed since May 16.

I again visited this place, January 7, 1907, but the school was closed.

On January 18, I again called at Poplar River, but the school was closed.

Mr. Blackford, the teacher, went south at the call of a sick wife before my second visit and had not returned when I called last, but I met him on the lake and he assured me that the school was prosperous, and that he was doing his best to make it a success.

ROSSVILLE MISSION DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection was made August 10, 1906, and again, January 14, 1907.

The school was in charge of Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, than whom no more faithful worker can be found anywhere.

Pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	6

The examination of the scholars reflected credit both upon themselves and the teacher.

Attendance at this school is peculiar. It is more than anything else, a junior form for the boarding school, close by. The number attending, not connected with the larger institution, is not large.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

School was inspected in August, 1906, and again the second time, January 11, 1907. I was accompanied by Mr. C.C. Calverley at the second visit.

There were in attendance treaty children to the number of 13. A number of those present were non-treaty children. The pupils enrolled were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	16
Standard II	3
Standard III	3
Standard IV	1

The examination showed ability on the part of the teacher and aptness on the part of the pupils, but on the whole, progress has not been rapid.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was inspected, January 11, 1907. The inspector was accompanied by the agent, Mr. C.C. Calverley.

The school is taught by Mr. Albert Sinclair, a native, 22 years of age, who has had 11 years of training in the St. Boniface industrial school at Winnipeg.

The number of pupils present was 14, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	14

The children are only beginning to read and write. The school was not well supplied with necessary stationery and

books. Examination was not very satisfactory, owing to the fact that the teacher is new to his work and the children think him a native like themselves and do not give him the attention he would like.

GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, August 13, 1906. I was accompanied by Mr. P.H. Sutherland.

Owing to the visit of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, the attention of the Rev. Mr. Brown, who has been teaching the school, was pre-occupied and no inspection could be made.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was inspected, August 22, 1906. Twenty-three children were found to be present; 10 boys and 13 girls.

These were all beginners and so were all classed as in standard I.

The Rev. Father Vales, is the principal, and is assisted in his work by a comowing to the migratory habits of the people, his work ceases as soon as the fall weather begins.

The pupils showed good mental wark, but have not yet been accustomed to the use of books and slates.

A new school-house is being built and I have great hopes that a good work has been begun here.

NORWAY HOUSE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected January 14, 1907, I was accompanied by the agent, Mr. C.C. Calverley.

I found 14 children presents: - 8 boys and 6 girls. The number enrolled was 26, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	17
Standard II	3
Standard IV	6

showing a usual attendance of 26, a number of whom are non-treaty children.

The regularity of attendance, as per register, is most remarkable. I have never seen anything like it in Indian schools.

The examination of classes was fair only, but it may be that the smokiness of the building at the time had something to do with that.

Charles Arthur Wilkins, the teacher, has a third-class certificates. He is also lay reader for his church.

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited and inspected twice during the year, first on August 10, 1906, and again January 9 and 14, 1907.

This school is in charge of Rev. J.A. Lousley, a minister of the Methodist Church. He has an able staff of assistants.

Thirty-one boys, and 29 girls, were found on the roll, making a total of 60.

They are classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	11	17
Standard II	11	3
Standard III	9	9
...	31	29

This school is situated on the Norway House reserve and adjacent to the mission station, with which it is connected.

The building is very poor and cold, so much so that the staff have only endured it because of an unbounded enthusiasm for their work.

The senior scholars read, write and cipher very well and evident progress is being made. Their behaviour in school is most excellent. The teacher, Miss Johnson, has good command of her scholars and is a capable officer. Altogether, I found much to, praise in the equipment. and class work of this school.

The work of the sewing-room was very good and the order and tidiness of the dining-room and dormitories reflected great credit upon the seamstress, cook and matron.

The water problem will hardly be satisfactory until some power is used to pump it from the lake.

The health of the school will be improved when the changes under contemplation are carried into effect.

The main building is of frame, 100 x 40 feet, with a recent addition built at the rear, 100 x 16 feet.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made at this institution, February 18, 1907.

The Rev. Father Vales, is the principal, and is assisted in his work by a competent staff of 8 teachers.

The attendance was found to be 45; 27 boys and 18 girls.

Pupils are thus classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	20	10
Standard II	2	7
Standard III	0	2
Standard IV	1	2
Standard V	1	0

This is the second school in my inspectorate represented in the fifth standard.

The school is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, near its junction with Lake Winnipeg.

The lot upon which the school is built, is No. 60, in the plan of the Fort Alexander reserve. It is 5 chains wide and 2 miles in length, and is supposed to contain 145 acres. I was very much pleased with the examination of the classes, which show 20 per cent of advance since my last visit. Their knowledge of English has also much improved.

There was not a serious case of illness in the school while I was there, though one small boy was well worth watching, as his lungs were evidently weak.

The food served was plentiful and of good quality. It was not an over-generous diet, and my experience has taught me to believe that a moderate bill of fare is much the best for Indian children.

The children are well clothed, and there were many changes in store, all clean and tidy.

Water is pumped by a gasoline engine from the bed of the river and stored in the attic, from whence it is drawn to all parts of the house.

There are proper fire-appliances, all in position and ready for action any moment.

Excellent fire-escapes are duly provided at each end of the building.

The whole building is lighted by acetylene gas, which gives a soft and satisfactory light.

The building is heated with steam.

FORT ALEXANDER (UPPER) DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected, February 15, 1907, the inspector being unaccompanied.

The number of children on the roll for that day was 12: 7 boys and 5 girls, but the whole number on the register was 21.

They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	17
Standard II	3
Standard III	1

The schoolhouse is in good repair. Punctuality has been fair, classes properly, organized, material well cared for, schoolhouse clean, and conduct of the pupils good.

The teacher, Miss Sophia Spence, has had 12 years of training in the Rupert's Land industrial school and is very much interested in her work.

FORT ALEXANDER (LOWER) DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)

Inspected this school, February 15, 1907, and found 8 children present: 1 boy and 7 girls.

School has not yet been in operation 3 months, so no quarterly average can be given. The monthly average, however, is 7.

School had not yet been supplied with register or with sufficient material to carry on successful work.

Organization was altogether incomplete, but a good commencement has been made and better things will follow.

SAINT PETER'S SOUTH, DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection of this school was made February 12, 1907. There were present 11 pupils: 7 boys and 4 girls. The pupils enrolled were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	7
Standard III	8
Standard IV	3
Standard V	2

The exercises in arithmetic were very good. Reading was good. Knowledge of English was good. Improvement was very decided.

The teacher is Miss Charlotte E.M. Ridgeway, who holds a second-class certificate, and is most successful in her work.

SAINT PETER'S, EAST, DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

School was inspected, February 12, 1907. There were 12 children in attendance: 8 boys and 4 girls.

Those enrolled are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	9
Standard III	0

Standard IV	2

The children were very orderly, but the examination did not show satisfactory progress. This no doubt arises in part from the irregularity of attendance. Measles has been epidemic in the neighbourhood for a time.

SAINT PETER'S, EAST, DAY SCHOOL. (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, February 12, 1907. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. Robert Millidge. The time was 2 p.m. School was found closed, the teacher having gone to town.

SAINT PETER'S, NORTH, DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited February 12, 1907. Inspector accompanied by R. Millidge.

No school has been kept for some time, and so far as known to the neighbourhood, no teacher has been in charge, lately.

MUCKLE'S CREEK DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I visited this school, February 22, 19017, accompanied by Mr. Pearson.

School had been closed for want of wood, and the Indians would not provide it.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, December 19, 1906. There were 10 present, 7 boys and 3 girls, at the date of my inspection.

The classes were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	18
Standard II	3
Standard III	5
Standard IV	3

The examination of classes showed considerable progress, and the punctuality and order of the children were commendable. The school was clean and the material and furniture were well kept.

Mrs. Coates, the wife of the missionary, takes charge of the school, and although she has no teacher's certificate, she is a most painstaking and efficient teacher.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This concludes my year's work amongst the schools. I regret that day school work is so unsatisfactory. I am glad to be able to show that boarding school work is worth while. If I could, I would help to bring about the passing of the former line of work and the enlargement of the sphere of the boarding school.

I have, & c.,
JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BROADVIEW, SASK.,
May 25, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended March

31, 1907.

Location. - The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley south of Crooked lake on Cowessess reserve.

Land. - There is 40 acres of land which has been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings. - The buildings at present in use are as follows: the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 69, x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and a general workshop 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-storey building; its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains two dining-rooms, a kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and a rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room 24 x 12 feet, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 8 inches, the boys' play-room, 327 X 14 feet.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, the pharmacy the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms: one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, each 35 x 93 feet; their height being, 12 feet 6 inches. The garret contains a large water-tank.

The general workshop is a two-storey building with a stone foundation. The first storey comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest woodworking tools, viz.: a buzz-planer, a circular-saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band-saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the upper floor, we have organized a small shoe-shop department for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 65 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - The attendance, is regular; and the authorized number of 45 pupils is maintained without any difficulty.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography; but special attention is given to reading and writing.

The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 130 acres in cultivation this year. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and farm work gives the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work. - Besides farm work, the boys are taught to care properly for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-baking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short instruction is given daily on some religious subject, also, on order, cleanliness, and obedience and politeness, after which hymns are sung. The pupils take particular delight in such singing. Their character is also cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains, and abundance of light, is very good, and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. We have had no illness at all this year, save two cases of scrofula, one of which was successfully treated at the Qu'Appelle school hospital, and the other being declared incurable, the pupil was discharged to prevent contagion.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection. - Fire protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever, and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a

1 1/2-inch hose, with 7/8-inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank

in the attic; from the tank it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with a tube-ignition, and should the fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water-pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which pressure amounts to 23 pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides, we have two Babcock extinguishers in convenient places, and half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - I am pleased to state that a steam-heating plant, supplied by the Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, was installed in our school, in November, 1906, by James Yates, Brandon, assisted by a member of the staff, at a cost of $1,396.63, which was partially paid by the department, which kindly gave the substantial grant of $500.

The new system has proved entirely satisfactory; it kept a good temperature in every room of the school throughout last winter, which was the most severe we ever had.

The plant has been installed in a new addition put up purposely, and adjoining the building in the rear. Every precaution has been taken to avoid any danger of fire. The heating apparatus has been laid out on a cement floor, and protected by 8-feet stone walls surrounding the whole addition.

The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room. No lighted lamps are allowed inside, and matches are kept under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene has greatly improved its, working.

Recreation. - During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with bows and arrows; and in winter, sliding, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, and checkers are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, swinging, singing, playing ball and croquet.

General Remarks. - Mr. Graham, inspector, paid his annual visit to our school by last January; he was accompanied by Mr. Millar, our kind agent. Both seem much pleased with the general progress of the institution, they gave us great encouragement; and they have proved their satisfaction, not by mere words, but by their acts, since, as well as before.

I have, & c.,
(REV.) S. PERRAULT,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

KAMSACK, April 9, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on Cote's reserve, on the northeastern bank of the Assiniboine river and about 3 1/2 miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land. - The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian and a fraction of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first principal meridian. In all, there are about 379 acres. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, 94 x 38 feet, two storeys high, besides a basement and also a wing, 46 x 16 feet, two storeys high. The other buildings are, the principal's residence, stone milk-house and ice-house, frame shop, frame stables, and implement-shed, two log stables and a frame granary.

During the year, an up-to-date frame poultry-house was built.

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be provided for 55 pupils and a staff of 6 or 7 persons.

Attendance. - During the term covered by this report there were no discharges, and 3 admissions, thus raising the number on our roll to 51.

Of this number, however, 4 are home on sick leave, their absence being authorized by the Commissioner, leaving the number in actual attendance 47.

Class-room Work. - Very satisfactory work has been done in the class-room by nearly all the pupils.

The most pleasing part of this work has been the extra effort put forth by some of the more dull and careless, ones; for, like all schools, we have a few of these. If these Indian children had the same incentives as white children, they would in general do equally good work.

Farm and Garden. - From these sources we have again reaped a substantial return. Considerable breaking and summer-fallowing was done, thus increasing the acreage for next year. Wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre and oats 85. The crop of barley, roots and, vegetables was also good. Yet in getting a good crop the main question was not lost sight of, namely, the training of the boys in farming, gardening and caring for stock. First and foremost we aim by this work to establish habits of industry. Then there is the technical knowledge given. In connection with the farm there are at present 7 horses, 31 head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught to do any work required in connection with general mixed farming, or care of stock and poultry. They also gain considerable knowledge of machinery, carpentering, painting, & c. The girls are made thoroughly familiar with every line of household work. Each takes her turn at baking, cooking,sewing, mending, knitting, washing, ironing, butter-making, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - We try to keep in mind that knowledge and industry are not all, but seek to instil into our pupils that the righteous life is the great thing to be sought after. Pupils are led to see the folly and harm of evil-doing and the beauty of right-doing, that they may choose right from inward motives instead of outward compulsion. I am glad to say that the past nine months have been very satisfactory as far as conduct is. concerned. Bible truths are regularly taught and these are made the basis of all morals. The children all attend the services of the church each Sabbath and a Sabbath school of their own.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few cases of scrofula the health of the pupils has been good. Cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, cheerful surroundings, and good food are the causes bringing this about. Any cases of sickness considered infectious are at once isolated in a room kept for the purpose.

Water Supply. - This remains the same difficult problem as ever. There are plenty of springs of great strength which can be reached at a reasonable depth, but the water is so full of alkali and other impurities as to be utterly unfit for use. Our only hope is to bore down to a depth of several hundred feet. In the meantime all our water is drawn from the river.

Fire Protection. - It affords me much pleasure to report satisfactorily on this question at last. Owing to representation made by Inspector Graham, the department gave a grant last fall for installing tanks, pump, hose, piping, & c. With this a brick and cement tank, capable of, holding 90 to 100 barrels, was constructed under

the basement floor. This has been supplied with water drawn from the river, but afterwards will be refilled from the roof. By means of a force-pump and pipes the water is forced from this up to another 20-barrel galvanized-iron tank in the attic. From this a stand-pipe leads downward, and to it a hose is attached on each flat. Thus a supply of water is available in any part of the building at any time and is sufficient to quench any ordinary fire. In addition to this, there are a number of fire-pails and hand-grenades distributed over the building.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by two wood furnaces, with stoves in outlying portions of the building. Lighting is provided by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In summer, football, baseball, skipping, & c., are indulged in, and in winter, skating, coasting and other games afford recreation outside, while in the long winter evenings, crokinole, forte, bean-bags, and many other games afford pleasant pastime.

General Remarks. - The staff are faithful and interested, all working together harmoniously for the common good. Mr. Brigham, our farm instructor for 4 years, has been replaced by Mr. J.P. Kinnear, and Miss McLeod, our seamstress for 5 years, has been replaced by Miss M. Medd.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, & c.,
W. MCWHINNEY,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and 3 miles from the Duck Lake reserve.

Land. - The land in connection with the school comprises 100 acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-half section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school, wheat, oats, barley, hay and potatoes being the chief productions thereon.

Building. - The main building consists of an entrance-hall, parlour, principal's officer and sleeping apartment, and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and comfortable. They have a sewing-room, sufficiently convenient to play-room and laundry. This was an old storehouse which has been fitted up for the purpose. The boys' quarters are much over-crowded, but we are in hopes that the government will consent to consider steps for making the required addition, though nothing definite has been decided as yet.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 60 girls, but the number has ranged around 50 during the year. There are usually 10 or 12 more boys than girls present, but their accommodation is more restricted.

Attendance. - The authorized number, 100, has been maintained throughout the year.

Class-room Work. - The work has been very satisfactory this year, even the pupils who are expecting to be discharged seem to be anxious, to learn all they possibly can before leaving. This is an improvement in their case, as they generally feel inclined to abandon study previously to their discharge. They are fond of reading during leisure time. The money system explained in 1906, continues to hold favour, and a system of bank business has made the boys especially familiar with cheques, notes, drafts, orders and all practical business forms. Business and friendly correspondence have been a prominent feature in their class work this year, also all practical methods of mensuration. The senior boys are all perfectly capable of doing office and store business. They write a very neat hand, and their orthography is usually correct.

Farm and Garden. - The spring sowing of 1906 was as follows: -

Wheat, 61 acres, 119 bushels; oats, 32 acres, 65 bushels; barley, 5 acres, 12 bushels; rye, 1 acre, 2 bushels; pease, 1 acre, 2 bushels; linseed, 1 acre, 2/3 bushel; potatoes, 5 acres, 100 bushels;, beets, 1/2 acre; turnips, 1/2 acre.

The farm and garden products for 1906 were as follows: -

Wheat, 2,915 bushels; oats, 1,310 bushels; barley, 145 bushels; rye, 66 bushels; pease, 25 bushels; linseed, 6 bushels; potatoes, 609 bushels; turnips, 240 bushels; beets, 150 bushels; carrots (for table use), 15 bushels; beets (also for table use), 10 bushels; onions, 1 1/2 bushels; beans, 4 bushels; green pease, 1 bushel; tomatoes, 6 bushels; cabbages, 700 head; celery, 250 head; cauliflower, 50 head; leeks, 100 head; currants, 15 bushels, and hay, 130 tons.

These returns show that the harvest was remarkably abundant. The quantity of the produce was recognized at the annual exhibition by the awarding of eighteen

Our vast garden with its vegetable and floral productions continues to be the admiration of the northwest.

Industries Taught. - The boys are all trained in practical gardening and farming. The girls are systematically trained in tailoring, dressmaking, plain sewing,knitting, mending and cooking. At the annual exhibition fifteen prizes were awarded to our girls for manual work. The department has furnished charts for cutting and fitting garments, and the senior girls have become expert in this art. Several have added to their outfit, in awaiting their discharge, patchwork quilts, made from the best pieces cut from cast-off clothing, thus learning to utilize to the last inch everything that passes through their fingers.

Paper-cutting and picture-framing with coloured straw and, other cheap material have inspired a taste for decorations, which it is hoped will encourage them to make their homes more attractive in the future.

Moral and Religious Training. - I can say that on the side of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves. The children appear attached to the staff and the law of love rather than fear predominates. A family. spirit pervades the institution, such has been the impression of many visitors, and, I am happy to say, they are not mistaken.

Health and Sanitation. - As usual, every precaution is taken to prevent disease, and no contagion appeared during the year, except one case of typhoid fever, not fatal. In July a girl died of heart disease.

Grippe paid an annual visit to both pupils and staff, but prompt and prudent care prevented any serious results.

Our principal aim is to give plenty of fresh air, substantial food and pleasant exercise after meals. We keep the dormitories as thoroughly ventilated as possible and use disinfectants under all circumstances.

Fire Protection. - Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, and barrels of water. In addition to this the government provided us with a force-pump, which is in good working order.

Heating and Lighting. - We have 3 furnaces kept going night and day during the cold weather, but this did not give sufficient heat to keep the household from suffering from the cold, this winter.

The lighting in house, barn and stables is by acetylene gas.

Admissions and Discharges. - There were 8 pupils admitted during the year and 4 discharged.

General Remarks. - The pupils gave an annual musical and dramatical entertainment to the public in March. They executed an historical drama, in five acts, of three hours' duration, in a perfectly satisfactory and pleasing manner, although the roles carried them much beyond their own sphere into royal courts and palaces. We were highly gratified to see that they all seemed to appreciate the moral of the piece, which conveyed the truth that virtue always triumphs over vice.

At Christmas and New Year, the boys and girls entered into, a spirit of family enjoyment most I agreeable to witness. They all expressed their desire to spend, in the future, the holidays in the, school. Several former pupils, also, came to enjoy the hospitality of their old, home, as they call the school. Needless to add that we do all in our power to attract the pupils towards us, even after they are discharged.

It is always a duty, as well as a pleasure, for me to return my thanks to the government officials who so cordially assist me in carrying on the work of the institution. Mr. Macarthur, the agent, is always ready 0 encourage and advance the spirit of progress in the school.

have, & c.,
O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location and Land. - The school is situated about 2 miles west of the city,of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having a frontage of 12 chains and extending back 2 miles. The lot contains 200 acres.

Buildings. - There are 3 buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper storey, and in the lower storey are the schoolroom, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal.

In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher and a room for the outside man. The outdoor buildings are: a large house, 40 x 16 feet, and used, as a granary, storehouse and dairy, a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet, a stable, 44 x 22 feet, two pig-pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 24 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 16 x 16 feet, an implement-shed, 28 x 19 feet, and an ice-house, 12 x 12 feet.

Grounds. - The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out so as to allow ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation. - The boys' building is very old and dilapidated. The girls' dormitory in the main building is not sufficiently spacious, but these defects with sufficient outlay could be easily remedied.

Class-room Work. - The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the northwest provinces.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	8	8	16
Standard II	5	3	8
Standard III	5	11	16
Standard IV	3	0	3
Standard V	5	1	6
...	26	23	49

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows: -

Bazil Starblanket's reserve	21
John Smith's reserve	13
James Smith's reserve	3
William Charles' reserve	5
William Twatt's reserve	4
Mistawasis' reserve	2
Non-treaty children	1

Farm and Garden. - Our crop last fall was as follows: potatoes, 430 bushels; turnips, 65 bushels; carrots, 28 bushels; parsnips, 5 bushels; beets, 6 bushels; onions, 15 bushels; oats, fed in the sheaf to horses and milking cows, about 1,200 bushels; hay, 48 tons.

Wheat and barley not yet threshed.

The products of other industries connected with the farm were: pork, 830 lbs; butter, 217 lbs; eggs, 131 dozen; chickens, 150 lbs.

Industrial Work. - All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, housecleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and is baked in a portable Reid oven which has a capacity of 80 loaves of 2 pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening worship is regularly Conducted, for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday school is held; this lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the Holy Scriptures and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of our pupils play very well on the organ. A number of them are communicants. Two of our ex-pupils are now at Wycliffe College, Toronto, studying for Holy Orders. The conduct of our pupils has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of our pupils has not been as good as last year. There has been a good deal of illness throughout the province, and our pupils came in for a share.

The children have as much outdoor exercise as is profitable. The dormitories, class-rooms and, all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply. - This is not as good as it should be. We are reduced to one well, and we require another.

Fire Protection. - We have 8 fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, 18 hand-grenades, 12 fire-buckets and 2 axes. We carry an insurance of $5,000.

Heating. - Stoves are used in 2 of the buildings, but a furnace is used in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live.

Attendance. - The attendance has been regular, and during the course of this fiscal year 4 pupils have been honourably discharged, and 3 have been admitted to the school.

Recreation. - The pupils have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, base-ball, football, leaping and racing.

The girls enjoy dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music.

They take a walk out almost daily, attended by a female member of the staff.

We try to make the children feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

I have, & c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, April 18, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal-year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school buildings are situated on section 38, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, adjoining the reserve.

Land. - The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Okanees reserve, belong to the school - in all 253 acres. It is owned by the Presbyterian Church. This land is mostly covered with trees and at present is only valuable for its wood and pasture. All farming has to be carried on land outside the school property.

Buildings. - The buildings are: the home, class-room, laundry, two stables - one, log and one frame a granary, shed, hen-house, and two root-houses. Last fall a new frame stable, 24 x 32 feet, with hay-loft, was built, the class-room was reflooded and painted, and all the floors in the home were painted.

Accommodation. - The girls' dormitory has been condemned, as being too low and too long in touch with disease. We have, therefore, only proper accommodation for 12 boys and a staff of 4.

Attendance. - The year closes with an attendance of 22 children. Two of these are non-treaty - one of the non-treaty

children is a day pupil. Seventeen of the number are accepted by the Government the other 3 are under age. The attendance has been regular throughout the year.

Class-room Work. - The class-room has been under the instruction of Miss Cunningham, a teacher of experience and ability. Her methods are up-to-date and she is applying them here, as far as possible. The children are making progress in reasoning, accuracy and rapidity. Owing to not having a regularly appointed teacher last year, and so many changes of teachers, the classroom work was not up to the standard, but the past winter of honest labour has done much to remedy this and the children are being brought well up in their standards. We aim at giving the best instruction possible under existing circumstances.

Farm and Garden. - Last year we threshed 614 bushels of oats. This year we threshed 700 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of wheat-making in all, 1,000 bushels of grain. The garden return was much less than last year - especially the potato crop. We had, however, sufficient vegetables to carry us safely over the winter, but none for sale. We have 57 acres of land ready for crop and garden the coming spring. At the close of the year the school owns 19 head of cattle, 3 horses, 9 pigs and 28 hens.

To our farm machinery were added a binder, mower and rake.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers. Throughout their school life they are passed from one department to another, that they may become familiar with all, and the last year a girl attends school, except in special cases, she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, & c. She milks one cow and cares for the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. The idea is to train her to meet and plan for all the various daily duties of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock and to do general chores both outside and in. The system of allowing a boy when he is sixteen years old to choose a farm for himself and put in one month's breaking on it, and again the next summer to crop the land prepared and do some more breaking, is proving satisfactory. He is receiving his training in farming under the government farm instructor and is growing familiar with the conditions under which he will have to labour when he leaves school. While on his farm these two summers the school supports him the same as when he is labouring at the school. Each of the two boys who are to be discharged in a few months has several hundred bushels of wheat in his granary and need not suffer in any way, or be driven to beg from either government or church.

Moral and Religious Training. - These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized and the child is taught to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation. - On the whole the children have been fairly well during the past year. The boys seem to be freer from disease than the girls. Two of the girls have been under treatment all winter. It is feared that their dormitory has something to do with this and although everything is being done by way of cleanliness and ventilation, the results are not satisfactory. The long, cold winter has been somewhat trying on the health. At the time of writing, all are, well with the exception of the two little girls mentioned above and they are improving.

Water Supply. - We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

Fire Protection. - We have ladders, fire-axes and fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every bed-room.

Heat and Lighting. - One furnace and 6 stoves are used for heating the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games.

Ex-pupils. - The ex-pupils are all self-supporting, and not only so, but are providing comfortable homes for the future.

I have, & c.,
KATE GILLESPIE,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, April 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Gordon's boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated in a central location on the Gordon's reserve, about 13 miles from the agency headquarters at Kutawa, which is our post office.

Land. - The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, being the east half of section 4, township 27, range 17, west 2nd meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted for the use of the school by the government.

Its natural features are rolling prairie, which is interspersed with sloughs and small poplar bluffs.

About one-half of this land is suitable for farming, the remainder being grazing land.

Buildings. - The main building, which is used for school purposes, is a substantially built stone structure.

Separate log buildings are provided for a laundry and storehouse. The stables are built of logs, with sod roofs, and provide ample accommodation for the stock belonging to the school.

In addition to the foregoing buildings, we have a root-house and an ice-house.

Accommodation. - The school was intended to provide accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 4 persons.

Attendance. - The attendance at the present time is 28 pupils. We have prospects of increasing the number to the complement within a short time.

Classroom Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed. I may say that a fair amount of improvement has been noted. The pupils are, given four and one-half hours of tuition daily.

Farm and Garden. - Five acres of oats were sown last year. We threshed 280 bushels, or an average of 56 bushels per acre. Our garden consists of 31 acres and was very good and provided an abundance of vegetables of different kinds for the use of the school.

There is also a beautiful flower garden, lawn and summer arbour.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught to care for cattle, and horses, milking, gardening, ploughing and cultivating.

The girls are taught all household duties, in addition to butter-making, bread-making, sewing, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. The moral conduct has been very good during the past year, and no severe punishment has been necessary.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has very much improved during the past nine months, the general healthy appearance of all the children being commented upon by the doctor and other visitors to the school.

The Sanitation of the main building is as good as possible. Ventilators are placed in the ceilings of the dormitories, and during the day the windows are kept open and the building is well aired.

Some improvements will have to be made to the closets and outbuildings.

Water Supply. - The water-supply during the summer months is difficult to obtain. We have to depend largely on rain-water and that obtained from the sloughs. Some effort has been made to obtain water by digging, but so far we have not been successful in getting good water.

Fire Protection. - The appliances for fire-protection consist of 2 Babcocks, 10 hand-grenades, 11 fire-buckets, which are kept filled with water, 4 axes, 1 force-pump, which is attached to a tank in the basement, and 2 coils of hose.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated with 8 wood-stoves, and the lighting is done with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Football, croquet, and swings form the general pastimes indulged in during the summer, while skating, coasting and various indoor games are indulged in winter.

I have, & c.,
NORMAN BROWETT,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEEKOUSE (ST. PHILIPPE'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
COTÉ P.O., April 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school is situated on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the first meridian.

The school is built on a site near the eastern boundary line of the Keeseekouse reserve, a very suitable place on a nice elevated plateau, with a commanding view towards the west, and admirably adapted for our purpose. This land was unoccupied and Father DeCorby entered it as his homestead, and there, to-day, in spite of most discouraging circumstances, stands the small boarding school of St. Philippe.

Land. - The school has at its disposal, besides a nice location, an area of 160 acres of land, belonging to the Reverend Oblate Fathers. The soil is very good and all that could be desired for the purpose of a farm.

Buildings. - The house is 32 x 60 feet, made of logs, two storeys high, well plastered inside and protected by a good coat of rough-cast outside. As it is, it is comfortable, the children seem pleased with it and so far, to my knowledge, none have thought of exchanging it for a place, which to every one; is the best in the world, home.

With the very limited means, at our disposal, having had nothing but our goodwill and some small assistance from our superiors and a few generous friends, we have not been in a position to provide all the requirements which are found in like schools which have been built at greater expense.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is obtained from a creek in barrels and pails.

Heating and Light. - The building is heated with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps; but we hope that, ere long, all these primitive accommodations will give place to more modern equipment.

Accommodation. - The department has allowed a grant for twenty-five children to this school. We have accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 7 or 8 persons. At present we have at the school: 2 priests of the O.M.I order; 4 sisters of the St. André de la Croix; a lady teacher; and 28 pupils, 24 of whom are Indians and 4 of

white origin. We have thought well to admit a few white children to our school, as they are a great help to our Indian children, not only in learning the English language, but as examples of the manners and the good habits of white people.

Health and Sanitation. - With the ordinary sanitary precautions, the health of the school has been all that could be desired this year. We had no sickness of any account; only once the doctor was called for, and it was found that the case was not a serious one.

Class-room Work. - Our last returns show an attendance of 26 Indian children, classified as follows

...	Pupils.
Standard IV	9
Standard III	6
Standard II	7
Standard I	4

The programme of studies prescribed for the different standards has been followed by the teacher and the progress so far has been satisfactory.

Industries Taught. - Besides their class work, the children have their respective manual occupations. The boys attend to the general work of the farm; the girls to the inside work of the house; cooking, sewing, knitting, & c. Both boys and girls show that the Indian children have aptitude to learn and that they need only to be taught.

Farm and Garden. - Our farm is only at its start. We have only 1 acre for a garden and about 30 acres for crops. The garden has been poor on account of the worms in the spring and a lack of rain during the last part of the summer. The crop was very good, but we do not know the returns, as we have not threshed yet.

Fire Protection. - The buildings are insured for $3,000; but for fire-protection we have only a few fire-extinguishers, pails full of water, and wood and rope ladders.

Staff. - The officers of the school are: Rev. Father DcCorby, principal; Rev. Father Branillet assistant; Sr. St. Bernard, superior; Sr. Mary, Sr. St. Jean Sr. Flavian assistants; Miss Nora Shannon, teacher.

The teacher receives $20 a month and board; the sisters $12 each and board. The priests receive no salaries. Each one is pleased with their lot; they have the satisfaction of seeing that they are not working in vain and that their work is to the Indian children a great benefit for which they tell them to thank God, the government and the missionaries.

I have, & c.,
J. DECORBY, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAC LA RONGE, June 18, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to forward the first report of the boarding school at Lac la Ronge.

Location. - The school is situated on Lac la Ronge, on the western shore, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river that flows from Big Stone lake into Lac la Ronge. The buildings are facing south; the situation is high and dry, and

affords a fine view of the lake, the opposite shore of which at this point is many miles away, and shows only a blue line above the horizon. There are islands near, which both add to the view and afford protection from the high waves when a heavy swell is running on the open lake.

Land. - There has been no survey in this part of the country, but the school claims half a mile frontage on the lake. Most of the land near the lake is fit for cultivation, but a few hundred yards back it is mostly tamarack swamp. The land is all heavily wooded, most of the wood being poplar.

Buildings. - The main building is 80 x 26 feet, with a kitchen attached, 26 x 22 feet. Both main building and kitchen are two storeys high. The buildings are balloon frame, with 6-inch studding in the main building and 4-inch studding in the frame of the kitchen. The buildings are not yet completed. When finished, they will be weather-boarded outside and ceiled throughout inside. The kitchen was sufficiently completed to be comfortably habitable throughout the winter, but only the lower storey of the main building was fit for occupation during the cold weather. The school-room, dining-room, visitors'-room, office and sewing-room are in the lower storey, and, when completed, the dormitories and rooms for the staff will be in the upper storey. Every effort is being made to complete the buildings without delay.

There are also (1) a log building, 18 x 20 feet, with board roof. This is now used mostly for the accommodation of parents who come to visit their children at school; (2) a frame storehouse, 12 x 16 feet; (3) a log stable; (4) a smoke-house for smoking fish, the staple article of food at the school; (5) an office, 18 x 12 feet, for the use of the Indian agent. This last building is not on the school premises, but on an, island about half a mile away, which is a favourite camping ground for the Indians, and has been selected as the most convenient spot for the treaty payments.

Accommodation. - There will be accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 5 or 6.

Attendance. - The school was only opened on January 1, 1907. Fifteen pupils were received on the opening day, and, by the end of the quarter, the number had about doubled. There will be no difficulty in securing the full attendance of 50, for which number the department has voted a per capita grant, but on account of the unfinished state of the buildings, it was thought better to make no effort in the meantime to complete the number.

Class-room. - The pupils are all beginners, and a great deal of progress cannot be expected in the course of three months. They are, however, on the whole exceptionally teachable, and have made a good beginning.

Farm and Garden. - About 1/2 acres of land has been brought under cultivation, about ten bushels of potatoes Planted, and turnips and other garden seeds sown. A beginning in stock-farming has been made by the importation of two cows and a bull. They were taken out in the end of March, and the advent of a calf since their arrival at Lac la Ronge has raised the number of cattle to 4 head. There is also a team of horses belonging to the school.

Industries. - The boys do the work around the school, including chopping wood and fishing. They will also be employed in the garden as required. The girls do scrubbing, washing, cooking, sweeping, and all other, indoor work.

Moral and Religious Training. - This branch of instruction has careful attention, but, as the pupils are all children of Christian parents, they do not come to the school ignorant of religious teaching.

Health. - There has not been a case of sickness among the pupils. None of them show any symptoms of the disease (tuberculosis) which is so prevalent among Indians in some other localities.

Water Supply. - The water is all drawn from the lake, and Lac la Ronge water cannot be excelled for purity. At present it is carried; by the pupils, but, if means can be found, a pipe will be laid to the lake and the water pumped wherever it may be required.

Fire Protection. - There is no special fire-protection, but, if a force-pump and pipes could be obtained, a water-tank could be located near the top of the main building, with a hose attachment, to be utilized in case of fire.

Heating, and Lighting. - The heating is by stoves, and the lighting by lamps and candles.

Recreation. - The boys play football and other games, and the girls have swings and balls. Indoors, singing is a favourite diversion, as well as source of improvement.

General Remarks. - The work of bringing the school to such a stage that it could be opened for the reception of pupils has been slow and difficult, but the difficulties are now, in the past. It will be a comparatively easy matter to complete what is unfinished in the present buildings and to add others as may be required, as well as to improve the premises generally. In clearing the land, which was covered with a dense forest, care was taken to preserve a number of trees, chiefly pine and spruce, to be both a shelter from storms in winter and heat in summer, as well as to add beauty to the surroundings.

The saw-mill is situated 3 miles from the school. It has been not only valuable but indispensable for the supply of material for the erection of the buildings, and, in the future, will make it easy to carry on any improvements that may be necessary. The buildings are an object-lesson to the Indians. No such buildings have ever been seen in that part of the country before, and I feel sure that such of the Indians as are more or less settled will soon begin to use lumber and to improve the appearance and sanitary condition of their dwellings.

The chief article of food in the school is fish, of which there is an abundant supply, easily obtainable all the year round. It is the food to which the children are accustomed and it costs much less than any other kind of food.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, & c.,
J.A. MACKAY,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency, Kutawa post office, and three miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's store and Touchwood Hills post office, outside of the Indian resolve.

Land. - The land connected with the school comprises 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, belonging to the Oblate order. Of this land, about 50 acres is under cultivation. There is a large garden, prettily laid Out in front of the house, trees axe planted along the side of the former. On one side of the school a nice parterre surrounded with trees has been laid out. There is an avenue, 80 feet wide, and a good fence on each side.

Besides the above land the Oblate Order recently secured 320 acres, the southeast and the southwest quarters of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second

meridian, about 50 acres of which is under cultivation, to enable us to meet the expenses of the school.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings. - The school buildings include the old church, which now serves as a play-room for the boys; the main building, the basement of which comprises a large cellar, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy; on the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake-oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, one room for visitors. On the second floor: girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room, and sisters' apartments.

There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on its first floor: the class-room and a chapel where the pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers. On the upper floor il the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are: the principal's house, the carpenter and blacksmith-shop, stables, a storehouse and a granary.

Accommodation. - This school has ample accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7 persons.

Attendance. - Thirty-four children attended school regularly during the year.

Class Work. - Classes are taught in the morning and in the afternoon; school hours are from nine to twelve, a.m., and from half-past one to four o'clock p.m. The programme laid down by the department is strictly followed. Much attention is paid to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawings geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress has been noticed in all the above subjects, and many of the pupils seem to appreciate the advantages of an education.

Farm and Garden. - The area under cultivation is about 105 acres.

The acreage of crops last season was as follows: wheat, 40 acres; oats, 40 acres; barley, 5 acres; spelt, 5 acres; flax, 2 acres; potatoes, 4 acres; the remainder in cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips, pease and beets. Besides this we broke about 20 acres of newland, which we hope to crop this coming spring. I may state here that the farm is the mainstay of the school, as it cheapens living exceedingly, and has been a considerable source of cash revenue.

Industries Taught. - The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. The boys are taught various branches of farming, teaming, ploughing, harvesting, fencing, and mowing. When they are on the farm they are constantly under the supervision of a qualified farm instructor.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention are given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been remarkably good during the whole year and I am happy to say that not one case of mortality has to be reported. The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Besides the three regular meals, the children are given a substantial lunch in the afternoon. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply. - Water is supplied to the school from a well on the premises, from which water is drawn by means of a windmill, which conveys it to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which it is distributed by means of iron pipes throughout the building. About a dozen barrels are placed under eave-troughs to receive the rain water for the laundry.

Fire Protection. - The school has been provided by the department with two. Babcocks, twelve fire-pails which are always kept filled with water, fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are kept in convenient places through the building.

Heating. - The building is heated by sixteen stoves. Lamps burning coal oil supply the light.

We have to go about six or eight miles to get fire-wood.

Recreation. - In wintertime the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises and indoor amusements common to their age. In the summer months the boys take great delight in football, swings, croquet, archery and gymnastic exercises; and the girls, in playing, singing, and games. The boys and girls are generally fond of music. Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

General Remarks. - We have a competent staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian wards, and are striving in every way for the uplifting of this race, for whom our government is doing so much.

In my estimation a good advance has been made of an all-round nature during the past year.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in our work by Mr. Murison, our agent, who visits us regularly, and who has throughout assisted us, whenever in his power to do so, by thought, word and deed, and we have always found him most kind and considerate.

I found, when there has been necessity for their services, that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient.

I have, & c.,
J.A. MAGNAN,
Principal,
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school for, the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land. - About 7 or 8 acres of land is fenced in and set apart for school purposes buildings, gardens and playgrounds. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings. - The buildings are three separate frame houses, put up at different periods, but now connected by winding staircases from top to bottom of the buildings. The main building is 45 x 35 feet, three storeys high. On the first floor is the junior classroom, 25 x 35 feet; this room serves as boys' recreation-hall in winter; pupils' dining-room, 20 x 35 feet. On the second floor is the senior class-room, 23 x 25 feet, girls' sewing and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, pupils' infirmary, 12 x 25 feet. The third storey is one vast room, 45 x 30 feet, 812 feet high. All the other rooms are 9 3/4 feet high. The attic, which is well ventilated and lighted, is used as a wardrobe and store-room for girls' clothing.

The second building is 26 x 36 x 33 feet high. On first floor: dining-rooms for staff, 13 x 16 feet; kitchen, 20 x 26 feet. Second floor: private chapel for sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 feet. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 feet, 8 feet high. To this building is attached the storehouse and pantries. The third building was

the first erected; it is 25 x 30 feet, two storeys high, and is the sisters' house. The new building is not painted yet, and the old buildings need repainting. We hope to have this work done during this coming summer.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The average attendance this term has been 33. There have been 5 discharges and 7 admissions since last July.

Class-room Work. - The teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed is followed. The class-room work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show a great love for study. Half an hour each day is given to singing. The pupils form the choir of the church; they sing Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden. - About 3 acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds and sufficient vegetables are raised with very good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in garden work.

Industries Taught. - The boys have the care of horses and cows; the preparing of fuel, bakery and cobbling. A good reward and pleasure for them is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks to help with the work. The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of housekeeping: cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes, boys' suits included, are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given twice a week; morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for all authority is continually inculcated and insisted upon. The pupils' conduct has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition. - The pupils' health has been remarkably good during the year. Dr. Amos of Lloydminster, is the medical officer, and visits the school frequently. We also had the honour of a visit from Dr. Bryce, chief medical officer of the department. He found the pupils remarkably well: plump and healthy. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school: good and daily ventilation, disinfectant and plenty of fresh air.

Water Supply. - Plenty of good water is supplied from a well, a few yards from the house. The water is brought to the house by horse and water-cart.

Fire Protection. - One well, ladders, pails, axes; barrels of water in summer are kept in readiness. From both boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on either side, a stairway leading down to the first floor, and an outside door at foot of stairs. The stairway is wide, winding and well-lighted.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by means of 13 wood stoves, the house is warm. Coal-oil lamps suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments furnish light.

Recreation. - Three hours of recreation, four in summer are given to the pupils daily. All recreation is taken in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and stating are the chief amusements. Pupils are very fond of reading, several subscribe to a young folk's magazine. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks camping out on the side of a nice lake is greatly enjoyed, and seems to de good to the pupils' health.

General Remarks. - Among the improvements of this last fiscal year, not yet mentioned in this report, is the completion of the new building begun in 1905; the furnishing of the main building with ceilings, divisions, cupboards and renewing flooring. The cost of the new building and repairs on others, amount to $4,000. New automatic desks and black-boards were put in the senior classrooms This school was inspected by Inspector Chisholm on March 18 and 19. He seemed well satisfied with the progress of the pupils and the improvements made since his last visit.

In closing this report, I wish to convey my thanks to the officials of the department, one and all, for the aid and visits which they kindly extended to us.

I have, & c.,

E.J. CUNNINGHAM,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the annual report of the Onion Lake Church of England boarding school under my charge, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve and about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land. - There are about 30 acres; of land in connection with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings. - The present schoolhouse is a new frame building, 80 x 40 feet, three storeys high, now finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is finished with steel ceiling and will be divided when required into two class-rooms.

The second floor, also finished with steel ceilings, is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the older boys, and is reached by an outside stair; while the third floor is one large dormitory without, partitions, and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor. Great care has been taken in providing for ventilation and light.

The three-storeyed log building, 24 x 28 feet, previously used for laundry and boys' dormitories, has been entirely given up for laundry and hospital work, and the two upper storeys will be plastered and fitted up as a hospital this summer. Between these two buildings stands a smaller log building, 20 x 22 feet, and 2 storeys high. The lower floor is divided, into 2 rooms, one of which is used for a store-room for clothing and the other is occupied by workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair.

Near-by is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, all used for storing provisions, i.e., flour, beef, pork, & c.

The building which forms the quarters for the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings put up at different times, but all connected. Any one of the 4 outer doors -gives access to the whole building, which is 60 feet square. On the lower floor are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, 2 dining-rooms, 2 bed-rooms, dispensary, kitchen, bakery and pantry. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. These last are two large rooms, 24 x 36 feet, and 20 x 24 feet, without partitions and one outer door leading to a balcony, with an outside stair so that a fire-escape and good free ventilation are both provided.

There is a good cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet. Our stables have been enlarged and finished until they are second to none in this place.

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be provided for 70 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular except in occasional cases of sickness.

Class-room Work. - The children have one good work and made marked progress during the 9 months.

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Farm and Garden. - Our farm land covers about 5 acres. We raised this year vegetables to supply the, entire household. The work was done by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught. - The boys are being taught carpentering and painting and building, principally. They also have the care of the horses, cows, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught general housework, i.e., cooking, baking, washing and ironing, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is paid to this part of their education and each one of the staff realizes that, without this, all other work is wasted. We do not aim so much to teach the tenets of any particular church as to teach the simple gospel, the aim being to lead them to Christ.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been very good throughout the nine months, although we have had a very mild epidemic of chicken-pox. All the cases have been isolated and quarantined.

Water Supply. - This is ample, three wells being used for the house, laundry and stock.

Fire Protection. - Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, pails, axes, plenty of water and constant watchfulness as to stoves, stove-pipes, lamps and chimneys, are all the protection we have.

Heating. - All our buildings are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, we use top-draught stoves so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation. - The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings and athletics, which include the cross-cut saw and wood pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, & c.,
J.R. MATHESON,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., May 10, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting herewith the twenty-second annual report of the Round Lake boarding school for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake, adjoining the Crooked Lakes reserves.

Land. - There is about 320 acres of land in connection with the school, being the south half of section 23, township 18, range 3, west of the second meridian; also 22 acres, part of section 14, adjoining.

The land is good for farming purposes.

Buildings. - The buildings are as follows: the main building, built of frame on stone foundation, two storeys, with a basement under the whole. This building contains waiting-rooms, dining-rooms, parlours, rooms for members of the staff, kitchen, laundry and store-rooms.

The school-house, a frame building, 24 x 42 feet, on a stone foundation in which are the class-rooms, boys' dormitory and rooms for teacher and farmer.

A barn in which are stable and granary.

Accommodation. - The buildings will accommodate 70 pupils with a staff of 6.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very regular; there are 3@ names on the roll and an average attendance of about 30.

Class-room Work. - This has been very encouraging under the able management of the teachers, Miss Sahlmark and Mr. Mills. The programme of studies provided by the department for Indian schools has been followed and the progress made by the pupils has been very good.

Farm and Garden. - The year has been prosperous and the work in this department has been helpful to the boys and to the school. About 100 acres is under cultivation; the yield of wheat was 80 bushels to the acre and oats 60. The garden supplied the school with all the vegetables we required. the herd of cattle supplied us with all the beef, butter and milk we could consume.

Industries Taught. - The only industries; taught are farming for the boys and general housework for the girls. The girls are becoming expert in baking, cooking, laundry work, plain, and fancy needle-work, dressmaking and the little things that are necessary in a well regulated family. The boys become acquainted with farm implements and dairy work. Each boy is expected to give 2 hours' work each day towards the support of the school and any work done above this is paid for by the school. A boy that is capable of driving a team is paid 10 cents an hour, and in this way a boy may, by attending school in the forenoon and working in the afternoon, earn 50 cents or $3 in the week, and thus, by the time he leaves school at the age of 18, may possess enough to give him a start in farming. One of our boys, now aged 17, has 3 splendid oxen, 3 cows, 3 calyes, 1 horse, and $100 in the bank, earned at the school. We thus try to start our boys on their own farms before they leave us.

Four of our boys have been breaking on their own farms during the summer, each having about 20 acres ready for crop in the spring and each driving his own team, earned at the school. We have now a yoke of oxen for every boy that is able to drive them.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is the most important part of the work of the school. All the other work is subservient to this. The great object of the school is to try to build up Christian characters. We have our morning and evening devotions and religious exercises; also the Sabbath school and the regular Sabbath services.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school has been good, not a single case of severe illness during the year. There is not a single case of scrofula in the school. This we attribute, by the blessing of God, to large and well ventilated bed-rooms, much outdoor exercise and abundant supply of plain and wholesome foods rolled oats and cream, fresh beef and vegetables, good bread and butter, eggs, fruit, fish, & c.

Water Supply. - There is a well in close proximity to the house, from which water is pumped by windmill to a large tank in the garret, giving a good supply of water.

Fire Protection. - There are fire-escapes leading from all the bed-rooms, stovepipes and flues are kept in good repair, ladders, fire-pails and water kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by furnace and stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In the winter, skating, toboganning and indoor games; in summer, football, boating, riding, climbing the hills, skipping ropes and fishing are the recreations most enjoyed.

General Remarks. - In conclusion we wish to express our appreciation of the interest taken in our school by our agent, Mr. Millar, and of the courtesy and kindness of other members of the department who visited us.

I have, & c.,
H. McKAY,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
DELMAS P.O., March 31,1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit a report of Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission, and within half a mile of Delmas station. This school is on the south side of the Saskatchewan river and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site.

Land. - The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast one quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, West of the third meridian, patented.

Building. - The school building is frame, built on a stone foundation, an is two storeys high. On the first floor are 5 rooms, viz.: class-room, children's refectory, sisters' refectory and sewing-room in the same apartment, kitchen and parlour. On the second floor are 3 rooms: 9 dormitories and 1 bedroom for the sisters. We have no infirmary.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 20 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - The register shows an attendance of 20 children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to, as much as possible. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - Last year, owing to the dry weather, our crop was not as good as the preceding one. Barely sufficient vegetables for our requirements were raised.

Industries Taught. - In manual work the girls are taught sewing, cooking and the very necessary art of good housekeeping.

The boys assist with both the outside and inside work. They carry all the water needed, attend to the wood and render all help they can in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training - Religious instruction is given daily in school. The example of religious life and the influence of a religious teaching body among the children, tends to render them docile and obedient to their superiors. The conduct of the children is so good that seldom is it necessary to have recourse to punishment.

Health and Sanitation. - One girl died the fifth of this month of an hereditary disease-consumption. The health of the children is quite good, with the exception of one of our big boys, who seems to have hard work to recover from a cold. It is hoped that with good treatment he will come out all right.

Water Supply. - There is a good well, which is amply sufficient for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection. - There is but one ladder on the house that could be used in case of fire. Barrels of water and axes are placed in convenient positions. As is seen, our means of escape, should fire break out, are rather inadequate.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by wood stoves. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In a pleasant yard in front of the school, recreation is indulged in. Much attention is given to recreation,

and the children are encouraged to be as much

as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreations.

General Remarks. - We were delighted to welcome Mr. C.J. Johnson, with the inspector, in November last. This having been his first visit here, he was astonished and greatly pleased at the children's work, and at the order and, discipline manifested throughout.

In closing, I should like to express my high appreciation of the very valuable help rendered us in our work by our very worthy inspector, Mr. W.J. Chisholm, and I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of our good agent, Mr. George Day.

I have, & c.,
H. DELMAS, priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, March 30, 1907.
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with your circular of March 5, the following report in connection with this school for the nine months just ended is respectfully submitted: -

Location. - The school is located on the high, south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and about two miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. The place is beautiful for situation, overlooking towards the north the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway), and the two rivers already mentioned with their picturesque valleys; to the south the Eagle Hill range, and a vast extent of country in all directions. The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions rendered necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Honourable David Laird, the present Indian commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant-governor of the then Northwest Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the Northwest Council of those days.

Land. - In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres, 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop;, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds.

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for 150 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance. - Four boys and seven girls were discharged during the past nine months. One boy and three girls were admitted during the same period. There have not been any deaths. We begin the incoming year with 59 pupils.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden. - We have about 60 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a garden and potato patch.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, & c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework are taught the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training. - To this we give careful attention, as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, and Sunday school, shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of Holy Scripture each day, and a midweek service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the King's Daughters' among the girls, and 'The King's Sons' amongst the boys, and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years, with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation. - We have been blessed with good health throughout the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water-Supply. - We have plenty of water of the best quality in our wells.

Fire Protection. - We have a number of hand-grenades, Babcock fire-extinguishers, axes, and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where the rubber hose connects with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each storey. There are, fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand.

Heating. - This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the only fuel used.

Lighting. - Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation. - Swings, football, hockey and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise are provided.

Ex-pupils. - Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserve or keep on at work amongst the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is to be hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; one is at present attending college taking a university course with a view to entering the ministry; another has completed his college course and been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church - he is married to an English lady, and they are both doing a remarkably good work in charge of one of our boarding schools and missions. Nearly all of the girls that have been discharged are married - most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much, when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very

evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of their ex-pupils. The schools properly and systematically worked are the true way to solve the Indian problem. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living and that of those reserves that are without them.

General Remarks. - I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the great work of teaching, training, and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand, by and by. I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

I have, & c.,
E. MATHESON,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., April 8, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated in the picturesque Qu'Appelle valley, 18 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway main line and, 7 miles south of a branch line of that railway. It is not situated on a reserve, but is centrally located for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills, and Sioux reserves.

Land. - The area of land belonging to this school and immediately surrounding it comprises about 509 acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about 14 acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated; about 1145 acres on the west side of section 2. This is nearly all coulee and side hills, covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill. About 290 acres or the east half of section 10 is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; 80 acres or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14 is good land, but badly cut by sloughs.

Besides the above and about 5 miles northwest of the school we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13 west of the 2nd meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land, but is much broken by sloughs. The other sections are northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, both west of the 2nd meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb-wire.

Buildings. - The new school comprises three separate buildings, viz.: main building, size 120 x 50 feet, will be used for kitchen and dining-room in basement, office and store on first floor, chapel and private rooms on second floor, and hospital on third floor. Girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, is now occupied and used for play-room, dormitories and classrooms. The boys building is the same size as the girls' and used for the same purposes.

Accommodation. - The new school will easily accommodate 225 pupils and staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year has been satisfactory. There were 235 pupils enrolled at the end of March; 112 boys and 123 girls.

Class-room Work. - The work here has been satisfactory. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	44	49	93
Standard II	27	16	43
Standard III	19	25	44
Standard IV	22	20	42
Standard V	...	10	10
Standard VI	...	3	3

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day and are learning English rapidly. The higher standards attend class one-half day and work at the different trades the other half. Sometimes in busy seasons on the farm or in the garden all the boys are engaged at outside work under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden. - The area of land expected to be under cultivation this coming season will be about 350 acres, 175 acres under wheat, 125 under oats, 20 under barley and 30 under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangolds and rape. About twenty boys are attached to the farm and worked as required, the other boys and girls as their turn came did the milking and all assisted on the farm at busy times.

Stock. - Our stock is in fair condition and comprises 36 head of cattle, 28 head of horses, 53 pigs and about 125 poultry.

Blacksmith Shop. - Two boys worked at this trade and a fair amount of custom work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe Shop. - Six boys are at work in this shop making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Bake Shop. - Four boys assist in this shop besides doing all the baking for the institution; the slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done.

Carpenter Shop. - Six boys worked in this shop. A great amount of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, repairing carriages and implements, also cabinetmaking.

Tinsmith Shop. - Two boys are employed here repairing and doing custom work.

Girls' Work. - Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work and make their own clothes and also. the greater part worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training. - The vice principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class.

Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the year has been much better than last year owing to the

improved sanitary arrangements installed in the new building. The physician in charge inspects regularly and the health of the pupils is given the best of attention.

Water Supply. - Pure water is obtained from four wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire protection, is brought from the lake about three hundred yards through a two-inch pipe into two fifteen hundred gallon air-pressure tanks.

Fire Protection. - The system of fire-protection is very complete. The fifty-foot hose on each flat of the main, boys', and girls' buildings are connected with the air-

pressure tanks. There are also two McRobie seventy-five gallon chemical tanks with 50 feet of hose attached on each flat of the main and girls' buildings, with electrical attachments. Besides the above there are 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers in convenient places throughout the whole institution.

Heating and Lighting. - Two Gurney one-pipe steam boilers furnish heat for the main building, and one Gurney boiler in each of the girls' and boys' buildings. A Siche gas plant supplies the light in all three buildings. Coal oil and wood are used in the shops.

Recreation. - Football and baseball are the principal sports for the boys in summer, and in winter skating and hockey. The girls play football also, which is considered a healthy exercise.

General Remarks. - Among the number of people of distinction who visited the school last year were the Governor General, Earl Grey, on October 13, Hon. A.E. Forget, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, and the Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, on November 19.

I have., & c.,
J. HUGONARD,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on an Indian reserve.

A half section of land was originally purchased by the department for the use of the school; and in 1903 the government reserved an additional section.

The soil is a stiff clay, which can only be worked by heavy teams. Wheat oats, barley, vegetables and small fruits yield well.

The land in its natural state was treeless prairie, and was evidently part of the feeding grounds of great herds of buffalo.

Maple, ash, poplar, and elm trees have been planted by the walks and fences; also in belts as wind-breaks about the buildings and gardens. Some of these are now from twelve to fourteen feet high, making the grounds much more attractive and overcoming the monotonous sameness of the prairie.

Buildings. - The main building is of brick, two storeys high. The central part contains the office, dispensary, reception-room, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery on the first floor. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff and a small dormitory for the small boys. Boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. The boys' dormitory, clothing storeroom, lockers and bathroom are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, bath-room and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor are two well-lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, small cistern, and storm-sash room.

The other buildings are a two-storey brick veneer residence for the principal, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, laundry, ice-house, carpenter-shop, engine-house and blacksmith-shop.

The farm buildings are: barn with horse-stable underneath; cow-stable, hog-pen, small implement-shed, and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 150 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance. - During the past year the attendance was about 64.

Class-room Work. - The class-room is graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	5
Standard V	11
Standard IV	9
Standard III	16
Standard II	6
Standard I	17

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden. - We consider this a very important part of the industrial training for boys.

The farm last year produced 1,500 bushels of wheat, 2,300 bushels, of oats, 80 bushels of barley, and 300 bushels of potatoes.

The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

All the threshing for the school and the threshing for many of the neighbours has been done for the past four years by the pupils and ex-pupils with the steam thresher owned by the school.

Industries Taught. - All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle and hogs, and are given practical instruction in the use of farm implements and machinery, and also garden tools.

Carpenter Shop. - Six boys received instruction in this department. Besides doing a great deal of repairing on the buildings and also on farm implements and machinery, they have done such new work as making tables, chairs, sash, doors, whiffletrees, neckyokes, wagon-axles and poles, gates, stairs, ladders and numerous smaller articles.

Printing Office. - A number of the boy, have become expert typesetters. The work is useful in connection with class-room work, as it gives training in spelling and English composition.

Engine-room. - Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the steam engine. Two of our boys were running engines during the threshing season last fall; both having passed examinations in steam engineering before a government inspector.

Girls' Department. - All the girls learn cooking, baking and sewing, how to set and wait on tables; also laundry work. In the sewing the girls learn to cut, fit and make their own dresses. A number of ex-pupils have gone out to service, earning good wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training. - When the weather is favourable, the pupils and staff attend the Sunday morning service in the Presbyterian church, Regina. Sunday school is held in the school-room every Sunday afternoon and

service in the evening. Every morning and evening the staff and pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of staff and pupils has been good. One boy - Basil Contois - died at the school last summer of consumption. He was isolated, living for the last months in a tent, where he received the best medical attention and most careful nursing. There are a few cases of scrofulous lumps; some of these have been operated on with the surgeon's knife with marked success.

Water Supply. - Water of an excellent quality is obtained from, wells at a depth of 95 feet.

Fire Protection. - Hose-reels on hydrants in main halls are connected by inch-and-a-half pipes with water tanks in the attic. There is also a McRobie fire-extinguisher, six Stempel extinguishers, and a number of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting. - The main buildings are heated by steam from a thirty-horse-power boiler in the basement. The laundry, carpenter-shop, printing office and bake-shop have to be heated by stoves.

The light used is Acetylene gas made in a 'Siche' machine. The cost of lighting is greater than with oil. The carbide for the manufacture of the gas is expensive in the west; partly due to the fact that we are required to pay double first-class freight.

Recreation. - During the summer the boys play football, baseball and other outdoor games; the girls play basketball. In the winter skating, hockey and coasting are the principal outdoor sports.

General Remarks. - The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from the eastern provinces and also from Europe, who chance to be stopping over in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to get a glimpse of Indians and of the educational work being done among them. Most of these visitors show surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that many of them are so apt in their studies and work.

The farm and garden contribute very much to the maintenance of the school; and also give the boys the kind of practical training they will need in after years. The traction engine has been made to do good work both in running the shop machinery and in the threshing season. It is also of value in interesting some of the brighter boys in the school work. Several boys who learned steam engineering at the school were running steam-threshing engines on their own reserve last fall.

During the past winter it was impossible to secure sufficient fuel of a kind suitable for use in our steam furnace. After some experimenting, and detaching a special door and grate it was found that straw gave good results as a fuel. This was used as a fuel, in the steam furnace only, for about two months. The greatest objection to its use is the litter it caused about the back entrance and in the basement. This could be overcome by having the straw baled before hauling to the building.

I have, & c.,
R.B. HERON,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 28. 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in January. The staff at that time included Rev. E. Matheson as principal; Mrs. Matheson, matron; Miss Annie Edge, assistant matron and nurse; Miss Nellie Hayes, seamstress; Mrs. Lewis, cook; Miss Gladys

Barnes, laundress; Mrs. Scott, baker; J.H. Scott, farmer; J. M. Brown, teacher; W.H. Lewis, general assistant; H.L. Moynaghan, carpenter; and J. Fawcett, night-watchman.

The attendance has fallen off considerably during the past year, the numbers discharged being largely in excess of those admitted. The field for recruiting has in the past been restricted practically to the reserves of the Battleford agency, and Red Pheasant's and Moosomin's bands contribute half the present attendance. It is now becoming necessary to look farther abroad for pupils.

In their class work the pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	1	9	10
Standard II	2	4	6
Standard III	5	14	19
Standard IV	8	2	10
Standard V	8	...	8
Standard VI	2	...	2
Total	26	29	55

During the past two years there have been six different teachers in charge of the class-room, some of them but poorly qualified, while others appear to have taken but slight interest in the success of their work. In consequence of this mainly, the condition of the class work is not at present very satisfactory.

There is great difficulty in obtaining properly trained teachers, and still greater in securing teachers who are not interested in a homestead or some other enterprise which divides their interest and impairs their usefulness.

The industrial training of the pupils is systematic and thorough, the principal departments being under the direction of experienced and competent officers.

The girls are in an excellent state of discipline, effected not by means of harshness, but through the kindness, firmness, and tact of the officers in charge of them. The boys also are obedient to those over them, and all are mannerly.

For some time past there has been no drill of any description, and the calisthenics of the pupils, especially the boys, has been neglected.

The duties of the female officers are well supervised by the matron, and carefully and faithfully carried out in detail. The dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and every other portion of the residence are in a perfect state of order and cleanliness.

In the bath-rooms a great improvement has been made, and they are now as well fatted up and as comfortable as could be desired. They are convenient to the, dormitories, well heated, dry, and clean; the floors are oiled; water is supplied by taps, one at each basin, one at, each bath, and one at the boiler where bath-water is heated; towels are conveniently arranged, and new enamelled baths have been installed.

The heating of the main building is effected by means of three furnaces and several stoves, and it is comfortable in the severest weather.

The fire-appliances consist of 12 axes, 17 buckets, 18 hand-grenades 17 extinguishers, a McRobie chemical engine and 500 feet of horse, all of which is conveniently distributed throughout the buildings.

The accounts are kept by the principal,and the finances of the school are in good condition. The chief source of revenue outside the departmental grants is the farm, from which, during the six months ended December 31, $1,250 was

contributed toward the maintenance of the institution, while only $200 was expended upon this department.

The ex-pupils of this school are now a considerable element on the reserves of the Battleford agency, and for the most part they are giving a good account of themselves,'those recently discharged being on the whole a credit to the institution.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in the latter part of November.

The staff includes Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Stanislaus, directress; and five other reverend sisters.

There are in attendance 12 boys and 8 girls; total, 20 pupils, which is the number the school is authorized to admit.

The pupils all appeared healthy and strong, and all were present at the examination of classes. They are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	3	3	6
Standard II	4	2	6
Standard IV	4	2	6
Standard V	1	1	2
Total	12	8	20

The classes were examined in the regular subjects of the programme and were found to be fairly proficient and very uniformly advanced. The methods of instruction employed are adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils.

The class-room is small but well arranged, and for the most part complete in its equipment.

The dormitories are in perfect condition and sufficiently large for the attendance.

The kitchen and dining-room are or suitable proportions, plainly and conveniently furnished, and in excellent order.

The conduct of the children is good, and it is seldom found necessary to resort to punishment of any severe kind. Rewards, which are freely employed, take the form of play-things for the smaller ones, and holidays, drives, and special privileges for the larger pupils. These children almost all entered school between five and six years of age, and hence the complete and easy control that continues to be exercised over them.

With the exception of a few who are orphans, and consequently have no homes to visit, they are all allowed three weeks' leave at a convenient time during the summer, and for the most part also a few days at New Year's. No difficulty has been experienced in securing their punctual return at the expiration of the stated period of their leave.

ONION LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on March 18 and 19.

The staff remains the same as at last inspection and consists of Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I., principal; Sister Ste. Prudentienne, superioress; with the assistance of eight other reverend sisters.

The enrolment includes 45 grant-earning pupils and 19 for whom no grant is allowed, the latter being white children and half-breeds.

The non-treaty children enrolled are all in attendance, but several of the treaty children are absent for various causes. Those present at examination were graded as follows: -

...	...	Treaty.	...	...	Non-Treaty.	...
...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	3	10	13	1	6	7

Standard II	2	3	5	...	3	3
Standard III	4	2	6	3	3	6
Standard IV	3	5	8	...	3	3
Total	12	20	32	4	15	19

The class work is conducted, with the utmost punctuality and regularity. Writing and written exercises generally and drawing are neatly executed. A fair acquaintance is shown with elementary grammar and geography. Reading and arithmetic show in some degree the results of imitation and not sufficient independence of thought. Singing is taught regularly, and practice in recitations and dialogues is given, which hag a good effect.

The facilities for class work have been greatly improved through the provision of two well equipped class-rooms instead of one as formerly.

A careful system of recording merits and demerits is in use, which extends to class work and to general conduct and obedience; and an honour-roll is made out at the end of each month, based on the month's record.

Extensive improvements have been made in the main building by the rearrangement, finishing, and painting, of the interior; the raising, repairing and remodelling of the convent, or residence of the sisters, adjacent to the school; and the connecting of the two by a new structure, 40 x 36 feet, and consisting of three storeys. The additional space thus secured affords a very convenient chapel, the second class-room, already referred to, and a commodious kitchen; while in the general rearrangement many minor conveniences have also been secured.

The building is heated by eighteen stoves, which consume a large quantity of fuel, entail much work, and are no, slight source of danger. Two furnaces of medium capacity would suffice for the heating of the building and would afford economy of fuel, convenience, and safety.

Among the ex-pupils of this school, many of whom are now found on the reserves of the agency, I observed Pierre Harper, at Onion Lake, and Francis Dion, at Long Lake, as very creditable young men, and exhibiting the benefits of the education and training they had received.

ONION LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on March 25 and 26. At that date the staff included Rev. J.R. Matheson, principal; Mrs. Matheson, M.D., matron; D.H. Cameron, teacher; Miss Bennett, assistant matron for girls; Miss Kemp, assistant matron for boys; Miss McMullen, housekeeper; Miss Ellen Singer, cook; W. Buchannan, general guardian of boys.

There are in attendance 16 grant-earning pupils and 41 non-treaty children who are maintained at the expense of the principal.

The treaty children belong to the Onion Lake and Saddle Lake reserves, while those not in treaty come from various settlements, nearer and more remote, from Moose Lake, Victoria, Beaver Lake, Edmonton, and other points to the west, and from Duck Lake, far to the east.

Mr. Cameron, the teacher, holds a second-class professional certificate, and has some experience in public school work. His methods are well studied and logical, and his control of his numerous classes is quiet and complete.

The grading of the pupils is as follows -

...	...	Treaty.	...	...	Non-Treaty.	...
...	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	4	1	5	11	15	26
Standard II	1	...	1	2	4	6
Standard III	1	1	2	2	4	6
Standard IV	2	2	4	1	2	3
Standard V	2	2	4	...	...	...
Total	10	6	16	16	25	41

In the class examination I found the pupils bright and interested in their lessons.

Answers were tendered promptly, though in a rather low tone. In reading the pupils

show good articulation and fair expression. Number work shows but poor results, as the teacher is obliged, through lack of time, to teach all the grades, including over fifty pupils, simultaneously within the space of one hour each day. A well constructed time-table is followed, and most of the remaining subjects have been receiving due, attention.

Of pupils recently discharged, two deserve mention. Minnie Painter, discharged at eighteen years, is now married to a white man and living on a farm near Lloydminster. Annie Faithful, discharged at sixteen, is living respectably with her parents at Frog Lake, and has brought with her to her home some of the influences of her school life.

The buildings have been painted and otherwise improved, and are now comfortable and convenient, besides presenting an attractive appearance.

MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 23.

There was an enrolment of 49 pupils; an average attendance for twelve months of 14, and there were 34 present at inspection.

For a few days at Christmas and about Easter, and for about a month at midsummer, when a large part of the band camp at the south end of the lake, where the school is situated, the attendance is large, the daily average at such times being practically the same as the total enrolment. But for the remainder of the year the attendance is small, and during the best hunting season, when even those whose dwellings are near the school scatter abroad, it is almost nil.

Mr. J.R. Jette, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College, is teacher and at the same time overseer of the band.

Owing to the irregularity of the attendance the progress of the pupils is by no means uniform. They are classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	19	19	38
Standard II	3	2	5
Standard III	2	4	6
Total	24	25	49

The building, which has been recently erected, is 28 x 22 feet, with 18 foot ceiling. The walls are of spruce logs, the foundation logs being tamarack and well raised and supported on stones. The building is a very comfortable one, but is marred by the use of mud instead of lime plaster, owing to the failure of the overseer to have a small kiln of lime burned for this purpose.

The surroundings of the school would be capable of much improvement in the way of cleaning up and beautifying. There is scope here for the exercise of taste and enthusiasm on the part of the teacher and the Indians under his charge if he had an inclination in this direction. It is difficult to see how he could occupy the long summer evenings with greater pleasure and advantage to himself, his pupils, and his neighbours.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on November 27.

There were seven pupils enrolled, seven present at inspection. The daily average, attendance for a year was only a little over two, but for October and November it is nearly six.

The pupils are classified thus: standard I, 6; standard II, 1.

The progress is very slight. It is difficult to find anything the pupils know, or to frame a question in such a way as to get an answer.

The teacher is Solomon Buller, a recently discharged pupil of the Battleford industrial school. His scholarship is sufficient, but he lacks the special training necessary for this work, and like many inexperienced youths appears also to lack a sense of responsibility in regard to the discharge of his duties.

I visited this school again on December 18. There were four pupils present, all in the first standard.

There were some slight evidences of an effort on the part of the teacher to improve the methods of instruction employed, and I suggested briefly some useful exercises by which the ordinary routine of the day could be varied with pleasure to the pupils as well as great advantage.

DAY SCHOOL ON THE STONY RESERVE.

The school was inspected on December 11.

There were 7 pupils enrolled and 5 present at inspection. The average attendance for twelve months was slightly under 5 pupils daily. There are only 7 children of school age on the reserve.

The pupils are still all in standard I, and progress is not very apparent. There are, however, signs of awakening intelligence traceable to school exercises.

The teacher has but little influence over the Indians, and apparently the children seldom come to school until the teacher goes after them, which frequently causes the work of the day to be very late beginning.

The building is comfortable and the equipment sufficient.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 13.

There were 12 pupils enrolled, and 8 present at examination, besides 2 who were under school age. The daily average attendance for the past year was nearly 6.

The classification of the pupils in their school work is as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	5	5	10
Standard III	2	...	2
Total	7	5	12

Mrs. Jefferson continues in charge of the school, and the progress of the pupils is fairly satisfactory. The advancement in actual book work is not great, but the knowledge they have acquired and the training they have received are of a kind that they can use, and which shows in their daily conduct and speech.

An effort is made by the teacher to render the school comfortable and attractive, the consequence of which is that parents send their children willingly. The attendance is not large, because most of the children of school age are at the industrial school.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

The school was inspected on January 14.

There were 9 pupils enrolled and 6 present at inspection. There were 192 days of school in the twelve months ended December 31, and the daily average attendance for this period was nearly 6.

Mr. C.T. Desmarais is still in charge, and the results of the work are a little better than formerly. He has had slightly better success in overcoming the indifference of the parents and securing more regular attendance.

The pupils' homes, in winter at least, are within a reasonable distance of the school.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on January 14.

There were 11 pupils enrolled, and 7 present at examination. There were 205 days of school in the twelve months to December 31, and the daily average for that period was 4 pupils.

The teacher is Miss Agnes Calvert, twenty years of age, and of sufficient attainments as to scholarship. Several teachers have had charge of this school for short periods in recent years, most of them without training for the work and some of them without much interest in it. Accordingly, there is but little ground to look for marked results. Miss Calvert is, however, engaging in her duties with much earnestness, and her efforts are likely to be attended with satisfactory results.

There are 9 pupils in standard I, and in standard II. The pupils show interest in their exercises and answer cheerfully. As a variation of ordinary studies the pupils are taught knitting, which in the meantime serves as manual training, and may some day be of a practical value.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Emmanuel college, the Duck Lake boarding school, and most of the day schools of the Duck Lake and Carlton agencies were not inspected during the period under review.

I have, & c.,
W.J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN
INSPECTORATE.BALCARRES,
SASK., April 12, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the different schools in this inspectorate which I visited during the past nine months.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about 4 miles from the town of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

I found the school on my visits in the usual good order. There was a fine crop again last year, which goes to show that with proper cultivation grain call be grown at Pelly.

The class-room work of this school is of a high order, and there are some very clever children.

The girls are trained in all lines of housework and the boys in all lines of farming.

Additional fire-protection has been provided for the school since my last inspection. I have not made a regular inspection of this school in the last nine months, but hope to make an inspection this coming summer.

This school is under the management of the Rev. W. McWhinney, who is energetic and practical in every way.

KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The attendance at this school is good and the class-room work has greatly improved since my first visit.

The school will have a small farm in operation next year. The land was cleared and broken last summer and will be seeded this spring.

The girls receive a training in all lines of housework and the boys are trained in farming. The school has only been receiving a grant from the government for one year, and it will be some little time before everything in connection with the school is in working order.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this school in September. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The school is in good condition financially and credit is due to the principal, Mr. Heron, for putting it in this way. He is careful and economical.

The crop gown last year was 60 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats and 10 acres of barley. The yield was slightly better than it was last year. Potatoes were not a good crop, owing to the west season. The school sold about $700 worth of pork last year. There have been a great many changes in the teaching staff of this school in the last year and a half. The result of so many changes is showing on the children. The main building requires a great deal of repairing, especially in the plumbing line.

At the time of my inspection Miss McIlwain was acting as clerk; I found the work well up, in fact, all matters in connection with the clerical work of the institution were in good order.

Dr. Thompson, of Regina, is the medical officer of this school.

The girls are taught all lines of household work and the boys are taught farming in all its branches.

The principal, Mr. Heron, devotes all his time to the school and is a hard worker.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This School is situated at File Hills, near Okanees reserve. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and under the direct charge of Miss Kate Gillespie, the principal. At the present time there are about 20 pupils attending the school. The class-room work of this school is of a very high order. The school is fortunate in having as teacher, Miss Cunningham, late principal of one of the public schools of Winnipeg. This school is doing first-class work in all branches of house-keeping, dairying, farming, gardening, & c.

I was unable to make an inspection of any of the schools in the Touchwood Hills agency, or of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, but it is my intention to make an inspection of these schools in the near fixture.

I have, & c.,
W.M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT MACLEOD, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the Blood (St. Paul's) Church of England boarding school.

Location. - This school is situated some fourteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our mailing office. The school is opposite the agency headquarters, and is separated from it by the Belly river. The school property is not on the reserve, and is owned by the Church Missionary Society, London, England.

Land. - The land, which is prettily situated and well watered, comprises an area of 160 acres. Its natural features are very pronounced. On the north and east it is bounded by the Belly river; on the south and west it is surrounded by trees. The soil is a light loam and well suited for gardening and farming.

Buildings. - The buildings are uniformly painted and present a pleasing appearance. They are built around a square, which forms an excellent playground for the pupils. At the northwest corner of its western side is the girls' home, a commodious building affording accommodation for fifty girls. Immediately south stands the school chapel, a very neat structure, well lighted and well ventilated. At the end of the west side is the horse-stable, with harness-room, granary and coach-house under the one roof. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter shop. To the right is the general storehouse, and then the boys' home, which is a similar building to the girls', but far less pretentious. At the east side and at the south end corner is the meat-house, while some fifty yards to the north is the hospital, this is a well-planned building containing two large and airy wards, dispensary, bathrooms kitchen and back kitchen on the ground floor, and three good rooms upstairs. The rectory stands on the north side of the square, and although not as well planned as it might have been, is nevertheless roomy and very comfortable.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 11.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very regular. The number on the roll is 35. Three boys were discharged during the year.

Class-room Work. - The work done in the classroom is very gratifying. The girls are much brighter than the boys, and their memories are more retentive.

Farm and Garden. - There was 28 acres under crop, which was harvested as green feed; 21, acres was cultivated for potatoes, 2 acres for turnips and mangolds, and 3 acres for a general garden. We were well repaid for all our labour.

Industries Taught. - The boys learn farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making, dressmaking, darning and fancywork.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils receive definite church teaching. Matins and evensong are said daily.

Health and Sanitation. - I am very glad to be able to report that we have not had a single case of sickness during the year, and I believe I am safe in saying that this establishes a record for this school. Everything is done that is possible from a sanitary standpoint. Pits are disinfected and no refuse is allowed to lie above the ground.

Water Supply. - We have four excellent wells. The garden has a well which is governed by a windmill.

Fire Protection. - We are exceptionally badly off in this department, for a few battered pails and four axes constitute our equipment. The exits from the several buildings are sufficient to ensure perfect safety to life.

Heating and lighting. - The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Sports are encouraged. The boys seem to take a great interest in football. Swings and tilting boards are provided. The girls are regularly taken for walks and enjoy themselves immensely.

General Remarks. - A great improvement has been made by grading the drive-way to the mission buildings, which are situated almost a quarter of a mile from the boundary of our property. All fences were put in good order and new picket fences replaced the old. The gardens which were laid out in 1905 added greatly to the prettiness of the square. We had flowers in bloom at the beginning of May and many plants were blooming at the beginning of November, when the hard frosts came. The trees which were planted in the spring of 1905 have done remarkably well, and a good deal of time has been spent on their cultivation. Last fall more land was prepared, and I am expecting a consignment of trees from the forestry department this year.

I have, & c.,
GERVASE EDWARD GALE,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
BLOOD R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, April 17, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated about 22 miles south of Macleod, 1 mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reservation.

Land. - The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced of, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings. - The buildings ate as follows: -

I. The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three storeys high, the, said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room, and 2 recreation-rooms on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second storey.

II. There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it, a three storey building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries, and 2 large rooms reserved for the use of the sisters.

III. The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 14 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - There are 42 children on the roll, 16 boys and 26 girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - About 3 acres is cultivated as a garden, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, & c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught. - Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, glazing and sawing. wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, & c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest and the teacher, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. It is very encouraging to see how many great efforts the children make in order to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation. - Two boys died of consumption, and another had to be discharged on account of being affected with tuberculosis. With these exceptions, the health of the children has been good.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The pupils get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable, and frequent baths are taken: -

Water Supply. - Plenty of good water is supplied from a well near by.

Fire Protection. - Five fire-extinguishers, 4 hand-grenades, a few fire-pails and 4 fireman's axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated with 2 hot-air furnace; and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls, too, have different little games, besides swinging, playing ball and skipping.

Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, & c.,
J.L. LEVERN, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SACRED HEART P.O., June 17, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated about 6 miles southwest of Saddle lake, and I mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings. - The school is a frame building, 30 x 60 feet, 2 1/2 storeys high, and to this is attached a kitchen and pantry. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, stables and several smaller buildings.

Attendance. - The attendance has been regular, as all are boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden. - About six acres are under cultivation, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, & c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls enjoy taking part in the work.

Industries Taught. - The boys have special hours for manual work. They saw wood, and help in caring for the horses and cattle in winter, and in summer they work on the garden.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. We have not had a single case of any disease.

Water Supply. - It is with difficulty that a sufficient supply of water can be had, as the pump in our largest well was broken a year ago. The department was to furnish a horse-power sweep, but as there has been some delay, we are sometimes obliged to procure water from the nearest creeks.

Fire Protection. - Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders and pails are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by means of stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - The children have a number of games. Skating in winter, and football in summer are the chief amusements.

I have, & c.,
LEON BALTER,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN P.O., April 8, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward herewith, together with the financial statement, the annual report of the Crowfoot boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated about 10 miles from Gleichen P.O., within a few yards of the Bow river.

Land. - There is about 10 acres under cultivation for the use of the school, it is government land, being a part of the reserve, fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings. - The main building is 36 x 36 feet, three storeys high; the third Storey is not yet completed. There are two Wings to the main building, 36 x 32 feet, two storeys high. Behind the main building and adjacent to it, is another two-storey building, 20 x 50 feet. The buildings are divided into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, storehouse, laundry, sewing-room classroom, and recreation-rooms on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes in case of any contagious disease. The outer buildings comprise a log stable with frame roof and a root-house. A well-kept fence surrounds the buildings and premises.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangement there is accommodation for 60 pupils and staff of 10.

Attendance. - There are 94 pupils on the roll; 21 boys and 13 girls. The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. Two pupils have been discharged and 3 admitted.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed. The examinations have been satisfactory to the inspector and the agent as well as to the principal. The following is the standing in classes at the end of the year: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	4
Standard III	8
Standard IV	8
Standard V	2

Farm and Garden. - Up to the present very little farming has been done. The garden and potato-field give enough work to the pupils during the summer. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes. They have to put up between 75 and 80 tons of hay for the horses and cattle.

Industries Taught. - This institution being only a boarding school, its pupils do not learn any trade. The boys have special hours for manual work. They are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. They are taught dairy work, and the care of the live-stock; a very important point, for they all will have to become ranchers on this reserve to make a living. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils, morning and evening prayers are said daily in the chapel and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils seem to understand the morals taught them, their conduct has been good throughout the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good, no deaths have occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is cleaned around the place and the outbuildings as well.

During vacation the pupils go out camping at a short distance from the school. This seems to have a great deal to do with their health during the remainder of the year. The big boys are employed making hay while the little ones pick berries and catch gophers. The girls have a separate camp in another place, under the supervision of two or three attendants, as also do the boys.

Water Supply. - The water required is supplied by means of a pump from a well dug close to the kitchen. The pump gave out a few, months ago and the water had to be drawn from the river. There are eave-troughs around the buildings to catch the rain-water, which runs into a concrete cement cistern built under the laundry and provides soft wafer for washing purposes.

Fire Protection. - Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails, and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms. There is a pump near the building, but no tank in the house. The water system would be sufficient in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace. The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation. - Football, shooting with bows and arrows, riding on horse-back and fishing are the favourite pastimes of the boys during the summer. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, & c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,
I have, & c.,
J. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, April 11, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve, a mile from the station of Hobbema, which is our post office.

Land. - About 40 acres of land is in use for the wants of the mission; 5 of which is taken up for the garden, 5 for the yard and the remainder for pasturage.

Buildings. - The main building, 45 x 50 feet, has a school-room and refectory on first floor; boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary on second floor; girls' dormitory on third floor. The kitchen and chapel comprise another building, 25 x 20 feet, this joins the main building to the sisters' buildings which is 30 x 24 feet. A laundry, 40 x 24 feet, is situated a few yards from the house and contains a lavatory, storeroom; ice-house and 3 bath-rooms on the first floor, while on the second floor there is a room for drying and ironing clothes, and a room used in case of contagious diseases.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 75 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance. - The attendance was 55 children.

Class-room Work. - We can state that most of the children are well disposed to learn, and as a general rule they like to study. They pay great attention to all the studies of the programme, but mathematics, drawing and music are their favourites.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden has yielded 300 bushels of potatoes, 300 head of cabbages, 35 bushels of turnips, also carrots, beans and pease. We have in close proximity, a large, convenient and well fenced pasture for the animals.

Industries Taught. - All the work that can be useful to these children is such as farming and other outside work for the boys, and indoor work for the girls, taught them with care and perseverance.

Moral and Religious Training. - The missionaries and the teachers give half an hour of religious instruction daily. The children profit by this instruction and their conduct is quite satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - We have had two cases of pneumonia, and one of hemorrhage, during the course of the year. We have good ventilation.

Water Supply. - Two wells supply the house with water, and we hope soon, also to have an artesian well.

Fire Protection. - We have lately received 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, and the department has kindly granted us fire-escapes. We have also asked for pails and axes. With the ladders attached to the houses, we shall then be well provided with the necessary means for protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting. - Our rooms are all lighted by lamps and heated by wood stoves. It was very hard to obtain wood this winter on account of the severe cold, the bad roads and the long distance to bring it.

Recreation. - The winter amusements consist in skating and coasting. The children are fond of football and walks in the woods in summer. They have their swings in their respective yards, which they enjoy, but the amusement they like best is music. The boys have 15 band instruments, and the girls have 14 mandolins. We find that

music is a great aid in the moral training of the pupils and also as a means of discipline.

I have, & c.,
L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
FORT CHIPEWYAN (HOLY ANGELS') BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, ATHABASKA LAKE, June 5, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Holy Angels boarding school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, is built on the shore of Athabaska lake, but is not on a reserve. The building and premises are the property of the Roman Catholic mission. The location is quite healthy.

Land. - If I except 15 acres, the land surrounding the school is altogether unfit for farming purposes, the soil being too rocky and barren.

Building. - The old building, 30 x 35 feet, just now in course of complete transformation, has had an addition of two wings, 38 x 42 feet. It presents a fine appearance, and although inferior to other boarding schools in Alberta, it is considered a, rather grand building by our people. As we cannot afford to pay for more than one carpenter, and being obliged, as we are, to use great economy, the work is going on slowly, but we greatly hope to have everything finished in a few months.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 13 members of a staff and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for 60 pupils.

Attendance. - The school has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught are reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography and ethics. Vocal music and lessons in calisthenics, gymnastic drills, wand and dumb-bell exercises are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Industries Taught. - The hours for labour are spent by the boys in sawing and splitting fuel and in doing other little chores. The girls are trained in general housework, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery, & c.

Farm and Garden. - The children give a helping band in the potato-field and garden after school-hours, each time they are required to do so.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils daily attend divine service held in our chapel. They go to the mission church on Sundays. The reverend father in charge, takes great pains to impart to them the religious instruction, which above all things is a prime necessity. The conduct is good, and as a consequence, corporal punishment is very rarely used.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been on the whole good except in the case of a little consumptive boy, whose death we duly reported It is a fact that the healthy complexion and cheerfulness of our children is remarked by almost every visitor.

Water Supply. - We use lake water for laundry purposes. A well, 35 feet deep, supplies us with good drinking water.

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Fire Protection. - A force-pump with hose, fire-escapes, ladders, buckets and axes are the fire-appliances on hand at present. Great care is taken to prevent an outbreak of fire.

Heat and Light. - Wood is used for heating and cooking; coal oil for lighting.

Recreation. - In every season when the weather permits, long walks are taken. Football, baseball and swings are the chief amusements in summer. Picnics taken on one of the many islands that dot the lake, and berry-picking, are pleasures that afford great enjoyment to these young children.

I have, & c.,
SR. MCDOUGALL,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, July 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The St. Bernard's Mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings. - There are three buildings. The main building is 72 feet long by 28 feet wide and 3 storeys high. The boys' house is 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, and two storeys in height. The third building, which has been set apart for a schoolhouse, is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide, and 3 storeys high. A fence was built last fall around the boys' playground.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 12 members of a staff and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for 40 pupils.

Attendance. - The school has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, composition, dictation, history and vocal music. The children have made remarkable progress in learning the English language by using it in their conversation. Lessons in calisthenics and gymnastic drill are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Farm and Garden. - The cultivation of potatoes, turnips and carrots is successful, Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of an attendant.

Industries Taught. - The boys prepare nearly all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes. They also do the sweeping and keep clean the rooms allotted to them. The girls are taught everything necessary to keep a house in good condition, besides they learn the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training. - These subjects receive special attention. The pupils attend mass in our convent chapel every morning. On Sunday they go to the mission church. A half hour is taken daily by the missionaries, to instruct the children in their religious duties. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and instil into their minds a love of duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation. - The children enjoyed good health during the winter months, but in April there were some cases of grippe; some were attacked seriously, others slightly.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is taken from wells and a small river.

Fire Protection. - As a means of fire-protection, outdoor stairs were added to the main building during the past year.

Heating and Lighting. - The main house is heated by a hot-air furnace; the other buildings by stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - Both boys and girls take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers and on their respective grounds. In summer they often go walking or gathering berries. In winter they greatly enjoy sleighing and skating.

Hoping that this short report will meet with your approval.

I have, & co.,
C.FALHER, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PETER'S MISSION, LESSER SLAVE LAKE, July 29, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Lesser Slave Lake Church of England boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Lesser Slave Lake (St. Peter's Mission) boarding school is situated about 4 miles from Lesser Slave lake, and close to Buffalo lake on its north side, opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post. The school is not situated on a reserve.

Land. - The mission buildings stand on about 90 acres of land, the property of the Church Missionary Society. The land rises gently from the lake and behind the mission buildings is a hill partly covered with bush. The land is adaptable for grain-raising.

Buildings. - The buildings are: church, 32 x 24 feet, with chancel, 12 x 14 feet; mission-house, 24 x 32 feet, with kitchen, 14 x 19 feet; home and school-room attached, 32 x 25 feet and 22 x 36 feet, and kitchen, 19 x 15 feet; stabling, and three stores, 14 x 16 feet, 22 x 16 feet, 19 x 27 feet, respectively, and an old mission-house, 40 x 18 feet, with a kitchen, 12 x 17 feet.

Accommodation. - The home is capable of accommodating a staff of 4, and has dormitory room for 18 girls and 16 boys.

Attendance. - The attendance is regular during the winter months, but somewhat irregular during fall and spring.

Class-room Work. - The work in school comprises: reading, up to the fourth reader, writing, arithmetic, including simple reduction of weights and measures, geography, history of Canada, elementary English grammar, spelling, recitations and letter-writing.

Farm and Garden. - About 20 acres is under crop; wheat, oats, potatoes and various vegetables being grown.

Industries Taught. - No industries are taught, but the boys living in the home cut the wood for fires and help generally, and the girls take a share in the housework and in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children receive careful training in the principles of the Church of England.

Health and Sanitation. - The children have enjoyed good health during the year, and the home is in good condition.

Water Supply. - The water is drawn from the river frequently, the distance being about 1/4 mile.

Fire Protection. - There is no fire-fighting apparatus on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - The home is lighted by oil-lamps and is heated by wood fires by means of four box-stoves and a kitchen range.

Recreation. - The boys are fond of making bows and arrows, miniature bob-sleighs, wagons, & co., and the girls' chief amusements are: building teepees, skipping, & co.

I have, & co.,
T.E. STREETER,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE,
MORLEY, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my second annual report of the McDougall Orphanage for the fiscal year, nine months, ending March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is located on an elevation of about 200 feet above the Bow river and 6 miles east of Stony agency, and Morley station.

Land. - The land owned by the school is a grant from the government consisting of about 1,400 acres, but is of a very poor quality, and but little can be used for agricultural purposes.

Buildings. - The building is of wood and built in the shape of an L, one part of which is 34 x 44 feet, the other 26 x 40 feet, and two storeys high. On the north side is another extension, kitchen and pantry, 18 x 30 feet, there are stone walls with good basements, which are used as recreation-rooms when the weather is too severe to be outside.

The school-room, which is also frame on a stone foundation, is 25 x 35 feet, and is situated on an elevation about 100 yards north of the main building. In addition, there are ice and meat-house, driving-shed, wood-shed, laundry, stables and blacksmith-shop.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the nine months was 31, with 39 on the register, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	18
Standard II	3
Standard III	12
Standard IV	6
Total	39

The smallness of the average attendance is accounted for by truancy, with which we have had great difficulty. The parents to all appearances encourage the children in this lawlessness.

Class-room Work. - The class-room work is of a satisfactory nature, noticeably so among the younger pupils.

Farm and Garden. - This is not a farming locality, as our nearness to the mountains makes it impossible to do much along this line. We succeeded, however, in securing about 100 loads of green feed, 60 bushels of potatoes, the same amount of turnips, as well as a quantity of carrots, parsnips, cabbage and other small vegetables.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, laundry and dairy work. The boys are instructed in ploughing, seeding, mowing and the care of cattle and horses.

Moral and Religious Training. - In this branch of our work we endeavour to be very diligent, teaching the faith in which we trust, both by precept and example. The religious services are as follows: morning and evening worship with a mid-week evening service, and three services on the Sabbath, viz.: service at the church, Sabbath school, and a prayer and praise service at 7 p.m.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been fairly good during the year, and the sanitary condition of the premises is all that could be desired.

Water Supply. - There is an abundant supply of the very best of water, brought through a regular system, about 200 yards, from an elevation of 75 feet above the roof of the house. In the house is a complete water system with all modern conveniences.

Fire Protection. - We are well provided along this line, a three-inch pipe runs from the basement to the top flat with a length of hose always attached, besides this there are grenades in every room at a convenient place ready for any emergency.

Heating and Lighting. - Our heating apparatus is very unsatisfactory, the old wood furnaces are not at all equal to the work required of them. The whole building is lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The girls and boys are allowed to be in the open air as much as possible, this, we realize, to be an absolute necessity if the good health of the pupils is to be maintained.

General Remarks. - An untiring friend has been found in Mr. T.J. Fleetham, our agent. We have also received valuable assistance from the Commissioner and the church authorities at headquarters.

I have, & co.,
C.B. OAKLEY,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES - BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, April 17, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's homes (the Old Suns and White Eagle boarding schools) for the fiscal year ended on the 31st ultimo.

Location. - The homes are situated - the one at the north camp and the other at the south - about 10 miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the north camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been inclosed in connection with the school, portions of which are under cultivation. At the south camp nothing is being done at present, pending arrangements for the permanent amalgamation of the two schools. The post office, Gleichen, is less than 5 miles from Old Sun's and about 10 miles from White Eagle's school.

Buildings. - The Old Sun's school comprises the boarding school proper, the school-house, the laundry and the coal and wood-shed with other usual outhouses. The White Eagle's school is a more attractive and a better situated building than Old Sun's and was erected by us at the urgent request of the south camp Indians in 1894. Both buildings are in poor condition; the latter having been used as a pest-house by the department during the small-pox epidemic of 1902 - 3.

Accommodation. - The Old Sun's school has dormitory, floor space for 40 pupils, and the White Eagle's school would accommodate about the same number. Staff of 6.

Attendance. - The number of pupils attending the school on the 31st ultimo was 35 - 17 boys and 18 girls.

Class-room Work. - We have adhered to the department's regulations and are glad to be able to report very fair progress, more especially indistinct enunciation and general interest in the instruction. The general behaviour has been good.

Industrial Work - About 3 acres of land has been worked by the boys under regular superintendence, and a supply of vegetables more than large enough for the needs of the institution has been raised by them. In addition they have been instructed in flower-gardening, and receive regular instruction in milking and the care of both cattle and horses. They are taught to do simple repairs and generally to help themselves. The girls have been taught as usual the regular household duties, in which some of them are very apt. The older ones are also taught to mother the little ones in various ways.

Moral and Religious Training. - Regular instruction is given in this department of our work. Apart from the ordinary Sunday services, one of which is conducted altogether in the native language, the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school, and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple practical ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good land useful lives.

Health and Sanitation. - We continue to do everything in our power to keep up the health of the children and staff, but it is not an easy matter in view of the unsanitary surroundings.

Water Supply. - Though the supply is abundant, the condition of the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection. - A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating. - The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

Recreation. - Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, & co.,
H.W. GIBBON-STOCKEN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, PINCHER CREEK P.O., March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report on the above institution for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is, built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian, and is two miles from the Peigan reserve.

Land. - The school owns 40 acres of land, being legal subdivision 9, of section above mentioned, all good, farmland.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a laundry, stable, hen-house, and other necessary buildings; a carpenter's shop has been built during the year, 12 x 16 feet. The boarding school proper is 78 x 32 feet over all, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, play and bed rooms for the children, rooms for the staff as well as small storerooms and lavatories.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good; there are very few children left on the reserve of school age.

Class-room Work. - Good progress has been made in all branches of study.

Farm and Garden. - The garden was a great success, and plenty of vegetables were grown to supply the school, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. There are seven head of stock, also a team of horses and poultry and pigs.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, including care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They make all the bread, and do their own work on their side of the school. The girls are taught dressmaking, darning, mending, stocking-making, sewing, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening prayers are held daily and everything is done to induce the pupils to lead moral and Christian lives. Services are held in their own language every Sunday.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good; there were three cases of lung trouble.

Water Supply. - All the water is supplied from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection. - We have no fire-protection in any shape or form.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by two Pease furnaces, which have been in use for nine years, and have always been most satisfactory, burning either wood or soft coal. The building is lighted with ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - There are ample grounds to play football and hockey in winter; and swimming in summer, and all kinds of indoor games are indulged by the pupils.

I have, & co.,
W.R. HAYNES,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN (SACRED HEART) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, April 13, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the following report of the Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on elevated ground on the north side of the Old Man river - a very healthy location - in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Land. - The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, in which during favourable seasons a fair crop is raised. There is also a pasture of about 50 acres, fenced last summer.

Buildings. - The school building is a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet. The centre building is 30 feet square, two storeys high. The garrets are unfinished and therefore unoccupied. On the ground floors are the refectories for the boarders and staff, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the first floor are the room's for the staff and a chapel of good size. On the east side on the ground floor are the sewing-room and recreation-room for the girls; on the first floor the dormitory for the girls. On the west side are the school-room and boys' recreation-room; and the boys' dormitory on the floor above these lower rooms. Close to the kitchen is the laundry, 30 x 20 feet, with a wash-room, 20 x 20 feet, and a coal-room 20 x 20 feet, on the ground floor, and a drying-room in the upper storey. There is also a stable, 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation. - The building affords accommodation for 40 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is regular. During the last fiscal year, one girl sick of phthisis and scrofula, was discharged. There were 4 new pupils admitted during the year; 3 girls and 1 boy. There are 33 pupils at present enrolled.

Class-room Work. - The programme laid down by the department is followed, and the progress is, generally speaking, fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - We have not a regular farm, but we have a garden in which at special hours the pupils work.

Industries Taught. - Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, in or around the stable, keep their rooms and dormitory clean, scrub the floors, help in the laundry and around the house. The girls are taught general housekeeping, sewing mending, washing, and cooking; the oldest girls cut out and make their own dresses.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been generally good, except one case of consumption, and some scrofula; in these last cases there is some decrease. Their health is generally improving.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to the teaching of moral and religious truths. Prayers, catechism, and Bible history are taught every day.

Water Supply. - There is a good well close to the kitchen with a sufficient supply of water for the establishment.

Fire Protection. - We have a new fire-extinguisher, fire-axes and buckets full of water are always kept at convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - We use common coal-stoves, for heating purposes; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Proper care is taken against any danger of fire; matches are kept out of the reach of the pupils.

Recreation. - We have 2 recreation-rooms, large and well-ventilated, one for the boys and one for the girls. There is a fence around the school building, inclosing 2 yards, one for boys and the other for girls. Besides these, the children, in good weather play on the prairie near the school, under the supervision of some of the staff; the boys taking much pleasure in football and other games.

I have, & co.,
L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on the southeast corner of the Sarcee reserve and in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Land. - About ten acres are fenced, lent by the Indians for garden purposes, and situated in section 1, range 2, township 23. The land is of fine sandy loam and well suited for garden purposes; excellent drainage adds to its value.

Buildings. - The school consists of boys' and girls' wings, separated by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 20 boys and 10 girls and for a staff of 3.

Attendance. - Twelve pupils were on the roll on March 31, comprising 7 girls and 5 boys.

Class-room Work. - This has gone on as usual, and the progress has been good. The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard V	...	2	2
Standard IV	...	2	2
Standard III	2	...	2
Standard I	3	3	6
Total	5	7	12

Moral and Religious Training. - Special care and attention are given to this important branch of education and it is pleasing to state that in morals these pupils are second to none.

Farm and Garden. - The garden, consisting of about one and a half acres, is attended to entirely by the pupils and staff; cleanness and an excellent soil assist in producing abundant crops.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils is exceptionally good, no case of sickness of any consequence has occurred for the past three years.

Water Supply. - Two wells, each 31 feet deep, provide an inexhaustible supply of excellent water, which is raised by the means of pumps.

Fire Protection. - Barrels of water and buckets are on hand and kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - Coal and wood stoves provide for the former and coal-oil lamps for the latter.

Recreation. - Swimming and football are resorted to by the boys, and croquet and walks with the matron are indulged in by the girls. The reading of elevating literature and games of chess are enjoyed in the winter evenings.

General Remarks. - The staff, 3 in number, work together in perfect harmony for the welfare of the children.

I have, & co.,
PERCY E. STOCKEN,
Acting Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to forward my annual report on the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is not on a reserve, but is very picturesquely situated on an elevation looking down upon the Sturgeon River valley into the town of St. Albert.

Land. - About 335 acres of land, owned by the Sisters of Charity, is in connection with the school. It lies in township 54, range 25. Of this about 200 acres yields a good annual crop of grains and vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings. - The school itself is a four-storey structure in two sections. The main building, which is 180 x 35 feet, comprises four well-equipped and comfortable class-rooms, besides the apartments occupied by the staff and the girls. The other section, 50 x 30 feet, is for the boys' quarters. Besides the main structures there are a number of buildings consisting of bakery, meat-house, ice-house, laundry, granary, root-house, hen-house, barns and stables, implement-sheds and repair-shops. Last fall a two-storey house, 18 x 22 feet, was erected over the cattle well, on which was placed our old hot-air engine, which was getting inadequate to the task of supplying water to the main buildings. A tank of eight hundred gallons was built on the upper floor of the above-mentioned building and a gas plant was also placed there.

Accommodation. - The school affords accommodation for 200 persons.

Attendance. - This year there has been an average attendance of 70.

Class-room Work. - In the class-rooms, the public school curriculum for the Territories is followed. The work of the children has been very satisfactory all studies taken up, grammar and mathematics especially obtained very good results.

Farm and Garden. - Since most of the boys turn to agriculture, much attention is paid to this kind of work. Most of the farm work is done by the larger boys, under the supervision of four hired men. This year we have obtained a crop of 1,252 bushels of barley, 4,524 bushels of oats, 1,520 bushels of wheat, 2,035 bushels of potatoes, and 335 tons of hay have been put up.

Industries. - Both boys and girls have fixed hours' work each day, during which they are trained in various kinds of industries. The boys receive careful training in farming and gardening, and the care of stock. Besides, they keep in good repair all farm implements, fences, harness, the pupils' shoes and all piping apparatus. The live stock comprises 22 horses, 65 pigs, 176 head of cattle, and about 250 poultry.

The girls are carefully trained in all household duties, such as cooking, cutting and sewing, mending and laundry work. They also card, spin, weave, knit and make fancy-work; in short, they learn all that may be of use to them upon leaving to school.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound, moral and religious training and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children is very good. We had, last fall, five cases of light fever from which the sufferers promptly recovered and ever since every pupil has enjoyed the best of health. Precautions are taken to ensure good sanitary conditions. Good ventilation is provided, especially in dormitories and classrooms.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is abundant and of good quality, there are two artesian wells on the ground on which are hot-air engines, two tanks, one of 1,500 gallons capacity in the attic of the main building, and another of 800 gallons on the cattle well.

Fire Protection. - Water being well distributed throughout the house, this affords a good protection against fire. Numerous outside staircases lead from every flat, besides three ladders placed about the building. Two reels of hose, 5 fire-extinguishers, 6 grenades, and 3 axes are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating apparatus consists of two hot-air furnaces, besides several stoves. Siche gas was installed throughout the building during the month of November last; the gas plant has been placed in an outbuilding for greater safety.

Recreation. - The children indulge in much outdoor exercise, especially after meals. Several swings are at their disposal upon the playgrounds, and two open playhouses built last year afford much comfort. Picnics and berrying excursions are often allowed during the summer months.

I have, & co.,
SISTER L.A. DANDURAND,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW LAKE (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) BOARDING SCHOOL,
WABISKAW LAKE, VIA ATHABASCA LANDING, April 5, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Wabiskaw Lake Church of England boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The mission is situated on a bay of Lake Wabiskaw, the second or more northerly of the two lakes of this name, the other lake, which is the nearest to the Athabasca river, lies east and west. At present we have no reserve here. The mission is in the Indian village with a trading store on either side. The nearest post office is Athabasca Landing, about 100 miles south of here.

Land. - The frontage on the bay is very narrow, but the land runs back about three-quarters of a mile. The land has not yet been surveyed or measured, but we have enough cleared to raise vegetables for the home; also we have raised a few bushels of grain-wheat, oats and barley. Everything seems to grow well, and we are seldom bothered with early frosts.

Buildings. - We have two houses, one the mission house, used as a residence for the principal and his family; the other for the children and two ladies of the staff, who take charge of them; a church, a storehouse and a small building, formerly used as a study and office, which latter has been moved in line with the storehouse and both these buildings were shingled with tin shingles last summer. There are also two stables. Last summer we built a small house, about 20 x 15 feet, for use as a widows' home; also a small porch was built on the mission house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 12 boys and the same number of girls and two ladies of the staff. The mission house accommodates the family of the principal, a lady teacher and a young man who attends to the outside work.

Attendance. - Including boarders we have about 40 children on the roll.

Class-room Work. - We have now a certificated teacher from Ontario, who is trying to bring the children up to the standard required by the government. The progress is good. English is being very largely spoken, by the Cree children.

Farm and Garden. - We keep about 10 head of cattle and have been able to raise an animal for beef each year; we made about 400 pounds of butter.

The garden did very well last year, in spite of the dry spring, we had over 200 sacks of potatoes, besides turnips, carrots, cabbages, & co.

Industries Taught. - There are no distinct industries taught, but the boys are taught to drive horses and feed and attend to cattle. The girls are taught various household duties, such as breadmaking, washing clothes and scrubbing floors.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every morning the matron has prayers and reads a portion of Scripture. School is opened with half an hour's study of a Gospel - St. Luke's at the present time, and the day is closed by Bible study, which the pupils have with the principal. On Sundays, the children attend a Cree service in the morning; Sunday school and English service in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good; we have had no epidemics this year. Unfortunately, we have at the present time no proper means of isolating the sick in case of contagious diseases. We have no system of drainage, but in building we chose for both houses high ground, so that there is a good natural fall from them to the lake, and all dirty water drains off at once.

Water Supply. - We have a well, dug some years, but we have not used it for a long time, as the water did not taste good. The water-supply is obtained from the lake.

Fire Protection. - We keep a supply of water in barrels all the time and ladders on the roof. The stovepipes are properly protected where they go through the roof in one house we have zinc chimneys, in the other chimney-jacks.

Heating and Lighting. - We use stoves for heating and lamps for lighting.

Recreation. - We have swings, a merry-go-round, hand sleighs and skates. We got a supply of the latter sufficient for all the children, and for a few days while there was ice, they had a very enjoyable time. Last summer, two of the ladies took all the boarders who remained during the holidays, camping out. They had bathing, canoeing and playing on a sandy beach, and enjoyed it very much.

General Remarks. - I am unable to make out the financial statement. At the present time Bishop Reeve is financing the mission. He receives all grants, pays all bills, & co. Our food-supply arrives during the winter and a sufficient quantity is sent in at a time to last us about 13 months.

I have, & co.,
CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISKAW, June 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report of the Wabiskaw Lake Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - St. Martin's mission is situated on a stony point, on the northern shore of Lake Wabiskaw. A splendid view of the surrounding scenery can be had from the buildings.

Land. - The area of land in connection with the school consists of about 22 acres. Of this portion, about 6 acres is under cultivation. The remainder affords good pasturage.

Buildings. - There are four buildings. The two largest stand in a horizontal line, and the church is just in the centre, but advanced toward the lake so as to form an oblique line to the two houses. The buildings are of hewn logs; two of them are 42 feet long by 32 feet wide, and three storeys high. One is devoted to school purposes. A wing on the east side is 24 feet long by 20 feet wide. On the first floor is the schoolroom, on the second, the boys' dormitory. Two outbuildings have been erected this year, one of which is used as a dairy and a safe storage for meats and the other articles of food; the other house is destined for a carpenter-shop. There are also two stables and a hen-house.

Accommodation. - There is room for about 50 pupils and a staff of 7 or 8 members. The girls have apartments in the main building on the west side. Their rooms comprises a recreation-hall, a dormitory, refectory and a sewing-room. The other apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Attendance. - There is an average attendance of 36 pupils.

School-room Work. - The pupils have six hours of school daily. Their progress is generally good and encouraging.

The teacher of the first class died on June 18. She was replaced, during her illness, by another member of the staff.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught, sewing, washing, ironing, mending and all that can contribute, towards making them good housekeepers. The boys prepare the fuel and help to take care of the stock and the gardens.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. The reverend fathers in charge instruct the children with great care and zeal, and we do our utmost towards making them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation. - The children have enjoyed very good health during the year. We attribute this in a great measure to good ventilation and frequent outdoor exercise.

Water Supply and Fire Protection. - A large supply of water is always kept on hand in case of fire. We are also provided with ladders and buckets. Other improvements will soon be made.

Heating and Lighting. - All the houses are heated by stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Coal-oil is used for lighting, and proper care is taken against danger by fire.

Recreation. - Outdoor games are given as often as the weather will permit. The boys have great sport in playing football, while the girls amuse themselves at skipping, swinging, playing games, and rolling hoops.

Per Capita Grant. - The government grants yearly $72 per capita, for 25 pupils.

Trusting that this report will meet with your approval.

I have, & co.,
SISTER MARY FLORE,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I beg to present the following as my eleventh annual report on the above institution, covering the period of the last nine months.

Location. - This school is not situated on a reserve, but on a half-section of land about four miles from the city of Calgary. One quarter-section was purchased by the department and the other was given by the city of Calgary. The city limits have so extended that we are now within a mile of the boundary line.

Land. - The official designation of the land is as follows: S.E. 1/4, sec. 2, T. 24, R. 1, and that portion of N.E. 1/4, sec. 35, T. 23, R. 1 lying south of the Bow river, both west of the 5th meridian.

The actual acreage is about 275 acres, of which about one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being hills of gravel formation with a thin covering of soil, or a marshy swamp caused by a spring, which runs through our pastures giving a never-failing source of water.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been added this year. Two outside flights of steps of the main building have been renewed, as they had worn out and become unsafe.

Accommodation. - In the main building there is room for 5 members of a staff, and good accommodation for about 40 pupils.

Attendance. - The attendance still is dwindling. At the present time we have but 16 pupils and there seems to be no prospect of the number increasing unless, as has often been reported in many ways, there are some radical means adopted to enforce attendance on the part of those children who are old enough and well enough to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them in this and such like institutions.

Class Work. - The extent of our class-room work has been practically confined to the teaching of English. Owing to the small number of the pupils here, school has been very intermittent. The outside work has not lessened with the lessening of the numbers, and while we found it very easy to have regular classes when we had between 40 and 50 in attendance and at the same time keep our farm, garden and other work going, with but a third of the boys present, it is a different proposition. Still, they are all making progress in English and general knowledge.

Farm and Garden. - This, of course, has always been our chief industry here. The crops last fall were very good considering the nature of our soil. The amount of farm produce raised was as follows: wheat, 80 bushels; oats, 420 bushels; barley, 350 bushels; potatoes, 450 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 pounds; beets 1,400 pounds; onions, 300 pounds; red carrots, 1,750 pounds; white carrots, 6,200 pounds; parsnips, 1,600 pounds; mangolds and sugar beets, 3,300 pounds.

In addition to the produce raised, as tabulated above, the farm has supplied the school during the nine months covered by this report with butter, 488 pounds; milk, 845 gallons; beef, 2,162 pounds; pork, 347 pounds the latter two items during the winter months being sufficient to forego the purchase of beef practically for five months.

Our live stock still does well. Our four horses are still at work and the cattle have increased again till they number at the time of writing, 47 head, with prospects of almost immediate increase. It is proposed to sell all but the milch cows to the Sarcee agency as soon as the weather conditions will allow, and the feed is recovering from the severe winter.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of one tuberculous boy, the health of the institution has been of the best.

We have no system proper, but care is taken for the disposal of all refuse and matter coming under this head.

Water Supply. - Our well continues to give us every satisfaction, the only difficulty we have had to contend with has been the fact that our hot-air pumping engine after its eleven years of strenuous use every day, is about worn out and should soon be renewed.

Fire Protection. - The McRobie chemical outfit is installed throughout the building, and in addition we have a standpipe connected with our two water-supply tanks in the attic with an additional length of hose on each floor, besides axes, buckets and hand extinguishers in convenient places.

Heating. - Two No. 18 'Economy' heaters, a combination of hot-air and hot-water constitute our equipment in this direction. They are not satisfactory and never have been.

Lighting. - The school is still lighted by coal-oil lamps. The electric light is now within measurable distance of us and it might be worth considering if a better and less dangerous system is not worth trying.

Recreation. - The boys have practically every evening to themselves, which they usually spend in football or baseball, and to their outdoor pleasures and their continuous outdoor work I attribute in great measure our freedom from sickness.

Old Pupils. - Some of the reports of ex-pupils have been most encouraging. One from the Blackfoot reserve has been working all the summer as a carpenter in the town of Gleichen and his work has been most highly spoken of. He has been in receipt of $3.50 and $3.75 a day, and another pupil has now joined him. More than one in the south are still acting as scouts and interpreters for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and while we hear continually of the escapades of those who for a time turn liberty into license, we hear but little comment on those who are attempting so far as the opportunity is presented to them to put the education they have received to some practical use.

I have, & co.,
GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, June 24, 1907.

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

SIR, - In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., it will not be possible for me to get any report from Mr. Rice, the late principal, so I submit the following as a very brief report of the Red Deer industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated on section 14, range 28, township 38, west of the 4th meridian and about 4 miles from the town of Red Deer.

Land. - The land owned by the school consists of three-quarters of the above section. A section of school land just south of our land is held for pasture by permission of the Department of the Interior.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a girls' building, boys' building, principal's residence, and a home each for the farmer, assistant principal, and carpenter, a large granary, implement-shed, stable to accommodate 14 horses, cow stable, which has room for 35 cows, piggery, root-house, stable for the principal's horse, a hennery, and a building that makes a cover for the horse power and pump used for pumping the water to the stable and main building.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 90 pupils and a staff of principal and 10 members.

Attendance. - The attendance has not been what it should have been during the year. The average has been much less than the number permitted by the department. Recruiting for this school seems to be a serious problem.

Class-room Work. - The progress in this department has been very good. All pupils attended three hours each day for five days in the week.

Farm and Garden. - There is about 250 acres of land in a state of fair cultivation; much of this has been cleared and broken during the past year.

Industries. - There is a carpenter shop where the use of tools, painting and repair is taught. This, with the instruction given to the boys in farming, gardening, and stock-raising, is chiefly the programme for the boys. The girls are taught housework, butter-making, sewing, cooking, and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Devotional services are held in the school night and morning; Sunday school and preaching services every Sabbath day. This, together with the general teaching of the institute, trends towards a steady growth in righteousness.

Health and Sanitary Conditions. - The health of the pupils has heen very good during the year. At present nearly all the pupils are in good health.

The sanitary condition of the school is only fair.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied to the main building by pumping into a large tank at the top of the building from a well to the north by horse-power.

Fire Protection. - The entire property is practically without any protection for fire except that afforded by a few water buckets.

Heating. - The heating of the girls' building is quite satisfactory, but the boys' building has a furnace in a poor state of repair and the chimney is erected on the outside of the building and causes continual annoyance with smoke.

Recreation. - The girls are taken for long walks by lady members of the staff. In winter they skate and slide. Most of the boys are fond of sport. Football is the most popular in the summer; skating, sliding, & co., in the winter.

General Remarks. - On account of a change of principalship just about the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, and a new principal being appointed, this brief report has been submitted from information gleaned during a visit of inspection in the month of April.

I have, & co.,
T. FERRIER,
Supt. of Methodist Schools.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DAVISBURG, April 16, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated near the mouth of High river, 4 miles from Davisburg post office, and about 25 miles southeast of Calgary. It is located about 11 miles east of De Winton, the nearest station on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is not on a reserve.

Land. - There is 1,550 acres reserved for the use of the school. The home farm, which adjoins the school buildings, consists of the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and all of section 27, township 21, range, 28, west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, is held as a hay reserve for the school, and is situated 12 miles southeast.

All of this land belongs to the government. That portion of the property known as the home farm consists of 1,070 acres of good bottom and bench lands. Although broken by hills and ravines, it is fairly well adapted for farming and gardening. The hay flats, comprising that part of the property in township 20, affords us plenty of hay and pasturage.

Buildings. - There are two main buildings, one chiefly for the boys and the other for the girls. These buildings contain the dormitories, lavatories, class-rooms, offices, a kitchen, a dining-hall and a chapel, as well as rooms for the staff. To the west of the boys' building, and in line with it, are the workshops, lumber-shed and bakery. Behind the main building are the stable, granary, piggery, implement and carriage-shed and slaughterhouse. The hospital, laundry and engine-house are located near the bank of the river, east of the girls' school.

No new buildings were erected during the year. Improvements were made to the men's quarters, formerly a brick veneered cottage. The bricks were removed, the inside of the house was papered and lined with matched lumber, and it is now a warm, comfortable building. The gas-house also was papered, lined and considerably renovated. A large dormer window was built in the class-room of the girls' house. The lavatory in the same house was repaired and enlarged. Old floors and stalls in the stables were mended, and numerous other repairs were made to buildings and furniture.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 125 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year averaged 70. Admissions, 3; discharges, 9.

Class-room Work. - The older pupils devote half of each day to classroom work, and half is spent in gaining a practical knowledge of some industry. Junior pupils attend class both forenoon and after-noon. The hours for class are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., with the usual recesses. Wednesday afternoon is a half holiday. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Examinations are held regularly, and I may say that the progress of the children has been satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	11
Standard II	22
Standard III	15
Standard IV	8
Standard V	11
Standard VI	2

Farm and Garden. - We have 90 acres ready for crop. Most of this will be sown in oats, barley and wheat. Seventeen acres of well cultivated land will be assigned for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables. Our crop of winter wheat is looking fairly well, and, although the spring is somewhat late, the prospects for a good harvest are favourable.

We had from last year's crop 4,700 bushels of grain, 1,300 bushels of potatoes, and 1,500 bushels of mangolds and turnips; 1,300 tons of hay was put up.

Stock. - The farm stock includes 39 horses, 4 bulls, 56 cows, 48 heifers, 81 steers, 15 calves, 18 hogs and about 200 poultry. The proceeds from live stock and farm produce sold amounted to $2,441.04; and, besides, our herd supplies us with almost all the beef we need. At the Calgary fat stock show our steers took four prizes.

Industries Taught. - Farming. - Realizing that most of our boys must make their living by farming, we regard this industry as the most important, and particular attention is given to the care and management of stock. The senior boys work at least half a day on the farm, and during the busy seasons of seeding, haying and harvesting, the whole day is devoted to outside work. The smaller boys help in cultivating the roots and gardens, doing the chores and other light work. All the larger boys learn milking. Teams, in charge of the boys, haul supplies, such as provisions, hay, coal and lumber. These boys handle the teams in tilling the land, seeding, mowing and binding, thus gaining a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches.

Carpentry. - Four boys have been learning this trade. Directed by the instructor, they do all the building and execute all the repairs and improvements to the buildings, fences and household furniture.

Needlework. - Supervised by the reverend sisters, the girls learn sewing, knitting, repairing clothes and darning. They make all their own clothing, as well as suits, socks and shirts for the boys. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

Baking. - No pupils are learning this trade. A baker is employed. He also does the butchering and assists in the work of the farm.

Shoemaking. - Two pupils work from time to time at this trade. They have no regular instructor, but are handy boys, capable of making repairs to shoes and harness.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children are carefully instructed in the doctrines of Christianity and are encouraged to make practical use of its teachings in their every day lives. Morning and evening prayers are said in common, and all attend church on Sundays and holidays. The conduct of the pupils, on the whole has been good.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. I am pleased to say we have had no deaths and, indeed, no cases of serious illness. Our water is pure, the sewerage and drainage is good, so the conditions and

surroundings are all conducive to good health.

Water Supply. - A large well about 28 feet deep, near the river, furnishes the institution with an abundant supply of excellent water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by a 15-h.p. gasoline engine.

Fire Protection. - Three tanks with a capacity of about 1,400 gallons each are kept filled with water, which is available in case of emergency on any flat. One hundred feet of hose on each storey are connected with these tanks. We have 18 fire-extinguishers, 50 hand-grenades, 48 fire-pails and 8 fire-axes, which are distributed in convenient places in the different rooms. The dormitories which occupy the upper storeys of the main buildings are each supplied with large fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - Coal-stoves heat the girls' building. A steam heating plant, installed two years ago in the boys' school, continues to afford the greatest satisfaction. A Siche acetylene gas plant furnishes the institution with excellent light.

Recreation. - Healthful outdoor games are encouraged. The boys are fond of football and baseball. Hockey is their favourite winter game. Our club joined the High River district hockey league last winter, and won the championship, thus gaining the silver cup and gold medals which were offered as trophies. During the season, our team did not lose a single game. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, swinging and other exercises. In winter they delight in skating and toboganning.

I have, & co.,
A. NAESSENS,
Principal.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, May 28, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended March 31, last, on the inspection of such of the schools within my inspectorate as I have been able to visit during the fiscal year.

BLOOD R.C. (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Blood reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The inspection was made on August 30, last. At that time there were 39 pupils enrolled; 17 boys and 22 girls, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	23
Standard II	5
Standard III	8
Standard IV	3
Total	39

The staff was as follows: Rev. Father LeVern, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Majorique, matron; Sister St. Patrick, teacher; Sister St. Gertrude, boys' attendant;

Sister St. Thérèse, girls' attendant; Sister St. Michel, cook; Sister St. Anthony, shoemaker; Sister St. Joseph, seamstress.

Since the last inspection a frame stable was erected and then in use for the storage of hay. A vestibule had also been placed over the door leading from the girls' play-room to the girls' playground. This covers about all the improvements made to the school between the two inspections.

About one acre of land was under cultivation. This was planted with roots and garden stuff. Boys and girls assist in the care of this garden and, in addition, the boys do the chores, care for two cows, and the girls are trained in all manner of housework, mending clothes, knitting and sewing.

My visit was made soon after the summer vacation and the pupils had not then settled down to their studies. They had apparently forgotten a good deal during the vacation, as most Indian children do, for they did not exhibit a great degree of smartness at any of the work undertaken during this inspection.

The buildings and premises were clean and tidy. The dormitories were well supplied with beds and clean clothing. There are separate playgrounds for the two sexes and both were tidily kept.

The floors in both play-rooms and the stairways leading therefrom to the dormitories, show wear and will soon require to be renewed. In other respects the buildings are in good repair.

BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this school during the early part of September last.

It is located on the westerly side of the Belly river and the Blood reserve, on land owned by the Anglican Church, and the school is under the auspices of that Church.

There were 36 pupils enrolled, 17 boys and 19 girls, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	14
Standard II	9
Standard III	1
Standard IV	7
Standard V	5
Total	36

There are some bright children here. They read well and very audibly. The pupils seemed to be well advanced in all branches of the work taken up under various classes.

The staff then comprised: Rev. G.E. Gale, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Underwood, girls' matron; Miss Longworth, boys' matron; Miss Van Buskard, housekeeper; Mr. R. May, general assistant, gardener, farmer, & co.

The greater portion of the building used for boys' play-room and quarters was in a dilapidated condition and, in short, unfit for use. The other buildings are in good condition and meet the requirements very well. Buildings within and without were tidily kept and so were the yards and premises.

About 6 acres of land was under cultivation and devoted to potatoes and garden staff and, besides, 23 acres had been under green feed. This feed had been cut and carefully stacked just previously to the inspection.

Mr. Gale has considerably beautified the surrounding grounds by planting trees of various sorts. They were thriving

and I understood Mr. Gale to say that more land would be devoted to the growing of trees in the near future.

The class-room is a large one, it was well furnished and ventilated. The dormitories were clean and with an ample supply of beds and bed clothing.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located near the junction of the High and Bow rivers and about 10 miles easterly from De Winton station on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the staff comprised, at the date of my inspection - September 22 to 29 last: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; Mr. H.F. Dennehy, assistant principal; Mr. M.J. Quinlan, teacher senior boys; Mr. B. Lanigan, teacher junior boys; Mr. Thos. Morkin, farm instructor; Bro. John Morkin, engineer, & co.; Mr. Geo. Brerard, carpenter instructor; Mr. R. Racine, baker and butcher; Sister Kelly, matron; Sister Wagner, girls' teacher; Sister Leblanc, cook; Sister Adèle, seamstress; Sister St. Mathurin, assistant matron; Sister Mongrain, laundress; Sister Antenia, assistant cook.

Mr. Lanigan, teacher of junior boys, resigned during my stay at this school, and Mr. McInnis, a qualified teacher from Prince Edward Island, was installed in his place. Recently the Rev. Father Naessens has been transferred to other work and the Rev. Father Riou, who was principal of the Crowfoot school, placed in charge.

There were 46 Indian boys and 20 Indian girls enrolled when I visited this institution. Besides these 66 Indian children there were 7 children of mixed blood being cared for and taught in this school. The Indian children were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	20
Standard III	17
Standard IV	10
Standard V	5
Standard VI	5
Total	66

There are 3 class-rooms, one in the sisters' home, where all the girls are under the tuition of the Rev. Sister Wagner, and two on the second floor of the boys' home. Both pupils and staff take their meals in the sisters' home.

The inspection was not made at an opportune time to see and hear the pupils in the classrooms. Ten of the senior boys were then working on farms in the vicinity of the school and for some weeks previously to my visit all the boys had been camped out in hay meadows and the junior boys only had resumed their studies. Moreover, the junior classes were under a strange and new teacher. As might be expected under such conditions, the examination was not a satisfactory one. The Rev. Sister Wagner is a new teacher, too. Previously to coming to this institution, early last July, Sister Wagner held an important position in the boarding school at St. Albert. The girls under her charge, however, passed a very creditable examination and it is my opinion that within a reasonable period Sister Wagner will have the work well in hand and that 'the goal of to-day will be the starting point of to-morrow' with the girls under this sister's charge.

The industrial training given to both boys and girls at this institution, particularly in farming and housekeeping, is very creditable to the school. The girls are taught nearly all the duties appertaining to plain cooking, sewing, knitting, mending clothes and, in short, general housekeeping. The boys assist at all manner of grain and root growing, gardening, care of stock, including the stall feeding of cattle, and some do a little carpentering.

During the season of 1905 the farm and meadows yielded: oats, 2,435 bushels; barley, 973 bushels; wheat, 308 bushels; potatoes, 650 bushels; turnips, 7,000 bushels; the meadows 586 tons of hay and, besides, about 50 acres of land grew oats which was

cut and secured for additional winter feed. A larger area was under crop last season, but, as it was not threshed or raised, I am unable to state the yields.

About 50 head of matured steers are each winter stall fed at this institution and it is in this way the roots, green feed, grain and hay are marketed. Over 200 head of cattle are owned at this school.

The boys' home is heated by steam and the girls' home by stoves. Both buildings are lighted from a Siche gas generator set in a lean-to against the boys' home.

Between the date of the inspection referred to in this report and the inspection before there were 10 new pupils admitted and 18 of the old ones discharged.

The floors of both the boys' and girls' play-rooms will soon require renewing and some of the buildings would be the better of a coat of paint. With these exceptions the buildings are in a good state of repair. The improvements made between the dates of inspections were about as follows: the senior boys' play-room had been ceiled; a new bakery, frame, 30 x 40 feet, had been erected to replace the one built during January, 1906, with a well sunk beneath and a pump placed therein; an ice-storage house, 18 x 30 feet, with a portion set apart for a refrigerator costing about $700, was erected, and the fire-escape from the girls' dormitory was replaced by a new one.

The buildings throughout were clean and well kept and so were the yards and premises.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located just outside of the Calgary city limits and is also known as the St. Dunstan's school.

It is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, but the whole cost of operating is met by the department.

I visited this institution during the month of October last. There were then 18 boys enrolled, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	2
Standard II	9
Standard III	7
Total	18

Three of the pupils enrolled were in ill health and probably soon after discharged for this reason. No class work had been undertaken from the time the spring work started, about April 1, and it was not likely to be resumed much before the middle of November.

About 50 acres was under crop during the season of 1905 and the reported yield therefrom was: wheat, 61 bushels; barley, 41 bushels; oats, 338 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; carrots, 1,440 lbs.; turnips, 40 bushels; beets and mangolds, 840 lbs.; parsnips, 1,250 lbs.; and cabbages, 1,500 heads. About 155 tons of hay was put up during the same season. About a like acreage was under crop season of 1906, but the threshing had not been done and the exact yield cannot, therefore, be given. There would be very little difference in the yield, however. Between 50 and 55 head of cattle are owned by this institution.

The staff then numbered seven persons, not including the medical officer, and the operating expenses approximately amounted to $7,539.44. On the basis of an average attendance of 18 1/2 pupils the per capita expense was about $407.59 per annum.

The staff comprised: Rev. G.H. Hogbin, principal; Mr. W. Garmston, assistant principal; Mr. R.H. Young, farmer; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; Mrs. Marriott, cook; Miss Dunlop, housekeeper.

Between June 30, 1905, and the date of inspection 8 new pupils had been admitted and 18 pupils had been discharged.

Between this inspection and the previous one the following improvements had been made: one room in the house occupied by the principal had been ceiled; a board roof placed on the implement-shed; one log shed divided into sties for pigs and calves; the furnaces were repaired; kitchen had been painted; new stair placed at both the main and kitchen doors and a new cattle-shed had been partially completed.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north bank of the Red Deer river and a few miles westerly of the town of the same name.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and I made the last inspection of it during the month of November, last.

There were then enrolled 37 boys and 24 girls and they were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	36
Standard II	12
Standard III	7
Standard IV	3
Standard V	3
Total	61

The half-day system is partially, followed with the senior pupils. The farming operation are now so extensive that a number of the pupils have spent more than half their time at industrial work. Very little improvement was noticed with regard to the pupils either reading or speaking in a sufficiently audible tone to be heard. Miss Kingston was the teacher of the senior division until a short time before the inspection was made. Miss Oldford was temporarily employed until a teacher for this division could be secured.

The senior class-room is located on the third floor of the boys' home. It is spacious-well furnished and lighted.

The staff were as follows: Rev. J.P. Rice, principal; Mr. T.H. Lockhart, assistant principal; Mr. W.W. Foster, carpenter; Mr. S. Stewart, farmer; Mr. L. Lien, assistant farmer; Miss A. Hives, matron; Miss T. Oldford, cook; Miss M. Oldford, teacher; Miss R. King, teacher junior division; Mrs. Lockhart, seamstress.

Between the dates of this and the previous inspection a splendid new frame granary, 32 x 50 feet, was erected and to this is attached an implement-shed, 16 x 50 feet. The capacity of the granary is about 10,000 bushels. A new horse-stable, with 4 stalls and a vehicle and harness-room, was also erected and the old fowl-house had been taken down, removed and rebuilt on a considerable larger scale on a new and better location. The farmhouse, too, had been removed to a point northwesterly from the new granary, and a number of minor improvements had been made. About $1,700 had been expanded in new buildings, the removal of others to new sites and of this the department paid $300. About 340 acres of land was under cultivation last season and an additional 160 acres had been partially cleared of scrub and brush.

About 6,500 bushels of grain was harvested last season and 1,200 bushels of potatoes grown. Cut-worms did considerable damage and 50 acres of crop was reseeded to oats and 125 loads of green feed taken from this re-seeded land.

The laundry work was carried on in the basement of the girls' home and this is objectionable from several standpoints. I was glad to learn that it was the intention to erect a building specially for this work and entirely apart from the living and sleeping apartments of the institution.

To my mind this institution requires a general overhauling to properly fit it for the work. The junior class-room is too small and the interiors of both the girls' and boys' buildings are faulty in many respects.

This school is now connected with Red Deer and other points by telephone.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is located on the western portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve and is under the auspices of the Church of England. It was inspected during the month of November last.

The staff then comprised: Rev. Stanley J. Stocken, principal; Mrs. Stanley J. Stocken, matron; Mr. H. Baker, teacher; Mrs. Baker, housekeeper; Miss E. Mitchell, girls' matron; Miss A.C. Wait, assistant matron; Mr. J. Yeomans, gardener, & co.

Although Mr. Baker held no Canadian certificate to teach, he was a practical teacher and held a first-class English certificate. Since I made the inspection, Mr. Baker resigned to take up other work, and I regret that he did so, because during the few months he had the charge of this class of pupils marked advancement was plainly to be seen. The children seemed to take an interest in their studies, had lost their old time timidity, spoke audibly and apparently had more life and vim than I ever before observed in the class-room of this institution.

The classification was as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	6
Standard III	11
Standard IV	6
Total	32

There were then 18 boys and 16 girls in the institution, but 2 of the number were under the proper age.

The class-room is a separate building from the home. It is spacious and well lighted, but the forms in use are of the home-made sort and unfit for use. The home is a dilapidated old building with low ceilings, small and poorly ventilated dormitories and from a sanitary standpoint it has few redeeming features, probably none.

MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and it is located on the north side of the Bow river, a few miles from the Stony reserve, and about 7 miles from a station of the same name on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. I inspected this school also during the month of November last.

The staff then comprised: Mr. C.B. Oakley, principal; Mrs. C.B. Oakley, matron; Miss Duke, teacher; Miss Gobbett, cook; Miss Gibson, laundress; Miss Awrey, seamstress.

There were 37 pupils enrolled, but of this number were absent. The 30 present were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	15
Standard II	3
Standard III	8
Standard IV	4

Total	30

Miss Duke holds a second-class New Brunswick certificate and seemed to be much interested in her work. The children spoke audibly and those in standard IV exhibited marked aptitude at spelling. Several new pupils admitted within the last year had made wonderful progress for so short a period and with a language with which they were not familiar before entering this school.

A new, concrete floor had been placed in the basement of the institution and it is now possible to keep this portion of the building clean and sanitary. A combined ice and refrigerator building was also erected and it is now possible to keep meat and other eatables for longer periods and in good condition. A frame building, 34 x 40 feet, for the storage of vehicles and implements, was about completed at the time of my visit. There were some other improvements made, but they were of a minor nature.

The stables in use here are old log structures and of little value. The heating of the main building is attempted with two hot-air furnaces and a number of stoves. Both coal and wood were used, and then the building was not properly heated during the cold weather.

There is about 1,500 acres of land in connection with this school. It is mostly of a gravelly nature and more suited for grazing than farming. About 90 head of cattle and 7 head of horses were owned by the school at the time I visited it.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Ermineskin's reserve, a few hundred yards westerly from Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and within the Hobbema agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and was last inspected on December 18, last.

There were 23 boys and 27 girls then enrolled and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	20
Standard II	6
Standard III	8
Standard IV	9
Standard V	5
Standard VI	2
Total	50

Within a year previous to this inspection a girls' mandolin class had been started and 9 of the girls then played these instruments very nicely. A brass band had also been secured and 16 of the boys were receiving instructions in the art of playing the various instruments.

The Rev. Sister Ludgarde has charge of the senior classes and Sister St. Elzear charge of the junior classes. Both sisters are capable teachers and the pupils in this school reflect these capabilities of their teachers in all branches of their work. There seems to be no difficulty here in getting the pupils to speak sufficiently loud to hear them at the extreme end of the classrooms. The classrooms are well lighted, spacious and supplied with everything necessary to successful work.

The building throughout was scrupulously clean and tidy. The dormitories contained a sufficient number of beds with clean and ample clothing thereon. The yards and premises also were in first-class order.

There had been no change in the staff between the date of this and the previous visit. There were the Rev. Sister St. Jean de la Croix, superioress, and 8 Assistant sisters.

The live stock comprised 5 cows, 2 steers, 2 horses, 1 colt and 49 fowls. About 300 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of turnips, 6 bushels of carrots, 6 bushels of onions and 300 heads of cabbages were grown last season.

The girls are trained at sewing, knitting, mending, quilting, darning, baking and housework in general. The boys do chores, care for the stock, do gardening in season and care for their own dormitory.

This school is heated by stoves and lighted by lamps and oil.

PEIGAN C.E. (VICTORIA HOME) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on January 9, last.

It is located near the western boundary of the Peigan reserve and on land owned by the Church of England, under whose auspices this school is.

There were 16 boys and 14 girls within this home. One boy had very recently been taken in, and one boy and one girl were under the prescribed age to be placed on the roll. The 27 pupils enrolled were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	14
Standard II	8
Standard III	3
Standard IV	2
Total	27

I was pleased to observe that the children read and spoke in a higher tone of voice than they did on previous occasions. There is room, however, for improvement along this line yet. The present teacher, Mr. Gresett, had given more attention to calisthenics than the former teacher and I thought that possibly this was a reason why the children were not so timid and spoke more audibly. The class-room now has 12 desks of an improved pattern.

The staff comprised: Rev. W.R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Mr. Gresett, teacher; Mrs. Gresett, assistant matron; Mr. W. Betts, assistant principal.

The garden stuff grown last season comprised: potatoes, 120 bushels; carrots, 6 bushels; turnips, 10 bushels; onions, 5 bushels and small quantities of beets, radishes and other vegetables.

The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and lighted with lamps and oil. No difficulty was experienced in properly heating the home during the coldest weather.

The dormitories are spacious and well ventilated. They had a sufficient number of beds therein and ample bed clothing. The building throughout was clean and tidy, so were the yards and premises.

The girls are taught all manner of plain needlework and general housekeeping. The boys care for the stock, do gardening in season and the light chores about the institution.

PEIGAN R.C. (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Peigan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was inspected during the month of January last.

The staff then comprised: Rev. Father Doucet, principal; Sister St. Louis, superioress; Sister St. Anne, boys' matron; Sister St. Marguerite, girls' matron; Sister Mary of the Eucharist, teacher; Sister Mary de Bonsecours, cook.

There were 33 pupils enrolled, 17 boys and 16 girls, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	16
Standard II	6
Standard III	7
Standard IV	4
Total	33

I was pleased to hear the children speak far more distinctly than they did on any previous occasion when I visited this school. In my judgment there was a noticeable improvement in all the class work. Sister Mary of the Eucharist holds a first-class Quebec certificate and had had charge of the classes only a short time before this inspection. The peculiarities of the children were daily being learned and I thought this sister had made a very good start towards advancement with her pupils.

The class-room is altogether too small for 30 pupils, and I was glad to learn at a recent date that it was likely soon to be enlarged by adding the adjacent play-room thereto and providing a new play-room.

The entire building was clean from cellar to attic. The dormitories, although small, were well ventilated, had therein a sufficient number of beds and clean and ample clothing thereon.

A new frame stable had been erected a short time before and some new fencing put up. A small area of land had also been inclosed adjacent to the stable for pasturage for the cow.

Only a small quantity of potatoes was grown last season in the small garden plot near the institution. A few carrots, turnips, onions and some garden stuff were also raised in this garden patch.

This school is heated by stoves and lighted with oil and lamps.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and was inspected early during February last. It is located near where the old Blackfoot trail crossed the Bow river and about the centre of the Blackfoot reserve.

There were 21 boys and 12 girls then enrolled and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	6
Standard III	10
Standard IV	4
Standard V	2
Total	33

The programme of studies is closely followed at this school and the pupils exhibited creditable knowledge in each and every branch of the work taken up. Sister Antheline did no coaxing or scolding to get the children to read or speak in a sufficiently loud tone to be heard. Two boys in standard V read the 'Prairie Fire' ordinance in lieu of reading from the regular text-books. When so engaged they were gaining practical knowledge not only for themselves but information to spread among their people of practical value. A test was made with the pupils in standards IV and V as to their ability to spell and give definitions of words with very near alike sounds, such as: no, know; rain, reign; raise, rays;

sun, son, and such like words.

27 - i - 25 1/2

They made up sentences containing similar words and gave proper definitions and spellings of each of these particular words.

The dormitories in this school are roomy, and I was told they were daily aired. They were very clean and provided with a sufficient number of beds and abundance of clean bedding. The whole building, was clean and tidily kept throughout. The yard and premises were in like good order. There is one hot air furnace and a number of stoves to keep the building warm during the coldest weather.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, mending, darning and plain cooking. The boys care for the stock, do chores, and during the summer vacation they assisted to cut and put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the stock held at this institution, and, besides, they assist at the gardening.

The stock held here comprised: cows, 5; yearling steers and heifers, 5; calves, 5; horses, 4, and a yearling colt.

About 100 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of carrots, 5 bushels of onions and 100 heads of cabbage were grown last season.

A dozen new patent forms were supplied by the department for use in the classroom. The classroom is now fairly supplied with essential articles to carry on the work properly.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The only clay school visited during the fiscal year was Samson's, on the Samson's reserve and within the Hobbema agency. Miss Klippert was still in charge of this school. There were 12 pupils present on the day I made the visit - December 20 last. As the average attendance at this school is only about 3, I suspected the large attendance just before Christmas was more in the hope of receiving gifts than gaining knowledge.

One pupil was graded under standard II and the remaining eleven held no standing in class work.

Miss Klippert is an efficient and hard-working teacher with a third-class certificate. The results of her three years' work at this school seemed to me to be about futile.

It is reported that there are about 34 children of school age within reach of this school, but they never attended with any degree of regularity.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

I have, & co.,
J.A. MARKLE,
Inspector.
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
HAY RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PETER'S MISSION, HAY RIVER P.O.,
Via EDMONTON, ALBERTA, December 1, 1906.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to report that the above-named, Indian boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, of which I am in charge, is located at the mouth of the Hay river, on its east bank, on the southwest shore of Great Slave lake, within the limits of treaty No. 8. It is not on an Indian reserve,

but in the unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Land. - We have under cultivation rather more than eight acres of Crown lands adjoining the Indian village of Hay River. The soil in the immediate vicinity is flat alluvial deposit, on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of timber extends all round us. The land has simply been acquired through settler's possession and is the property of the mission.

Buildings. - We have the following buildings: (1) A large dwelling-house, used as our boarding school, composed of three parts, successively erected, the last being three storeys high, the whole constructed of logs and boards, containing eighteen rooms. (2) A new dwelling-house, still only partially completed. Its size is 23 x 25 feet, three storeys high with a two-storey lean-to attached, 25 x 15 feet. It will contain twelve rooms when finished. We are using the whole of this building, the main part as store-rooms and the lean-to as a dwelling for part of our staff. (3) A workshop fitted up for carpentering and blacksmithing and containing a complete saw-pit. (4) and (5) are storehouses, in which are kept clothing, provision's and general supplies. (6) Wood-shed. (7) Small fish-house. (8) Cattle byre. (9) Hen-house. (10) Our church, which is roofed and shingled now, but must remain unfinished for want of sufficient help capable of completing it.

Accommodation. - Our institution is a mission home and school, the age of the pupils ranging from three or four to eighteen years, though we occasionally receive widows and others, as mission helpers under instruction. We have room for about 60 persons and have had as many as 49 within the year ended June 30, 1906. Our institute has not yet recovered from the backset it received after the ravages of the measles in the summer of 1902. We learn, however, with much satisfaction, that pupils are coming from Peel river and the farther north in the immediate future.

Attendance. - The attendance of pupils during the year ended June 30, 1906, was 16 boys and 14 girls, making a total of 30 regulation boarding pupils, besides 2 native male, and 3 native female helpers under instruction in general industrial work as well as 11 day scholars, who are exceedingly irregular in their attendance.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught in our institute include, reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, grammar, geography, dictation, literature, history and Holy Scripture, as well as occasional lessons in the reading of their own native language both in the syllabic and in Roman characters. The pupils continue to make good progress in their English studies, and, as I have pointed out in former reports, they are disposed to be more teachable and less difficult to manage than an equal number of white children when they are entirely removed from all intercourse with their relatives.

Our class hours are from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3.30 in the afternoon. Experience had taught us that too long hours in the classroom soon tell on these freeborn children of the woods. During the months of December and January of each year we are compelled to shorten their time of study another half hour, owing to the fact that we have the sun for rather less than five hours daily during those months.

Farm and Garden. - For the past two years I have not been growing barley, as we have had no pressing need for it, so potatoes have made up the sum total of our planted crop and of those we had a good return of rather more than five hundred bushels. The garden simply represents a small piece of land fenced off separately, in which we grow cabbages, cauliflower, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, radishes, lettuce, pease, beans, & co., chiefly used for the benefit of the staff and mission help. Much of the shutting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting is done by the school children under instruction.

Our hay-supply is derived entirely from natural grass found along the riverbanks and in the sloughs near-by. We have four cows, two bulls, two yearling heifers and one calf. We train our cows and use them with the bulls for hauling purposes, thereby saving the unnecessary keep of oxen, which is a very big item considering the

cost of haying, as every bit of the work must be done by hand, owing to the roughness of the hay-fields. We find this plan very satisfactory, as we do not try to keep the cows milking owing to the extreme cold of winter. The milk and butter are great luxuries for us in this far northern out-post, and such as we greatly appreciate both for ourselves and the children. We have to keep on hand for winter work, such as fishing under the ice, meat and fish-hauling and general tripping in connection with the mission, two or three teams of dogs, (ten or twelve dogs altogether), the support of which necessitates a good deal of extra work and expense. There are no roads, however, throughout the country and no horse-feed stations, so we cannot dispense, with our dogs as yet, although we should very much prefer the horse if it were possible. Our hog venture of 1903 is a thing of past history now, having failed to secure a mate for my remaining sow and so had to kill her. I am trying to secure another pair. The fowls I mentioned in last year's report have increased to ten and we have enjoyed eggs galore this past season. We keep them in a semi-underground building and warm the house daily with a single fire during the cold season.

Industries Taught. - We have no stated industries, but we aim to teach each child that comes under our care to be thorough, industrious and practically useful. Occasional lessons are given in the use of carpentering and blacksmithing tools when the pupils are old enough for such; the general work on the land and about the establishment affords ample opportunity for training both the boys and the girls to be useful.

Moral and Religious Training. - We teach all the pupils, to the best of our ability, obedience, diligence, truthfulness, straightforwardness and frankness, and endeavour generally to develop in them the moral qualities based upon the religion of the Old and New Testament, all our labour being under the superintendence and inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

Health And Sanitation. - I am very happy to be able to state that during the time which this report covers we have not lost a single regulation boarding pupil and only one of our day scholars by death, although more Indians of this immediate vicinity have died within that time than in many years before.

We take all the sanitary precautions we can so as to check any spread of disease. We fill up our water-closets yearly and dig new pits, and we throw all the slop and refuse far from the houses, so as to keep the yard clean and free from infection.

Water Supply. - We derive our supply of water for household use from the river close in front of the house and it is, generally speaking, always good.

Fire Protection. - We keep barrels of water constantly in the houses and have ladders reaching the roofs; a goodly number of axes and water buckets are always available in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - We heat the main building, No. 1, with seven wood stoves and the new building, No. 2, with two stoves as yet, using spruce, which grow in abundance and, driftwood from the lake shore for fuel. The institute is lighted with paraffin candles and coal-oil lamps, the latter being for the use of the staff only.

Recreation. - The pupils of the school are encouraged to take up any and all kinds of healthful sport and to play games in their hours of recreation, especially football, hockey, baseball and boating, and we permit the older boys to hunt small game in the surrounding bush and snare rabbits when they abound.

Food Supply. - The greater part of our food-supply is obtained from local sources. Setting nets in the lake nearly all the year round, we are seldom, if ever, without fish on our tables. These with the potatoes we grow constitute a very large portion of our daily food. What little meat we eat, we obtain chiefly from Indian hunters, although we occasionally kill a small beef animal of our own production. The remainder of our provisions, consisting of flour, meal, tea, sugar, bacon and a little dry fruit, & co., is annually imported a year or eighteen months ahead, the expense of which is met from the bishop's diocesan fund. None of our pupils at present in attendance pay anything.

Clothing. - The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales contributed voluntarily by various branches of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England throughout the eastern parts of Canada. Up to the close of this present year, the department has most generously assumed the, to us, very large cost of transportation of these bales for a number of seasons past, and I beg leave most thankfully to acknowledge our deep appreciation of the liberality of the department. We are informed that the department purposes to discontinue this mode of helping on our needy works, but we feel confident that this action simply means that it is planning some still more effectual way to carry forward this good work.

Mail Service. - This, I am glad to say, is very much improved within the past two years and 'yet there is room.' The Post Office Department has come to some definite arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, which now ensures us having two regular mails carried to and from our doors annually and a third delivered within some eighty miles to the east of us, viz., at Resolution. As the mail service stands, even yet, it is impossible for me to send out this report to the department within five months of the time of receiving your circular, unless I forward it by some chance passer or else travel or send eighty miles each way to Resolution to catch the regular mail boat which passes up south on the other side of our lake. Having been situated in even worse circumstances, in the 'good old days that have gone by,' we feel truly grateful for the guarantee afforded us that our mail matter will be carried safely through both ways with as little delay and chance of straying as is possible considering our remoteness from civilization and the many difficulties and dangers encountered in transportation.

General Remarks. - In reflecting upon the work in this far northern part of our land, it may be of interest for the readers of this report to know that some of the children under our care have been brought from Fort MacPherson, on the Peel river, which is at least one thousand miles still farther north and west than we are at this place. Our pupils are almost all drawn from distant posts, which means that they have to remain with us throughout the full period of their school training, which in some cases reaches out into the sixth or eighth year. This necessitates our having to provide for them, both during school terms and holiday times. Whilst, in many ways this arrangement may be best for the child, it makes the work of the staff endless and deprives them of any change or rest such as is enjoyed and so eagerly looked forward to by those who labour under circumstances where the regular summer and winter holiday are secured to them. Indian children as day scholars are very unsatisfactory, in these parts at least, as anything in the line of discipline is resented both by parents and children alike and is made the excuse for keeping them at home. As I have said before when it is remembered how many white people, surrounded by every advantage of a high-class civilization, are utterly indifferent to the best interests of their own children, can we rightly wonder or be surprised when the untutored savage prefers to have his child grow up in the darkness of ignorance and superstition as he has done? Can we rightly expect him to pierce the dark clouds that hide the even near future from his view and see the wondrous changes that are quickly bearing down upon him and his?' The work is very slow and tedious and oft times most discouraging, and yet viewed only from the standpoint of what will pay, we feel convinced that every cent expended either by the government or by the philanthropic, will yield a high return in hastening the time when the remnant of a once noble people will become worthy and loyal citizens of our great commonwealth, provided they are surrounded in the beginning by right influences and are believed in and encouraged as they should be.

Some better conception of our surroundings than is general may be realized when it is understood that our nearest neighbouring hamlet is eighty miles distant and cannot be reached without days of travel, except in summer when there are steamboats passing here on four or five occasions only. Our winter travel is all by the slow and tedious means of dog-train. There are no stopping-houses along the way, so that we have to sleep under the open canopy of heaven.

All our necessary provisions and requirements must be anticipated at least a year or eighteen months before needed.

All our lumber, for all our buildings, has had to be sawn entirely by hand, with the good old-fashioned whip-saw. There are no door and sash factories within nine hundred or a thousand miles of us. No furniture shops where we can buy our tables, chairs, beds, cupboards, & co., ready-made. We have to work them each and all out by hand.

Our freight-rates from the nearest railway station to here are $8.50 per hundred pounds, and if the portage roads are bad for a season, those rates go up another 50 or 75 cents, as the case may be.

Owing to our exposed situation on the lake, there being no islands to shelter us, and being on a point well out, instead of in a bay, fishing is very precarious and often positively dangerous. The mission owns a small and very seaworthy little steamer which does good service in this connection, often enabling us to visit our nets in safety when otherwise it would be utterly impossible, to do so.

All kinds of large game are very scarce in this immediate vicinity and when any can be secured of late, it is too expensive to make it anything less than a luxury. Rabbits, that were so very plentiful three years ago, have almost entirely perished now as is usual here periodically.

Our nearest physician is stationed at Lesser Slave lake, probably four hundred miles, as the crow flies, and six hundred miles or more as the traveller goes.

The climate here is very severe in the winter. Frequently the temperature falls, for many days in succession, as low as 40° F. below zero, while occasionally it drops to 55° and 60° below and this past spring, (1906) saw it 62° below on its coldest morning. In mid-winter our days are very short, the sun holding its head above the horizon for less than five hours daily, which makes our nights very long and tiresome, often bearing down on our spirits like a heavy fog. In summer, however, we have a compensating length of sunshine, and more than a month when there is no darkness at all and when few if any stars are visible in the semi-twilight. The summers are delightful and their joy is only marred by the myriads of mosquitoes and 'bull-dog' flies that tend to make the months of June and July almost unendurable with their presence. This great length of daylight in summer gives vegetation a doubly quick growth, and although the season is very short, many unlooked-for species of the vegetable kingdom flourish and mature.

Many garden flowers grow luxuriantly with but medium care and we endeavour to beautify our surroundings as much as possible with them and in that way the charms and joys of the more highly favoured parts of our father-land are kept green and sacred in our memories.

Finance. - In this connection, I must explain that the 'cash system' of barter is only in its infancy with us. For years I never saw a single dollar exchange hands in this locality. All wages of the native helpers are paid in goods which are bought in Winnipeg and settled for by the bishop of the diocese, who resides at Athabasca Landing, the goods being forwarded to us to be used in place of cash. Some of the clothing and gifts in the Women's Auxiliary bales are used in this way too. All Mission freight charges as well as the travelling expenses of the children are settled by the bishop, thus making it impossible for me to make out an accurate statement of the finances of this place. The bishop also engages all the regular missionary workers and settles with them from Athabasca Landing without rendering me any statement regarding them.

Our mode of barter with the natives is known as the 'skin system' which has been in vogue for two centuries or more, I understand. Whether it derives its name and origin from the idea that those who use it are seeking to fleece those with whom they deal or whether from the old motto of the Hudson's Bay Company Pro pelle cutem (skin for skin) I must leave the readers to surmise. In my humble opinion the sooner the 'cash system' becomes universal, the better it will be for all concerned,

as the two systems working together often make it most confusing even for those who are perfectly familiar with them both, besides giving somewhat of a curious and antediluvian tinge to some of the business methods of the twentieth century.

I have, & co.,
THOS. J. MARSH,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL,
AHOUSAHT, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ahousaht boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Maktosis reserve on the inner side of Flores island, which lies off the West coast of Vancouver island. The site affords an excellent view of the picturesque Cat-face mountains, and the snow-clad peaks of Herbert arm.

Land. - The school property consists of 140 acres of land. The greater part of it is covered with timber. A small fresh water lake covering about fifteen acres of loamy soil has been successfully drained and is now being prepared for supplying agricultural productions for the school. The property is owned by the Presbyterian Church.

Building. - The building is frame, 46 x 68 feet, with two storeys, basement and attic. It has been occupied about three years and is commodious and convenient. A 16 foot addition was made to the wood-shed during the year, making that building 40 x 18 feet. The school building can accommodate 60 pupils and 5 of a staff.

Attendance. - There are 41 children on the roll, 24 boys and 17 girls.

Class-room Work. - The course prescribed by the department is followed. Pupils attend school both forenoon and afternoon. The appointment of an experienced assistant teacher makes it possible for the staff to meet all the requirements for instruction. The children have made good progress during the year. In addition to school work the large pupils showing aptitude are given instruction daily in music.

The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	2
Standard III	6
Standard IV	23
Standard V	2

Industries Taught. - The boys cut wood and assist in carpentry, shoemaking, baking and gardening. The girls learn general housework, cooking, and making and taking care of their clothing.

Farm and Garden. - Most of the land is as yet covered with timber, but about fifteen acres of good gardening soil has been recovered by draining a small lake. It is being put under cultivation and seed has been purchased. Part of the ground is being seeded for grass, so that stock can be kept. We are also setting out raspberry and strawberry plants and

a few apple-trees and bushes for small fruits.

Moral and Religious Training. - In addition to the regular morning and evening daily worship, a half hour is given four evenings of the week to memorizing selected portions of Scripture and receiving explanations in regard to them. Children also attend regular Sabbath services and Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children is generally good. Some sickness was experienced from an epidemic of grippe, but all recovered. Cleanliness is carefully observed, and drainage is excellent. Our distance from medical assistance and only a monthly steamer in winter is partly relieved by the presence of a trained nurse on the staff, who gives very careful attention to the health of the children. A sick-room is provided, thereby giving isolation and privacy when required. During the year one boy died in the school, and another while visiting at his home.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is chiefly obtained from rainfall which affords an excellent quality of water. The present insufficient tank capacity has been provided for by a grant of $200, towards the construction of two new tanks. The well which we dug affords plenty of water, but not of the best quality for drinking.

Fire Protection. - Our protection against fire consists of seven chemical fire-extinguishers, distributed throughout the different floors, and parts of the building. There are twelve fire-buckets, some of which are kept in the dormitories filled. Fire-escapes are placed at each end of the building. We have also a fire-drill to familiarize the boys with the work.

Heating and Lighting. - A large hot-air wood furnace in the basement heats the building throughout. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - Football and other games afford outdoor recreation in favourable weather. Indoor games and music furnish entertainment within.

General Remarks. - A pleasant and helpful visit was enjoyed from Inspector Green, and the prompt business methods of the Indian agent have been much appreciated.

I have, & co.,
(REV.) J.L. MILLAR,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, April 4, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the Alert Bay Girls' Home for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The home is located on land belonging to the Church Missionary Society. A quarter of an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden at the side of the home and a flower garden facing seaward gives it a pleasant and homelike appearance.

Buildings. - The building is of wood, 34 x 32 feet, and comprises dining-room, play-room, kitchen, laundry and matron's sitting-room, dormitories with suitable bedrooms upstairs.

Accommodation. - The building is capable of accommodating 15 girls and 2 officers.

Water Supply. - There is a good supply of water obtained from a spring at the back of the home.

Fire Protection. - Two Star fire-extinguishers, 1 axe and 6 fire-buckets, all supplied by the department, are kept ready for use. A large tank is kept full of water.

Remarks. - This home was reopened in August. Only three pupils entered, and as two of these left in three weeks, it was closed.

I have, & co.,
ALFRED J. HALL,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,
ALBERNI, April 2, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about 60 feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks; at the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, about two hundred yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river, with Alberni two and a half miles distant. On the same plateau across the road which divides this property from the reserve, is the Shesaht village; and one mile down the river on the Opposite side is the Opitchesaht village.

Land. - There is 156 acres in connection with this school, which is known as part of lot 81, district of Alberni; 20 acres was disposed of during the year. The land is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land is heavily timbered and is very expensive to clear; the soil, however, is very good and is well adapted for all farming purposes after the land has been cleared.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, three storeys high, with wing, 32 x 46 feet, two storeys high. The old school building is used for laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop. Other buildings are classroom, wood-shed, driving-shed, root-house, stable and hen-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 7.

Attendance. - There are 48 pupils on the roll, 23 boys and 25 girls. Fourteen pupils were admitted during the year, 5 boys and 9 girls. During the year two boys died, one in Victoria shortly after leaving hospital, and another in school of typhoid fever.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Good progress has been made during the year. Miss Johnston, who was appointed as teacher last April, found it necessary to retire on account of ill health December 31. Miss Guillod, daughter of our late Indian agent, is filling the position at present.

Farm and Garden. - The stock consists of 1 horse and 7 head of cattle. Several of the boys have learned to milk. Some of the larger boys are fair teamsters, they do all ploughing, harrowing and teaming for the school.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The larger boys are also expert fishermen.

The girls are taught thoroughly in all departments, of housework. Their training includes cooking, laundry, bread-making, dressmaking, the care of milk and but-

ter, the canning of fruit; also sewing and music. All mending of clothing and darning of stockings is done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training. - The conduct of the pupils has been good. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of the typhoid fever outbreak last August and September, the health of the pupils has been good. On the return of some of the pupils, the beginning of August from Steveston on the Fraser river, typhoid fever broke out. In all eight of the pupils contracted the disease. One boy died from typhoid, his death being hastened by the bursting of a blood vessel. The cause of infection was the bad water used by the Indians for drinking purposes at Steveston.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply. - The supply of water is from two wells and the rainfall. A windmill also pumps water from the river to a cistern.

Fire Protection. - We have 4 Keystone fire-extinguishers and 11 fire-buckets distributed through the building. Our fire-protection as far as a water-supply is concerned amounts to nothing.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by a hot-air furnace, the new addition by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - The boys play football and baseball and other games; the pupils are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter indoor games are provided.

General Remarks. - Inspector Green visited the school in August; we are always pleased to see him, as his visits prove helpful.

We are also pleased to see Indian Agent Neill in his monthly visits to the school.

I have, & co.,
JAS.R. MOTION,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT SIMPSON BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORT SIMPSON, May 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward you the annual report of the Boys' Boarding School, Port Simpson, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated three hundred yards distant from the Port Simpson post office, and is not far from the northern boundary of the Tsimpsean reserve. It occupies a unique position, being signalized as the most westerly in the Dominion of Canada.

Lands. - The school is built on a lot of land two chains by four chains and belongs to the missionary society of the Methodist Church. It was acquired several year ago from the Port Simpson Indian council. Through the centre of this lot runs a miniature valley which we use for a garden. Formerly the soil was, like all other in this country, of a mossy, bog-like substance which retained such excessive moisture as to defy, for a time, all attempts to reduce it to a state of profitable culture. Of recent years, however, little by little, this has been reclaimed so that now nowhere could be found a garden better adapted for the various branches of horticulture.

Buildings. - The main building is a large two-storey frame, with extensive cellar. In addition there are separate outbuildings, namely: play-room, wood-shed, drying-shed and stable.

Accommodation. - The building has space for 25 pupils with a staff of 3 or more.

Attendance. - The school has been filled to its utmost capacity, 25 being in attendance during the year.

Class-room Work. - The new, attractive and well-equipped school-room has been an impetus to study to the pupils. The progress made has been quite satisfactory Classified, the standing is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	4
Standard III	4
Standard IV	6
Standard V	2
Total	25

Farm and Garden. - This consists of a garden of considerable size, part being planted with small fruits, which bear ample crops of raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants. The remainder is well tilled and productive of a good supply of vegetables. We grow, exclusive of potatoes, all that is necessary for the school.

Industries Taught. - These consist of general carpentry, carving in wood, boot and shoe mending, general housework, baking, mending, washing and gardening. The boys are especially adapted to outside work, carpentry and gardening appealing to their sense of the fitness of things rather than mending and washing. All tasks, however, no matter how menial, are cheerfully performed.

Moral and Religious Training. - This comprises class instruction daily, morning and evening prayer, short friendly talks as occasion presents itself, impressing on the boys severally the necessity of character-building. An advance has been made by all the boys in the matter of Biblical knowledge.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the boys has been very good. With the exception of a slight epidemic of chicken-pox, they have been remarkably healthy and free from any serious illness. The home being built on the slope of a hill, with natural drainage, the sanitary conditions are very fair. When the new system of drainage which has been arranged for is complete, from a sanitary standpoint, the home will be in excellent condition.

Water Supply. - The quantity of water available is sufficient for all purposes, and with new piping will be brought right into the house.

Heating and Lighting. - The premises are heated by means of coal and woodstoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Weather permitting, the playground is in requisition on all occasions. The Indians, I find, are just as fond of play and as eager for the half holiday as their white brothers. The present generation is developing a skill in athletics which is improving their physique. The usual outdoor and indoor amusements prevail.

General Remarks. - Noticing considerable house-building in the vicinity of Port Simpson and a scarcity of carpenters, the principal has striven to impress the boys with the fact that in this line for many years to come owing to the rapid development of northern British Columbia, boys proficient in carpentry will always be able to obtain employment with good wages.

I have, & co.,
GEO.H. RALEY.

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME,
FORT SIMPSON, March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpsean reserve.

Land. - The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district. It is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada and was acquired by purchase from Gordon Lockerby, Esq., Port Simpson, B.C. There is an area of 2 acres, which is well fenced, bit only about one-fourth of an acre is cultivated. We have been levelling a piece this year for a suitable playground for the girls.

The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being toward the south and east.

With thorough draining, the soil would be suitable for raising vegetables and small fruits.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a house with three storeys and a basement, a tank, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed and water-closets. We had a new chicken-house built, accommodating well about 30 chickens; also two clothes closets were ceiled.

Accommodation. - We have good accommodation for 45 pupils and 4 teachers.

Attendance. - The average attendance is 44.7; the total enrolment is 49. Five have been discharged, one of whom was on extended vacation for a year. Five have been admitted during the nine months. The present number in attendance is 44. One out-pupil is giving good satisfaction as a general servant.

Class-room Work. - The classes have made good progress and are gaining in general intelligence. Five have been promoted to standard II; 2 have been promoted to standard II senior; and 4 have been promoted to standard III. The pupils speak English fluently and the girls admitted during the year are learning English quickly.

We are pursuing the same course of study as that used in the public schools of British Columbia. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and the Methodist catechism. Twelve girls have taken music lessons on the organ and the whole school has had lessons in vocal music, including sight-singing. One pupil discharged during the year is organist in her father's church. He is a native clergyman on the Upper Skeena. Another pupil is organist for church and Sunday school.

The classification of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	11
Standard III	12
Standard IV	9
Standard V	6
Standard VI	1

Total	49

Garden. - A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated, as well as currant bushes and gooseberries.

The cost of labour for draining and breaking up the ground has deterred us from having a larger garden, but we hope to increase the area cultivated a little.

Industries Taught. - The industrial teaching consists of instruction and training in general housework, laundry work, cooking, bread-making, dressmaking, sewing, mending, darning, knitting and fancy-work. They are also taught how to raise and care for hens. Several of the girls have taken a special course in cooking and nearly all those discharged can cut and make their own dresses neatly. Very satisfactory progress has been made in every department and even the smallest can patch and darn stockings well. The girls, under the supervision of their teachers, have performed satisfactorily all the work of the institution, including kalsomining, house-cleaning, painting woodwork, oiling floors and caring for chickens. The out-pupil and any who have gone to help others for a day, have given excellent satisfaction as general servants.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging.

A Bible lesson is taught each day, so they are carefully instructed in Bible history and doctrine.

The girls are improving, are more contented and obedient, and those who have been discharged, are trying to make good homes.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition is good. The general health has been very good. No deaths have occurred during the nine months. All are in good health now, except one, whose discharge has been recommended by the doctor. We have used lime and other disinfectants and kept our drains clean, but have not been able to finish them on account of complications.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house. A new dam has been built and wooden pipe put in, connecting the reservoir with our tank, which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons. The supply is excellent and abundant. The water is carried through the house by means of pipes, so we have hot and cold water on two floors.

Fire Protection. - We have fire-escapes from all the dormitories, from which the pupils can escape in ten minutes. Fire-drill is practised regularly.

Besides these we have 2 ladders on the roof and 2 stationary ladders from the roof to the ground, also 2 light movable ladders. Buckets of water and ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat. We have 2 chemical fire-engines and 4 fireman's axes.

Mention may also be made of the village fire brigade within call.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating of the institution is accomplished by 6 stoves, one French range and one open grate. We burn soft coal and wood.

Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Bracket and hanging lamps are used exclusively for the pupils' apartments. We have also one coal-oil stove.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In wet weather they play in a play-room where the air enters freely. The recreation consists of games, physical culture, such as club-swinging, drill and calisthenic exercises, walking, playing on the beach and general play. Basket-ball has been added to our list of games and exercise in the open air is encouraged and insisted upon.

Ex-pupils. - Of the girls discharged, one was married in August and is doing well; another went up to the Skeena river with her father, the Rev. Geo. Edgar, missionary at Kitsegukla. She is helping her father in the school and as organist. Another ex-pupil is with her father and mother in the village; the other two were discharged at the ages of 15 and 12

respectively, on account of weak lungs and defective eyesight.

General Remarks. - We had a concert in the church hall the Thursday before Christmas and it was a great success. The girls had some dialogues for the first time

and acted their parts really well. The music was very good and the drills well rendered. A scarf drill by the larger girls was much appreciated.

We had the parents of the girls at the home between Christmas and New Year's, and the programme, refreshments and social hour were much enjoyed by all.

We also had a re-union of the married girls and their husbands, as well as a few young people, and a very pleasant social evening was spent.

Our range has been rebuilt and a new range secured for the laundry. Our larger girls are so few that the smaller girls have to help with the heavy work. However they have performd their work cheerfully and well and are a happy band of girls.

The school is in a good condition morally, and we hope the girls will strive to profit by the lessons they learn and be useful Christian women, who will be a blessing to those around them.

I have, & co.,HANNAH M. PAUL,
Principal.BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SECHELT INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
SECHELT, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Sechelt boarding school is admirably situated on a plateau about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Trail bay, on Sechelt reserve. (Group I, Comox-Atlin electoral district.) The post office address is Sechelt, B.C.

Land. - The land in connection with the school comprises about 3 acres. The half of it is cultivated as orchards and vegetable and flower gardens; half an acre is not cleared and the rest is used as playgrounds.

Buildings. - The school-house is a frame building on stone foundations. The main building (83 x 36 feet) consists of: entrance hall, girls' parlour, girls' schoolroom, sewing-room, sitting-room, private room, private dining-room, the children's dining-room and a parlour for the boys on the first floor; while on the second floor are: the girls' lavatory, a dormitory, the girls' infirmary, the principal's room, the boys' school-room and their lavatory. The upper floor is taken up with: dormitory, bath-room, toilet for the boys, a room for their guardian and dormitory, bath-room, toilet for the girls.

The north wing (30 x 28 feet) is divided as follows: first floor, - kitchen, pantry, dining-room; second floor, - three rooms for the staff and the boys' infirmary; third floor, -chapel.

The outbuildings (laundry, stable, chicken-house) are only sheds built temporarily.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very good for the past nine months.

Class-room Work. - The programme prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The pupils take a deep interest in their studies and they have made marked progress during the year. To keep up the praiseworthy emulation already existing in the school work, class notes are read out to the pupils at regular intervals.

They are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	16
Standard II	13
Standard III	12
Total	41

Farm and Garden. - Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work under the supervision of the sisters. The 78 fruit-trees planted last year are doing very well; we planted a few more in the beginning of March. Our vegetable garden was in excellent condition up to the month of August, when, for the want of water, everything withered. The boys are busy now clearing the ground to enlarge the vegetable garden.

Industries Taught. - The children have special hours every day for manual work. The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: baking, cooking, laundrying, mending, darning, sewing, cutting and making their clothes. They are bright and generally, take well to this kind of labour. They succeed well in making Indian baskets, which are much admired by the visitors. They realized about $15 out of the sale of their baskets and used the money to buy material for handwork.

The boys are taught shoe-repairing and gardening in the proper seasons. In winter the small ones were employed in carrying wood, whilst the large boys made a herring-net.

Morals and Religion. - Great care and special attention are given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils in the principles of faith and religion. I am pleased to say that the conduct of the children has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - Two girls died in July during the vacation; one met with an accident, the other caught rapid consumption. Another girl, who had the whooping-cough and was on sick leave, died at home in September.

All the children who were in attendance during the past nine months enjoyed very good health.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is very good and if water failed us in July and August last, the fault was in the defective pipes.

Fire Protection. - Six Underwriter fire-extinguishers, 24 buckets, 200 feet of hose and one ladder are distributed in the building and are always available in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by stoves. Light is supplied from coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, and, weather permitting, the children take a walk every day. The girls are fond of croquet, swinging, skipping, hand-ball, & co.; whilst the favourite games of the boys are lacrosse and football. Berry-picking and swimming in summer afford great pleasure to all.

General Remarks. - At Christmas, the children had, as usual, their Christmas-tree entertainment, which they enjoyed very much. Parents and friends were invited. The Christmas-tree was laden with rich and varied articles, generously donated by Mr. H. Whitaker of the Sechelt Trading Company. What a treat it was for the children, and what an encouragement to the teachers! Both the pupils and the sisters feel very grateful to Mr. Whitaker for this and for former kindnesses.

I must not omit to mention how the staff appreciates the regular visits which Mr. R.C. McDonald, Indian agent, and Mr. A.E. Green, inspector, have made to our school. Their words of commendation have always resulted in renewed efforts on the part of both the teachers and the pupils.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, such as books, maps and desks for the teachers.

I have, & co.,
SISTER THERESINE,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORTH VANCOUVER, April 2, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Squamish Mission Indian boarding school.

Location. - This school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the thriving city of Vancouver, and about 4 miles therefrom. It is not on a reserve.

Land. - The land connected with the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, in charge of the school, and consists of 14 acres, of which about 4 is under cultivation.

Buildings. - The new building consists of: entrance hall, two parlours, a large school-room and sewing-room, which is used also as recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor are: the chapel, vestry and rooms for the members of the staff; the upper storey is taken up by a large dormitory and lavatory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. The old building comprises: the kitchen, two dining-rooms, store-rooms, school-room for the boys; on the second storey are: two dormitories, the principal's room, the boys' and girls' infirmary, and some bed-rooms for the teachers. The outbuildings consist of: wood-shed, fish-house, hen-house, laundry; this last building consists of a wash-room, provided with twelve wash-tubs, each having a tap for hot and cold water; boiler-room with two large boilers and a heater, and the drying-room with everything convenient to spread and dry the clothes during winter.

Accommodation. - The buildings furnish ample room for from 65 to 70 pupils and a staff of 8 officers.

Attendance. - Sixty-eight pupils have been in attendance during the year; the present attendance is 58, of whom 24 are boys and 34 girls.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible, the school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 12; and from 4 p.m. to 6. All the pupils have made gratifying progress; English is spoken fluently by all of them. The branches of the studies for the senior class are: arithmetic, grammar; geography, Roman Catholic catechism, Bible, composition, dictation, reading, spelling and drawing; for the junior class: reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and also drawing. Four girls have been taking music lessons and their progress in that branch is most satisfactory. At the end of the term, the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	22
Standard II	14
Standard III	12
Standard IV	2
Standard V	.
Standard VI	8
Total	58

Farm and Garden. - About 2 acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. We had an abundant supply of vegetables such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, lettuce, onions, pease, beans, & co. Most of the gardening is done by the boys under the supervision of the foreman.

Industries Taught. - The boys take care of their dormitories, cut wood, do the glazing, some carpentry work, and also repair the shoes.

All the girls are trained in the different branches of domestic work. Every girl has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, machine sewing, cutting, fitting and finishing dresses, lace-making and embroidery. Some girls have done exquisite work in crocheting which was much appreciated by the numerous visitors. All the girls' clothing and also some of the boys' was made at school.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, respectful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. Morning and evening prayers, and regular services on Sundays are never omitted. A short religious instruction is daily given by the principal or the missionary priest. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been very good during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils up to the end of November was good; but since then, it has not been so. In common with the district, we had several attacks of influenza; one of our pupils, I am sorry to say, died of that disease, which settled in her lungs and brought her to the grave after a few days' illness.

The building is well ventilated, and the drainage is in fair condition.

Water Supply. - The building is connected with the city water-supply and thus abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection. - Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, 8 glass-lined chemical extinguishers, 2 dozen buckets, 300 feet of rubber hose, 2 axes and 2 ladders are kept in readiness for use.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by means of wood stoves, and lighted with electric light.

Recreation. - Swimming, boating, fishing, football and baseball with lacrosse, are the principal pastimes of the boys. As for the girls, they enjoy themselves in reading, playing chess, dominoes, & co.

General Remarks. - In closing this report, I beg to express my sincere thanks to the superintendent, A.W. Vowell, to the inspector, E. Green, and to R.C. McDonald, the Indian agent, for their uniform courtesy and kindly interest in the work of the school. I also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the different members of my staff.

I have, & co.,
SISTER MARY AMY,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISSION CITY, April 15, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is beautifully located on the north bank of the Fraser river about 40 miles east of the city of Vancouver. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau and command a picturesque view of the Fraser valley with the Sumas and Cheam mountains forming a background that terminates in the everlasting snows of Mount Baker in the state of Washington. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the double service of comfortable steamers which ply daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, make access to the school easy for the pupils and our many interested friends who call to visit the institution.

Land. - About 300 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is attached to the school. Quite a number of acres of this land is still under heavy timber, but year after year new clearings can be noticed, thus adding in value and extent to our well worked and fertile farm. The soil is most productive and the crops of hay, roots and vegetables raised yearly are all that could be desired. Fruit yields well, especially apples, pears, plums and the different kinds of small bush fruits. Thanks to the efforts of our new farm helper, Mr. Bernard, who is a skilled pruner, aided by several of the larger boys to whom he has taught the trade, our orchards have been entirely renovated this spring, and we have every reason to hope for more successful and more abundant fruit crops in future.

The farm lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4.

Buildings. - The main buildings of both boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet in extent with two additional wings: one on each building, and contain the necessary apartments for comfort and accommodation of both pupils and teaching staff. No additional buildings have been erected in connection with the school during the past year, with the exception of a barn, 35 x 52 feet.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - On an average 75 children, 32 boys and 43 girls, have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work. - The secular education of the children is attended to by four zealous and devoted nuns of the Order of St. Ann.

The schedule of class hours is from 8 a.m. to 11.45 a.m., with two short recesses intervening, and from 4.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

The hours for music and band practice are 1 p.m. in summer and 8 p.m. in winter. The official programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as faithfully as possible. Owing to the fact that our children for the greater part are quite young, more time and attention must be given to elementary work.

Rev. Brother Collins, our devoted disciplinarian, is untiring in his efforts to sustain the long-standing and well-merited reputation of the Mission City Indian boys' band. The boys' and girls' separate choirs, heard not only at our parish church services on Sunday and holy days, but also at the numerous musical recitals and entertainments given by the school children during the course of the year, sufficiently prove that the Reverend Sisters Mary Rogation and Mary Benedict spare no efforts in the line of music.

Farm and Garden. - The land under cultivation attached to our school was planted last year with grain, hay and root crops, 10 acres of the farm being under oats, 2 1/2 acres under wheat, 30 acres in hay, 5 under potatoes, 1 1/2 under pease, and about 15 acres with the unreclaimed land served as pasture ground for our live stock.

The crops raised were excellent. In addition to our extensive fruit orchard, a few acres used as a garden produced sufficient vegetables of various kinds to meet the wants of both schools. Our fruit-trees, over 200 in number, pruned and dressed this season, have been inspected and reported on as above average by the government fruit inspector.

Industries Taught. - Shoemaking and repairing, together with the rudiments of

carpentering and painting are the only trades taught the boys. This year three of the larger boys have been carefully instructed in the art of fruit-tree pruning.

As our boys are supposed to work a few hours in the afternoon of each day except Saturday, they have sufficient opportunity to learn the different branches of farming and gardening. The care of live stock and the work of the dairy are taught them by an experienced instructor. The boys render valuable service in the seed and harvesting of our crops.

The reverend sisters instruct the girls in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting, and general needle-work. Several of the bigger girls have proved their ability in fancy needle-work.

Thirty prizes were won last fall at the local exhibition by our girls for needlework, 16 of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises, morning and evening, they are instructed in the teaching and doctrine of the Roman Catholic belief. No efforts are spared to elevate the minds of the pupils to the highest standard of morality and righteousness.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the past year was generally good. During the month of February one of the little girls, Mary Jane, of Douglas, passed away, the cause of her death being pulmonary hemorrhage. Two other suspected cases of diphtheria broke out in the girls' school at the time when our late principal, Rev. Father Marchal, died. Apart from these, the rest of the pupils have enjoyed perfect health.

The sanitary system in both schools has been much improved recently by the opening of new drains and the renewal of closets and cesspools. A considerable sum of the Oblate Order's private funds has been spent to perfect the already pronounced good sanitation.

The children are obliged to take a bath frequently and their clothes are kept scrupulously clean and neat, thanks to the efforts of the reverend sisters in charge.

Water Supply. - This comes to us through pipes running from St. Mary's creek, which has its source in the mountains in the rear of our property and empties into the Fraser river. The supply is good and abundant.

Fire Protection. - Our fire appliances consist of 8 chemical extinguishers, 4 fireman's axes, and 48 pails, kept in constant readiness in case of fire. Extra precautions were taken during the past winter owing to the increase required in the heating system. Pails filled with water were kept in every room where heating stoves were required.

The fire-alarm is rung from time to time to remind the children of the admonitions given them to seek safety in case of fire. The larger pupils are taught the use of the fire appliances.

Heating and Lighting. - Stoves are used to heat both buildings, and as wood is still quite plentiful on our property, the apartments can be kept quite comfortable without entailing any considerable expense.

Coal-oil lamps furnish us with sufficient light.

Recreation. - Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we are well aware that it is a conducive agent both in their mental and physical development. Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by our children in their large and well kept playgrounds.

With their respective disciplinarians they are allowed to spend their half-holidays in selected picnic grounds in the neighbouring woods. Songs and band recitals, together with the different indoor games, make their recreations cheerful and pleasant.

General Remarks. - The sudden death of the late principal, Rev. Father Marchal, brought a ray of gloom to the institution last winter. He was most devoted in his position, and his loss was felt both by the members of his staff and the pupils. Nevertheless the good work continued with the greatest harmony. I have the pleasure to

state that, though hardly as yet initiated to the work, I have found valuable and much appreciated aid on the part of our experienced staff.

Before closing my report, I beg to thank our devoted agent, Mr. R.C. McDonald, who is untiring in his earnest efforts in behalf of our institution. To him in particular am I grateful for his kind and prompt advice and assistance in my new position as principal of the school. To Mr. Green, our kind and genial inspector, do I also extend grateful feelings personally, and on behalf of our teaching staff. To Mr. Vowell and the entire department do we owe a debt of gratitude.

I have, & co.,
J.P. O'NEILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YALE (ALL HALLOW'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, April 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit our annual report to March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land. - The school buildings stand in prettily laid out grounds about 7 acres in extent, in the township of Yale. This land was bought by friends of the school authorities, aided by a government grant of $500, and is held in trust for the school.

The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school land by the Canadian Pacific railway line and the government road; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly, giving an air of picturesque grandeur and rugged beauty to the whole place.

Buildings. - These consist of a large school building, a small school chapel, and a house for teachers and visitors. The buildings were kalsomined throughout in August, 1906. New flooring was put down in the school-room, dormitory and passage, lumber for which was supplied by the department. Both bath-rooms were put into good order, and all the water-pipes were repaired or renewed as circumstances required, by a competent plumber.

Accommodation. - Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils and for 6 teachers.

Attendance. - All the girls are boarders; the attendance in the school-room, therefore, suffers no interruption, except in occasional cases of illness, when pupils are removed to the hospital, but continue to remain under the guardianship of the principal.

Class-room Work. - This is under the direction of the head mistress, who is assisted by a certificated teacher. Class singing is under the direction of a properly qualified teacher, and religious instruction is given by the sisters of the community.

Farm and Garden. - About an acre of land is devoted solely to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, while flower beds are laid out near the building. The 'Yale cherries' have always attracted considerable notice.

Industries Taught. - Housework, cooking, bread-making, laundry work, plain sewing and mending are most carefully and systematically taught. Marked success has been obtained in this department, and the girls sent out as domestic servants are greatly valued in this country.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is imparted daily, short religious services are held every morning and evening in the school chapel.

On Sundays there is an additional service at 11 o'clock, followed by Sunday school. Twice a month and on all the greater festivals of the church, the bishop or the chaplain, visits the school, conducts the services and preaches in language simple enough to reach the understanding of the children. Once a week all the older girls attend a choir practice and in this way are trained to take an intelligent and responsible part in the services of the church. Religious principles are carefully instilled into the children's minds, and every endeavour is made to mould and develop their characters, so that when they leave the shelter of the school they may be strong enough to withstand the adverse influences which are too frequently brought to bear upon them in their own homes, or to meet and overcome the dangers and temptations to which the Indian girl is specially exposed in our great cities.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no epidemics or serious cases of illness in the school since last June. Four cases of glandular trouble, to which the Indian constitution is peculiarly liable, obliged the school authorities to ask for long leave of absence for certain pupils; two other cases of threatened lung trouble have been under medical treatment in the hospital all the winter, this practically sums up the extent of illness in the school in the past year.

The sanitary conditions of the buildings are excellent; the drainage having been inspected and repaired in January, when the severe frosts caused a considerable amount of damage to the pipes and the services of a competent plumber had to be requisitioned.

Water Supply. - There is a plentiful supply of excellent water afforded by a mountain stream close to the house. The water is received into a capacious cistern inclosed in a stone tank-house, whence it is distributed throughout both houses by means of iron pipes, while the overflow runs into a flume and is used for irrigating purposes in the vegetable garden. Our water-right secures to us 70 inches of water for the use of the school.

Owing to the tremendous drought last summer, when no rain fell for two months, the water-power fell very low, and the garden suffered seriously in consequence, but this is an experience we have only suffered once in fifteen years.

Fire Protection. - Water is laid on both upstairs and on the ground floor of the main building. There is about 150 feet of hose on the premises and 2 long ladders; in addition to which we have been supplied by the department with an axe, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers and 30 buckets. The children are resourceful, obedient and well-disciplined and accustomed to drill.

Heating and Lighting. - The school building and the chapel are heated by large stoves, hard coal self-feeders. The house occupied by the staff has several old-fashioned, open fireplaces, and a large hall stove for burning wood only. The kitchen is fitted up with a French soft coal range, all pipes pass through brick chimneys. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes. These lamps are attached to the walls or ceilings.

Recreation. - An hour's walk with one of the teachers is taken daily in suitable weather. The girls have a large playground with swing, summerhouse, and a garden for each, where they work and play in their spare time.

In rainy weather they have games indoors. During the Christmas holidays they spend a great part of the afternoons in coasting or playing in the snow. In the summer holidays long berry-picking expeditions up the mountains are undertaken two or three times a week, and tea is always served on the lawn.

Every Saturday evening when the labours of the week are over, the children assemble in the school-room in their best frocks and have games, music and songs

under the supervision of one of the teachers. On festivals or birthdays, coffee and cake is sometimes handed round for supper, as a very special treat.

General Remarks. - June 14 is the school annual prize day; as the reports are going in earlier this year, we are unable to send any account of a function that is yet ten weeks off, but for which preparations are already going busily forward.

The results of the drawing examinations for which several Indian girls entered were made known to us in August last.

The Royal Drawing Society examination of schools, 1906. Report for Yale, B.C., All Hallow's school. An excellent result. Division I. - Pass: Maria, Lisa. Honours: Josephine, Elsie. Division II. - Honours: Sophie, Allie, Millie. Division IV. - Honours: Flossie, Susanne.

Eight discharges have been made in the course of the year. Of these girls, 2 have gone to service, 2 are the caretakers of their own families, supplying the dead mothers' place to younger children, one is married, one died suddenly in the winter, 2 who were only recently admitted gave signs of such serious physical weakness that they had to be sent away to safeguard the health of the rest. The school is free from all debt, it is in good repair, and has passed through a year of gentle prosperity.

I have, & co.,
AMY, Sister Superior, C.A.R.,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALERT BAY, April 2, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve. It is protected from the wind, has a southern aspect, and commands a pleasant view of the sea. All steamers passing to Alaska or Northern British Columbia, come within one mile of our school.

Land. - There is 410 acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly wooded. Vegetables and small fruits do well, but it is best adapted for pasture. About 5 acres is now cleared and the timber standing on half an acre is sufficient fuel for this institution for one year.

Buildings. - The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly built on large mud sills, with plastered walls and well ventilated rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, which, being divided, is used for a school-room and workshop. We have also a large, well-built woodshed, 30 x 90 feet; also a root-house and stable for two cows.

Accommodation. - In the lower dormitory there are twenty beds and fifteen in the upper. There is also accommodation for three officers. The trades instructor lives in a neat cottage about 100 yards from the school.

Attendance. - Thirty-three pupils have been in attendance during the year; the average has been 29.

Class-room Work. - The hours of study are from 10 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m. The diligence and progress of the boys has been highly satisfactory. Most of these pupils come here on purpose to study, and often are found at their books in

school after the session is over. We have monthly examinations and the list of each boy's marks is posted in the dining-room. The grading is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	5
Standard III	10
Standard IV	6
Standard V	1

Farm and Garden. - Last year we raised 47 sacks of potatoes and sufficient turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets to supply our needs. We were also able to pick about 130 pounds of small fruit and to harvest 3 tons of hay.

Industries Taught. - We were fortunate this year in securing an excellent trades instructor, and twelve boys have had lessons in boat-building, carpentry and furniture making. Besides the work of these boys on the estate, the product of their labour has sold for $157. All the oars they make have a ready sale. The boys do all the house and laundry work and have cut all our fuel. Each boy works about three hours a day.

Moral and Religious Training. - This has always held the first place on our programme and no pains are spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in moral and religions subjects. For theft and lying the boys are severely punished. Seven months ago the pupils commenced repeating to the principal on Sunday evenings, verses committed to memory from the Gospel according to St. John. One boy has reached chapter VIII, and several are learning chapters V and VI. Every boy repeats from 1 to 20 verses.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of all the pupils has been excellent. Before the frost set in a few suffered from cough, but the recent hard winter seems to have braced their health.

Water Supply. - Our water is supplied to the school from a well in the rear of the school. The boys pump the water into a large tank, which is always kept clean.

Fire Protection. - Our fire hose is worn out and at the present moment we are ill-prepared for fire. We have axes and buckets full of water kept in places of convenient access, but we have no fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is all done by ordinary box stoves. We have consumed eight trees this winter measuring from 40 to 30 inches at the butt end. Hanging coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation. - The roaring game played here is football, winter and summer. In eight months the boys have destroyed 9 footballs and burst 20 bladders. They never seem to tire of it, and often for three hours a day the ball is kept in perpetual motion. During parts of the months of January and February, their great delight consisted in lying full length on a sled and shooting down the slope of a hill for seventy yards.

General Remarks. - In September last, His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Grey visited our school. His Excellency urged us to clear more and plant orchards and suggested that each boy should have his own fruit-trees to care for.

The Bishop of Columbia spent five days with us in October. He takes a keen interest in the school and carefully examined the boys.

Large numbers of tourists call here in the summer and are delighted to be shown over the school. We have an excellent brass band, which excited the admiration of all visitors.

Our Indian agent, Mr. Halliday, has more than once given us valuable assistance, and the visits of the school inspector,

the Rev. A. Green, are helpful to the school.

I have, & co.,
ALFRED J. HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAKAWIS, WEST COAST, March 30, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated on a cozy cove of Deception channel, in Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is an ideal one, being central on the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the Clayoquot settlement, and well sheltered from cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mailbag direct from the Victoria post office.

Land. - The school owns 175 acres of land, the same having been preempted by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver island. The land is heavily covered with worthless timber and dense underbrush which offer great difficulties to cultivation, and at present it is of no material advantage to the institution, beyond a small amount of garden produce.

Buildings. - The school building is a commodious, substantial, frame structure of two and a half storeys with basement, and has a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of 52 feet. The basement walls are of solid concrete. In the basement are located gymnasiums, furnace-room, cellars and paint-shop. The first floor has officers', boys', and girls' entrance-halls, parlour, sitting-room, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, storeroom, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, separate boys' and girls' recreation-rooms, two sewing-rooms, and two toilet-rooms. On the second floor are the girls' dormitory with lavatory adjoining two infirmaries, with bathrooms attached, for boys and girls, two officers' bath-rooms, principal's room, eight bed-rooms, and chapel, 32 x 48 feet, and vestry. The third floor, the attic, comprises the boys' dormitory, toilet-room for night use, and two clothes-rooms.

In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and back of it is the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, with carpenter-shop and shoe-shop under the roof. At some little distance from these buildings is a small storehouse, 12 x 28 feet. There is also a makeshift barn on the premises. For the use of the industrial instructor there is a cottage, 24 x 30 feet, which contains two bed-rooms, kitchen, and sitting-room and has a wood-shed adjoining.

Since last report a covered porch, was added to the rear entrance to the boys' department; the interior of the new chapel also was finished.

Accommodation. - The institution has ample accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the year, July 1 to March 31, was 56, 24 boys and 32 girls; the highest attendance was 58, the lowest 53; discharged were 3 boys and 1 girl; admitted, 4 boys and 3 girls, and one girl died. The present enrolment is 58, 25 boys and 33 girls. The grant provides for 50 pupils.

Class-room Work. - The pupils are divided into senior and junior departments, being taught in separate classrooms; they attend school only in the forenoon from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. On rainy days there is an hour's study from 4.45 to 5.45. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, letter-writing, composition, geography, history of the province and of Canada, catechism, Bible-

history, politeness, vocal and instrumental music. Examinations, written and oral alternating, are held monthly. The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

Classification. - At the end of the term the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	4	2	6
Standard II	2	7	9
Standard III	4	13	17
Standard IV	4	4	8
Standard V	8	4	12
Standard VI	3	3	6
Total	25	33	58

Farm and Garden. - The school is under great disadvantages by having no farming lands. There are no fields, no pastures. We have but a small garden, which for the first time in the history of the institution yielded a passably good crop of vegetables the last year. Fruit-trees have so far proved a complete failure, said to be due to the influence of the sea. The garden, comprising perhaps two acres at the most will be planted and seeded again this spring, as soon as the state of weather and temperature allows. Both junior and senior boys are taught gardening. For feed for stock and for produce, beyond the insignificant yield of our garden, the institution depends on the Victoria market, which is 125 miles away from this place, and can be reached only by steamer four times a month. The freight rates increase the cost of living considerably, as much as 50 per cent with some commodities, which, by the way, are not mere luxuries, but necessaries, pure and simple.

Industries. - Baking. - Eight boys learned to prepare the bread dough this year. Six girls in turns baked the bread in the kitchen range. The girls attend to all the small baking of bread and pastry.

Boat-building. - There was great activity in this line the past year, and boys anxious to learn had a fine opportunity to profit by it. The instructor, Mr. Swain, with his apprentices built a scow 12 feet wide, 40 feet long, 3 foot hold, decked with a house, 10 x 25 x 6 feet; it is a splendid craft, a credit to the builders and to the school. This scow is moored out in the channel of the steamer; and the freight of the school, which heretofore had to be landed in small boats and canoes, is unloaded from the steamer into the house of the scow, whence the goods may be landed in favourable weather and sea, or the scow with the whole cargo may be hauled up on the beach when convenient. Owing to the nature of the sea-bottom and the shallowness of these waters, a wharf would be both impractical and very expensive.

There was also a 25 foot launch built at the school by a special instructor, to whom four boys were apprenticed. This launch was built for an outside person, not for the school.

Boat and canoe repairs, when necessary, were made by the instructor and the boys. They made also new oars and paddles and bails.

Carpentering. - There were eight apprentices receiving instruction in this trade the past year. With their instructor they put on the walls of the new chapel fancy panel work, finishing the entire interior, they lined the walls and the ceiling of the staircase of the boys' department, erected a small porch for the rear entrance of the same side, made two linen-cupboards, eight doors for the scow and one for the porch, partitioned off the senior class-room from the boys' recreation hall, and attended to a number of repairs. Some of the boys acquired great proficiency in this line of work, others made fair progress.

Dairying. - Three boys were taught the milking and the feeding and the care of our stock.

Fishing. - Our boys deserve great praise for supplying the institution during the year with a liberal amount of fish, cod,

herring, halibut, perch, salmon. Several

barrels were filled with salmon, which they trolled. Fishing is done by means of net, trolling, trawl-line, and the old-fashioned Indian herring rake.

Laundrying. - The boys are taught to wash their own clothing; they also do the heavier work of all the washing, whereas the girls receive minute instruction in all the details of laundrying.

Net-making. - Eleven boys, at odd hours, were engaged in making a new drift-net under the instruction of Mr. Swain. They were also shown to make a new trawl complete with belongings.

Painting. - Six apprentices in this trade painted the new picket fences, gave the whole exterior of the main building two coats of paint, painted two launches and the scow, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, sitting-room, parlour, kitchen, and corridor, and did a lot of staining and varnishing in the new chapel.

Plumbing. - An unusually cold spell of weather in January played havoc with the pipe line of our water-supply system and gave nine boys, who worked in relays, and the instructor, eight full days of work, replacing split pipe, threading and fitting pipe. One boy with the assistance of another looked after the many plumbing fixtures of the house and kept them in good order. The same boy, unassisted by instructor, did all the plumbing work in connection with the installation of a gasoline engine in a launch.

Shoemaking. - The same four apprentices worked in the shoe-shop as last year.

Girls' Industrial Work. - All the girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the different departments of domestic work. They take their turns in the kitchen cooking and baking, in the preparing of food, in having charge of rooms, in feeding the poultry. Each girl has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, sewing by machine, cutting, fitting, and finishing of dresses; in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. Some custom work was done this year by the girls. All of the girls' and most of the boys' clothing was made at the school, altogether 508 garments. The school's exhibit of plain and fancy needlework at the Victoria provincial exhibition, received one special prize, thirteen first prizes and five second prizes.

Moral and Religious Training. - No other feature of education receives more conscientious attention from teachers and officers of the institution than the moral and religious training of our pupils. The discipline is mild, but firm. The pupils are under constant supervision, and their conduct is watched, most carefully. Religious persuasion is the most effectual means of correction with these children. Their conduct has been highly satisfactory. Religious instruction is given daily for one-half hour.

Health and Sanitation. - The pupils' health in general has been better than the previous year. There were some cases of grippe of a mild form in January, in consequence of unusual conditions of weather, and one case of pleurisy; two boys who without any apparent cause evinced some symptoms of tuberculous infection, were promptly discharged. Sewerage and sanitation are very good.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is obtained from a small mountain stream having its source on the southern slope of Lone Cone. At a head of about 150 feet the water is conducted by a flume to an 8,000-gallon tank and thence piped to the school by 2-inch galvanized-iron pipe for a distance of nearly 1,200 yards. It is pure spring water, as clear as crystal. The pipe-line was seriously crippled by freezing in the cold snap of January, the damage amounting to two hundred dollars. Though the water was kept running, the cold was too severe and the water froze in the pipe in all exposed places. To guard against a similar surprise in the future the pipe will have to be buried for the entire distance, which, considering the nature of the timbered and rocky ground, will entail much labour and great expense.

Fire Protection. - Ten chemical extinguishers, 24 fire-pails, 2 fireman's axes and 200 feet, of 2-inch rubber-lined web hose are ever in readiness for an emergency at

convenient places over all the buildings. Pupils have regular fire drills. Outside fire-escapes are provided for safe exit in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The school building is heated by a direct two-pipe open-tank hot-water system, using 48 radiators of the Gurney Oxford pattern and two coils. The boiler is a Great Northern Kewanee of a capacity of 2,400 square feet of direct radiation. The plant is giving perfect satisfaction.

Lighting is effected by the use of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - For all kinds of outdoor exercise and sport, the sandy beach offers the pupils a splendid playground. The boys enjoy football, handball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles, boating, canoeing. The girls have swings, skipping-ropes, croquet and ten-pins. For the rainy season boys and girls are both provided with a varied selection of favourite indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks. - Mr. J.J. Swain, the industrial instructor, resigned during the year, and the institution has been fortunate in securing another able instructor in the person of Mr. George Sturmer.

From our ex-pupils we received during the year but good accounts. Most of them are in regular correspondence with members of the institution, and it seems to be a great pleasure for them to visit the school.

I have, & co.,
P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
SARDIS P.O., March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Coqualeetza industrial school is situated on the south side of the Fraser river and is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Boats ply daily between Chilliwack Landing and New Westminster, a distance of 50 miles. By ferry, connection is made with the Canadian Pacific railway at Harrison station. The school is 3 miles from the incorporated town of Chilliwack. It is not located on a reserve.

Land. - In connection with the school, there is 90 acres of excellent land. The farm comprises parts of lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the municipality of Chilliwack. The land is all cleared and under cultivation. A fine stream of spring water runs through it, making it an ideal farm for dairy purposes. The missionary society of the Methodist Church own's the property.

Buildings. - These are (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dormitories, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, schoolrooms, dining-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms, gas tank-room, and a dairy; (2) the residence of the principal, (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) three large barns; (5) a granary; (6) a wagon and implement-shed; (7) a bake-house; (8) a hen-house; (9) and a root-cellar.

Accommodation. - The main building will accommodate 100 pupils and a staff of 8 or 10 teachers.

Attendance. - Ninety-three pupils have been in attendance during the year. The average attendance has been nearly 82. Ten have been discharged and 27 admitted, leaving 90 pupils on the roll.

Class-room Work. - The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day, attending in the forenoon one month and in the afternoon the next month. A large number of new pupils was admitted during the year, therefore a large proportion of our school is found doing elementary work. However, faithful work has been done and progress has been made by the pupils. It is remarkable how soon our pupils learn to write, and are able to send letters to their parents. One of the pupils from the school left last November to take charge of an Indian school, and is doing excellent work. She had obtained a teacher's certificate. This gives one an idea of the possibilities of the Indian children. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	34
Standard II	10
Standard III	20
Standard IV	15
Standard V	5
Standard VI	6

Eighteen girls are taking music lessons. Some of them play very nicely and are able to preside at the organ for our religious services. A reading-room has been opened for the boys and in this room some of the boys spend many a pleasant hour. This room is supplied with an organ. In this way if is hoped a taste for reading may be developed.

Farm and Garden. - The crops of last year were fairly good. There is room improvement in regard to the quantity of the produce from the farm. The trees the orchard have been sprayed this spring. Everything around the farm and garden is receiving the closest attention and good results are looked for. We have 14 cows, 8 heifers, 3 calves, 1 Jersey bull, 6 horses, besides pigs and hens.

Industries Taught. - The pupils are taught to do all kinds of housework. Both boys and girls are taught to cook under an experienced teacher. Everything in and around the building is kept scrupulously clean. Much of the work is done by the pupils under the direction of a teacher. The larger girls take turns in the sewing room and the laundry. The girls become proficient in these departments, some of them being able to take a web of cloth and turn out a well-made garment without any help. The girls who go to service give satisfaction and are much sought after. The boys are taught to do all kinds of farm work. They care for the horses, cows, and pigs. They learn to milk, and some of them become good cattlemen. They learn to drive a team well. A number of the boys are efficient bakers. We have an experienced carpenter and the boys are anxious to become skilled in the use of tools. They make rapid progress at this kind of work. Much of the material that comes to our school is decidedly raw. To develop, this into anything like a finished state calls for skill of the highest order on the part of the teacher, is hard on implements, and in every way an expensive process. However, it pays well, and to see the powers of these pupils developing gives pleasure to the earnest teacher.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and spiritual welfare is strictly and conscientiously looked after. The moral atmosphere of the school is good and must tell upon the lives of the pupils in the formative period. Great stress is put on this part of the work, because we feel that failure here means utter failure. Immediately before breakfast each day, a hymn is sung, a passage of scripture is read, and prayers are repeated. After supper all assemble in the school-room, where scripture is repeated, either in unison, or separately. In this way the mind is stored with many of the gems of the word of God. A regular prayer-meeting is held each Thursday

evening, at which both teachers and pupils attend. Every Sunday morning, during one hour and a quarter, the International lessons are carefully studied. At 2 p.m. each Sabbath, all the pupils accompanied by teachers, attend service in the Indian church on the reserve near the school. Sabbath evening a very helpful service is held in the school-room. A number of the people in the community join us in this service. Our aim is to develop a strong Christian character, and in many cases our labour is not in vain.

Health and Sanitation. - The pupils have been remarkably healthy, due to good wholesome food, well ventilated dormitories, and plenty of exercise and sleep. The health of our pupils is carefully guarded. Believing as we do that the physical is the basis of all development, the care of the body and the development of a strong physique is our constant care.

Water Supply. - We now have an abundant supply of excellent water. The Elk Creek Water Company extended its system as far as the school.

Fire Protection. - This is afforded by the following conditions: a brick building and a hot-air furnace, with the main flues built of brick; the furnaces in the basement and the stove in the laundry are on floors of cement; the baking is done in a detached building where there is a brick oven. The means at hand to extinguish fire consists of a good supply of water on the first and second floors, where there are taps; water kept in barrels and buckets in the halls; a well, furnished with a force-pump; a supply of water-buckets and fireman's axes kept at easy accessible points, and a fire company organized and drilled with a view of meeting an emergency. Older pupils are appointed to the care of different dormitories. In case of fire these large pupils care for the smaller ones. The building is provided with fire-escapes from the dormitories. On the evening of December 12, fire started in a group of outbuildings detached from the main building and destroyed them, but at no time was the main building in danger.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated throughout by the Smead-Dowd system of hot-air furnaces, two of which we have in use. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory.

Recreation. - Both boys and girls are fond of play. They are encouraged to play when the weather is fine. To get pupils to enter heartily into some game is a tonic to the system. There is nothing better for the health. The boys never tire of football. They have other games, but none of them are so popular as football. The girls play basket-ball and hide-and-go-seek. The band, too, affords entertainment for many an hour.

General Remarks. - We began the year with 67 pupils in attendance and close it with 86. There were 27 new pupils added. To mould and assimilate so much raw material has meant a year of hard work for the teachers. The education of the Indian children is a splendid investment for the state. With the excessive demand for labour, it would be little short of criminal to neglect the training of the thousands of Indian children in this province. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the work being done for their children.

In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy which I received from the officials of the Indian Department.

I have, & co.,
R.H. CAIRNS,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, April 9, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about 2 miles from the town of Kamloops, which is on the other side of the river and is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land. - The area of land belonging to the school comprises 320 acres, surrendered by the Indians of the Kamloops reserve for the purposes of the industrial school. Under more favourable conditions of climate, about 40 acres could be cultivated; but, owning to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation, only 15 acres are laid out in fields, garden and orchard. The remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land, which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river into a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings. - All the buildings are kept in good repair. The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry, and the laundry with 4 bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second storey contains the chapel, the girls' class-room and a dormitory for the little girls. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the teachers and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about 100 feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. There are also 2 rooms for the accommodation of the principal and the trade instructor. The boys' class-room is a separate building, 50 feet from the boys' home.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, 2 stables and, barn, 2 cellars, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, girls' summer-home and tank-tower.

Since my last report, a new school-room for the girls has been erected by the foreman and the boys under his charge; the woodwork is finished, but the painting has to be done yet. It is a separate building, situated at a short distance from the girls' home, and is 36 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high in the clear inside. This building will fill a long-felt want for the convenience and health of the pupils.

Accommodation. - There is sufficient accommodation for 63 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - Sixty-three pupils, 30 boys and 33 girls, have been continuously in attendance during the year. Five boys and 6 girls, having completed their term at school, were discharged in July, 1906; 7 boys and 7 girls were admitted in August, 1906.

Class-room Work. - The school hours for the boys were in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The school hours for the girls were from two to five in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The teachers are able and painstaking, and the pupils could not fail to improve steadily in their studies.

At this date, the pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	6
Standard II	12
Standard III	20
Standard IV	6
Standard V	8
Standard VI	11
Total	63

Farm and Garden. - The produce of the garden for the past year was good, and sufficient for the needs of the institution. The alfalfa crop was very light again last summer; the season was so dry that it would have been a total failure if we had not been able to irrigate part of the field by means of the windmill supplied by the department. Irrigation is the great problem in the dry belt of British Columbia. We have now 2 windmills and 3 gasoline engines, and they are barely sufficient to pump water.

The fruit-trees, planted last year, are growing well, with the exception of 5 plum and pear trees.

All the boys work in the fields and garden; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1 to 4 o'clock

Our stock consists of 4 horses, 6 milch cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull and 4 calves. We have also about 50 fowls.

Industries Taught. - Carpentering. - Fourteen boys received more or less instruction in this trade; they built the new school-room and did all the repairs needed about the buildings.

Shoemaking. - Six boys were employed at times in the shoe-shop; their work consisted in repairing shoes and harness.

Painting. - Four boys painted the interior of the cottage.

Baking. - Ten boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the rest was done by the girls. They nearly always succeed in turning out first class bread.

The boys are also employed at all kinds of work about the premises, such as digging, trenches, laying water pipes, building stone and concrete walls, levelling and beautifying grounds.

Girls' Work. - The girls do the cooking and washing and are taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give for the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught hand and machine sewing and also knitting, crocheting, mending and darning. They make all their dresses and all other articles of clothing for their own use, and also shirts, drawers, trousers, coats and socks for the boys. The girls are tidy and industrious; great credit is due to the Sisters of St. Ann, who have them in charge.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians, and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very good; only a few suffered from minor ailments, such as sore eyes and sore throat. One boy was kicked on the leg by a horse and was laid up for a few days.

The sanitary condition is very good. The water from the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms is carried to the river by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse

matter are not allowed around the buildings; disinfectants are used in the laundry and closets. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of pure and fresh air. Chiefly for sanitary purposes, the lavatory of the boys has been transferred to a room facing the south; better ventilation, better drainage and more sunlight have been thus procured.

Water Supply. - Good water is obtained from the river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine. The tank in which it is kept, is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all round with sawdust. Lately cement has been laid on the bottom to stop the leakage. From the beginning of January to the end of March, we have had to haul water from the river in barrels, as all the pipes and pump were put out of working order by the unprecedented cold which prevailed in Kamloops as everywhere else. The boys spent nearly all their working-time in March, in digging out and replacing the pipes that were burst. At present, everything is in good order.

Fire Protection. - The fire-appliances on hand are as follows: 3 Carr chemical fire-engines and 4 Eclipse dry dust extinguishers; 2 fireman's axes; 3 heavy ladders and some smaller ones; about two dozen buckets; 1 large stair outside of the boys' dormitory for fire-escape; 2 tanks: one of a capacity of 1,800 gallons with three taps, and the other of a capacity of 1,200 gallons, placed on a tower 30 feet high. These tanks can be filled in less than an hour's time by means of a bull-dozer pump which is operated with a 3 horse-power gasoline engine. There are 100 feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the 3 hydrants placed at convenient points, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the buildings.

Heating and Lighting. - Ordinary box-stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and all the fire-wood has to be purchased and brought down from Shuswap, distant 30 miles from Kamloops. Coal oil is the only means of lighting, but tallow candles are used when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation. - The pupils have half an hour of recreation after breakfast, half an hour after dinner, and in the evening from half-past six till bed-time. On Sundays, and holidays, they enjoy a quiet walk in the afternoon. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. Some are fond of reading; one of their great pastimes is to listen to the gramophone or the phonograph.

General Remarks. - It is gratifying to note that the boys who have left the school and contemplate matrimony, prefer to marry girls trained in the same institution; so far I know of only one exception.

In closing this report, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the department for having supplied us with the material for the new school-room, to Mr. A.W. Vowell, our superintendent, for having graciously granted us a prolongation of the summer holidays, owing to the intense heat and to the indisposition of the principal, and to Mr. A. Irwin, agent, for his unremitting kindness and promptitude in attending to matters connected with the institution.

I have, & co.,
ALPH.M. CARON, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. EUGENE P.O., March 31, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the Kootenay industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is built in a beautiful valley on the St. Mary's river and is connected by telephone with Cranbrook, which is our nearest railway station.

Land. - The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the department, consists of 33 acres. We have rented about 120 acres to give the boys a chance of attaining knowledge in agriculture. The land is well laid out and yields excellent crops.

Buildings. - These consist of three frame buildings, of which the staff occupy one, and the other buildings are the boys' and girls' home. There are, besides, a house for the farm instructor, wood-shed, stables, laundry and bakery. The buildings are not in a very good state of repair, and the department's attention has been called to the necessity of erecting new and modernized ones in the very near future, as they are very urgently needed.

Attendance. - The children are boarders, therefore the attendance is punctual. There are 32 boys and 30 girls at present at the school, but only 50 are enrolled.

Class-room Work. - The course prescribed by the department is very strictly carried out, and very satisfactory progress has been made. The subjects taught are religious instruction (by me), reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The pupils show a great desire for learning and are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	10
Standard III	10
Standard IV	12
Standard V	7
Standard VI	4

Industrial Work. - The boys are given a thorough knowledge of farming and gardening. They are also taught carpentry on a small scale, and they keep their own apartments in order.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls are instructed in the art of housekeeping in all its branches, including cooking, laundrying, dairying, sewing (hand and machine),knitting and darning. They make all their own dresses and underwear, under the guidance of the sisters, and I am pleased to say that the girls are tidy and industrious.

Moral and Religious Training. - The main object of the school is to form staunch, religious men and women, therefore we do our best to attain this aim. Every day the children are required to memorize a part of a chapter of their catechism or Bible history; and several times a week they have explanation in that branch of their instruction, according to their capacity. The pupils attend all religious services at the parish church and are very often required to write a report of the sermon. It is really edifying to hear the children pray and sing in their own language, as well as

in English, with such piety and devotion as is rarely seen. The conduct of the children for the past year was all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is as good as circumstances allow. No sickness of any moment has occurred among the children, and their healthy appearance is a surprise to all visitors.

Water Supply. - We obtain a supply of water from Joseph's creek, a clear brook which never fails. The water is pure and good.

Fire Protection. - Chemical fire-extinguishers, hose, buckets, ladders, and axes are kept at convenient places and are within reach when required.

Heating and Lighting. - Heating is done by stoves, with wood hauled and sawed by the boys, during the greater part of the winter.

Lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Our children enjoy their daily recreation very much. We have a great advantage here, the children can almost every day take some outdoor exercise because the climate is so dry.

Both schools have spacious playgrounds which afford the pupils ample room for amusement. Their principal games are football, hockey, lacrosse, croquet, marbles, skating and other athletic sports. The girls enjoy skipping, baseball, and various other outdoor games. They while away the winter evenings with story-reading and telling, music, singing, magic lantern and many other games.

General Remarks. - I may confidently say that this school is largely contributing to elevate the moral tone, the development of thrift and industry, enlightenment of the mind and the general welfare of our Indians.

They appreciate more and more what is being done for them and they do their utmost to acquire useful knowledge.

The progress is very remarkable when we consider all the obstacles, they and we, have to overcome. When they first come to school they cannot speak or understand one word of English, but at the end of the first year, they get along fairly well with the language.

Last year our children spent their summer vacation at home and it was a pleasant surprise on the day appointed for the reopening of school to see the pupils back at 6 a.m. for early mass.

In conclusion, I wish to state that our inspector Mr. A.E. Green, visited our school on the 13th of this month, and I am pleased to say that he was well satisfied with his inspection. I gratefully acknowledge the kindness, devotedness and promptness with which our agent, Mr. R.L.T. Galbraith, has attended to all matters in connection with the school, also to the staff for their kind co-operation in the work that is being accomplished.

I have, & co.,
N. COCCOLA,
Per J. WAGNER, Vice-Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND P.O., April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Kuper Island industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about five miles from Chemainus station, on Vancouver island. The

scenery of the bay, sheltered from three sides by dense forests, widening southward into Stuart channel, with a blue mountain range cutting clear in the sky for background, is truly magnificent. The climate is no less ideal for school location.

Land. - The land in connection with the school was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians and forms part of the Kuper Island reserve. It extends over an almost square area of about 70 acres, all cleared of bush, one-half of which is under cultivation. The soil is good and suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings. - The buildings, twenty in number, are scattered irregularly, at the low southern end of the school property, the main buildings hiding from the east under the hill, along the waterfront, some creeping on the slope, others surging disorderly on the crest of the hill bordering the property in the south. This gives to the visitors the impression of a village scenery, when seen from afar.

Most of the buildings need immediate repairing and repainting. The barn and stables need to be rebuilt.

The main building contains, on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room. On the second floor are the girls' school-room, the music-hall, the chapel and two guest-rooms. The girls' home comprises, on the lower floor, sewing-room, infirmary, store-room, recreation-room and parlour for matron; on the upper floor, girls' dormitories, linen and bath-rooms, and bedrooms for the female members of the staff. The boys' home is divided on the ground floor as follows: - boys' infirmary, teachers' room, boys' play-hall and school room. On the same floor are a store-room, lavatory and bath-rooms. On the second floor are linen-room, boys' dormitory and bed-rooms for the male members of the staff.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage for the foreman, a boys' and a girls' gymnasium, laundry and dry-room, bakery, barns, hen-house, boat-house, shops for carpenter and shoemaker, wood-sheds, house for hydraulic ram and elevated tank.

Accommodation. - The institution can provide accommodation for at least 75 pupils. The class-rooms, shops and sewing-room have been fitted and organized so as to afford efficient education and manual training to 75 children, in the different branches of elementary scholarship and industry.

Attendance. - During the year 73 pupils were inscribed on the roll and the average attendance was 67. Six pupils were discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell. One pupil died at her parents' home, and 13 new pupils were enrolled.

Class-room Work. - The school hours were from 8.45 to 12 noon; in the afternoon, from 5 to 5.45 p.m., with one hour study at night. The work was very satisfactory.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	9
Standard III	17
Standard IV	12
Standard V	11
Standard VI	6

Farm and Garden. - All the boys receive instruction in gardening and farming. They do all the work, lighter and heavier, according to their age and strength. The crops were fairly good last year.

Our live stock consists of 1 span of horses, 10 milk cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 3 calves, 9 pigs and about 100 fowls.

Boys' Industrial Work. - Carpentry. - Four boys received instruction this year and attended to all repairs. Plans were prepared for a new barn and stables; the boys' linen-room was enlarged.

Shoemaking. - Six boys learned the trade with Mr. Borde. They have supplied all the boys with new shoes and done all the repairing.

Painting. - Four boys did all the painting and whitewashing.

Baking. - The baking is done by the foreman, assisted by two boys. Six boys prepare the dough.

Dairying. - Three boys have charge of this department. They operate the cream separator, do the churning and make excellent butter. The milking is done by the foreman and five boys.

Laundrying. - This work is done by boys and girls under the superintendence of the matron.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls made very satisfactory progress in all kinds of housework, hand, and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses. Their crochet and fancy-work deserves to be commended and has been very often admired by visitors.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour; their morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct of nearly all the children was praiseworthy.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been very good during winter. One little girl became ill soon after her arrival at school and died at home. One boy suffered from pleurisy, but soon recovered; another boy lost by accident his left eye. The sanitary condition of the school might be improved as far as the location of the buildings is concerned. The buildings are fairly well ventilated, and the sewerage is in good order.

Water Supply. - A creek supplies the institution with plenty of water. By means of an hydraulic ram the water is forced into a large reservoir, from which it is conveyed through the buildings. Galvanized-iron pipes have been laid to some natural springs, where fresh and uncontaminated water can be procured for drinking. Our water-system has been seriously damaged by the frost of last winter. All the pipes need to be replaced, since they are worn out and burst in many places.

Fire Protection. - The pupils are regularly trained in the handling of ladders and fire-buckets, as well as in operating the Star chemical fire-extinguishers. We have permanent fire-ladders on the roof.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating of the institution is done with ordinary box-stoves, and, owing to the number and location of so many separate buildings, is not very satisfactory. The light is supplied from an acetylene plant, and all the rooms are well lighted.

Recreation. - A new playground, has been prepared, where the boys enjoy the different games of the season, as football, baseball and hockey. Boating and swimming are their principal amusements in summer-time. The girls amuse themselves by swinging, skipping and playing ball. Our brass band, reorganized and completed, rapidly progressing under the leadership of the principal, assisted by one of the senior boys.

General Remarks. - In closing my report, I wish to thank the officers of the department for their courtesy since my coming into office last February.

I have, & co.,
P. CLAESSEN,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
LYTTON (ST. GEORGE'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LYTTON, April 1, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the above-named industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is two and a half miles from Lytton, North, on the left bank of the Fraser river, and close to the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road.

Land. - The land comprises some 600 acres, sandy, sandy loam and alkali clay side hill, which last we have drained thoroughly, and now have sown with oats. All the side hills are full of springs, which we are gradually sinking on for further water-supply for irrigation.

The land is the property of the New England Company.

Buildings. - The school building is in good repair. The other buildings also are most of them new and in good condition. These are as follows: three barns, farmhouse, dairy, granary, implement-shed, blacksmith-shop, laundry, poultry-houses and pig-sties.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 40 boys and a staff of 4, besides log houses for carpenter and farm-hand.

Attendance. - We have present 31 boys. Forty have been admitted and 5 discharged. Three are absent owing to sickness, and one absconded.

Class-room Work. - School hours are from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden. - The farm, of course, is being improved, and at present we have in, 12 acres of wheat, 12 of oats, 2 of buckwheat, and 2 of barley. Our drainage-work has given us this year about 4 acres of heavy land, which we have seeded with oats. The gardens will be considerably added to this year, as we have cleaned up more land immediately round the school, and adjoining the old gardens we have reset and closer together our small bush fruits and put in more strawberries and rhubarb.

Stock. - We have 6 horses, about 35 head of cattle, 50 sheep and 35 hogs, besides geese and chickens. We have been able this winter to keep ourselves in meat, as our steers were 4 years old.

Industries Taught. - Farming, gardening, fruit-growing, and carpentering are our chief industries, and blacksmithing and repairing shoes are casual, but our older boys learn farming in every manner useful where farmers are thrown on their own resources.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every opportunity is taken to teach uprightness and clean living. The religious instruction is of the Church of England, with morning and evening service daily and additional school on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

Health and Sanitation. - Health has been good, but the long cold weather with winds, and general slowness of circulation of bad blood, causes nasty sores with the younger children.

Sanitation has been satisfactory. We have managed to keep sewer pipes open in spite of severe frost.

Water Supply. - This is by gravitation from a tank 125 feet above the base of the building, 23 x 12 x 7 feet.

Fire Protection. - An inch-and-a-half pipe, perforated every foot, runs along the ridge of the building. We stopped up every other hole this year and put in a stopcock at the rise of the pipe, so that we can put all the water on one-half of roof only; if necessary. Fire-ladder escapes with landings, north and south of dormitories, 4 wire-bound rubber hose, 6 buckets and 12 axes make our total fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done by means of hot-air furnaces, and lighting, with angle-lamps using coal oil. No lamps are carried about the buildings, but lanterns only.

Recreation. - This varies with the seasons. There are times in winter when nothing else can be done except getting fire-wood and sleighing or coasting, and indoors of an evening for an hour the general games of drafts, dominoes, chess, & co. Just now, in March, the boys are playing hockey, and later there will be outings for fishing, and later for grouse and rabbits. They have Saturday afternoon for themselves, and when the weather is good, we hurry up the housework, so as to be able to get off for the day. Altogether our boys have a very happy time at school.

I have, & co.,
GEO. DITCHAM,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKATLA, April 25, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - The school is at Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula, about 5 miles from Prince Rupert, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The situation is good, and the outlook from the buildings extensive and charmingly diversified.

Land. - About 17 years ago, 6 acres of land was given by the Metlakatla Indians for the use of this school, and since then they have also given small pieces for building purposes and to extend our playgrounds and gardens. The area is small, compared with that belonging to other industrial schools, but as much labour is required to bring it to a state fit for cultivation, it is more than can be used, without an expenditure for which there would for years be no adequate returns.

Buildings. - These are as follows: -

The main building of the boys' division. It contains, on the lower floor, a parlour, office, kitchen, infirmary, sewing and store-rooms. On the upper floor, the principal's bed-room and 8 small dormitories, all of which are used by the pupils and supervising staff.

The main building of the girls' division is a commodious wooden structure, plastered inside.

The rooms on the first floor are: reception, class, dining and cloak-rooms, also pantry, lavatory, kitchen and store-rooms.

On the second floor are: the matron's and her assistants' rooms. Two large dormitories, a room used as an infirmary, and one for clothing. Above these is a half-storey with attics. In the basement there is a large room, used as a store and cellar.

A laundry is also annexed to the main building. The other buildings are: a schoolhouse, in which the different classes are taught; a building divided into laundry and store, carpenter and shoemaker's shops; also a small stable, a house for poultry, and one for coal and wood.

Accommodation. - The accommodation in the boys' division is only sufficient for 25 pupils and a staff of 3.

In the girls' branch it is ample.

Attendance. - The average attendance, for the period covered by this report, was nearly 47; 27 boys and 20 girls.

Class-room Work. - A considerable part of the time of the elder and more advanced pupils, both boys and girls, was necessarily occupied in industrial work, and these, therefore, only attended class instruction half the day; but the younger children and those lately admitted were under instruction in the school all day. The pupils, boys and girls, made fair progress. Their classification, during the last quarter, was as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	1	5	6
Standard II	6	1	7
Standard III	10	6	16
Standard IV	2	4	6
Standard V	6	1	7
Standard VI	2	3	5
...	27	20	47

Garden. - From the garden we got a good supply of fruit and vegetables; but owing to blight and a very wet summer, the potato crop was poor, both in quantity and quality.

Industrial Work. - Twelve boys, received instruction in carpentry. They were employed rebuilding the public wharf, making foundation, stands and covers for water-tanks, erecting 850 feet of picket fencing round the church grounds, making gates, repairing buildings and furniture. All the boys worked occasionally at gardening. Two mended the shoes for the others.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls are well trained in the various branches of domestic work, viz.: cooking, baking, dressmaking, laundry work, and the necessary making and mending of everything required by a larger household.

Many of them can cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training. - At the school, in the morning, we joined in prayers. In the evening, the children attended, in the village, prayers conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Du Vernet, or the Rev. J.H. Keen. They also attended the church services and Sunday school. The Bible is read daily, and we endeavour to impress upon our pupils its precepts for the conduct of life. We are sometimes in individual cases disappointed with results, but we believe much good has been accomplished.

Health and Sanitation. - The drainage, from time to time, required attention and repair. The drain which conveys water from the kitchen to the sea, will have before long to be relaid with new materials.

The ventilation is good.

One delicate boy while at the salmon fishing went home and I regret to say died there. The health of the other children, however, except one who was scrofulous, was very good.

Water Supply - There are 8 water tanks with, I estimate, an aggregate capacity of 11,000 gallons. That, I think, will be

sufficient for our requirements.

Fire Protection. - The school is fairly well supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and the boys have been well drilled in how to use them. The buildings in which the pupils live are protected by metal shingles.

Heating and Lighting. - The rooms on the lower floors are heated by means of coal and wood in common stoves. The dormitories are not heated. All the rooms are lighted with coal oil.

Recreation. - The boys are fond of outdoor exercise, and often play football and baseball.

Indoors, they pass the time with some quiet games or reading and singing.

The girls, in their hours of recreation, in the house, fill up much of their time with crochet work, some read story-books, and play an occasional game at lotto or checkers. Out-of-doors, the swing and baseball attract them most.

General Remarks. - At the end of September, Miss M.F. Forbes, matron, resigned, and Miss Alice Moors was appointed in her place; but she also resigned and left in December. Miss Helena Jackson now fills efficiently the dual position of matron and teacher. Our cook left in October and the position is still vacant on account of the great increase asked in wages.

The carpenter, Mr. H. Clifton, having obtained more remunerative employment at a cannery, resigned about the end of March, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. J.H. McGregor, a skilled carpenter and good shoemaker. Mr. McGregor filled satisfactorily a similar position in this school years ago.

We had the pleasure of seeing Superintendent Vowell here for a few days about the middle of August, and Mr. Green, inspector, in September and again in February, and Agent Morrow, frequently.

I wish to thank Miss West and the ladies who assisted her, for their kind instruction of our pupils in the Sunday school; and the Rev. J.H. Keen, for several lectures illustrated by a magic lantern, and delivered during the winter evenings. The lectures were much appreciated by our pupils.

A number of ex-pupils were employed at good wages at Prince Rupert, and with the engineers and surveyors of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

I have, & co.,
JOHN R. SCOTT,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
150 MILE HOUSE P.O., April 3, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location. - This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley along the San José creek, 135 miles from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway and 4 miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve.

Land. - All the land in connection with the school is the property of the corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture-land.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home' comprises on the lower floor: schoolroom, bed-room, parlour, play-room, and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, storeroom, sick-room, bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a schoolroom, a store-room, two parlours, a sewing and a play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory, a bed-room, chapel, bed-rooms for the staff and a second dormitory; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and another store-room.

The outbuildings are: meat-house, granary, harness, carpenter and blacksmith-shops, three cellars, hen-house, barn, stable and machine-shed. All these buildings are in good repair. A small porch only was added to the entrance in the girls' home.

Accommodation. - The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance. - At the time of writing this report 71 pupils are in attendance; 51 of these are on the roll. Since July, 20 were admitted but not yet formally enrolled and one boy was discharged.

Class-room. Work. - The school hours for the boys are from 8.30 to 10 a.m. each week-day, and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15 p.m. except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are from 10 to 12 a.m. each week-day, except Monday forenoon, and in the afternoon from 4.15 to 6 p.m., except Saturday. Good and steady progress was made by all; but truth compels me to say that the senior girls should be more interested in their studies and, by a greater zeal and application render the task of their painstaking teacher less arduous. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	20
Standard II	22
Standard III	6
Standard IV	16
Standard V	7
Total	71

Farm and Garden. - The crops in the field and garden were nearly complete failures. Wheat was partly frozen, so we were again obliged to buy flour, and the garden was infected with a plague of cut-worms.

Industries Taught. - Farming. - Farming being in this part of the province the best and most lucrative occupation, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. Six boys attended regularly to the garden, while occasionally even all were employed there. At haying-time all spent the afternoons in the meadows. During winter they sawed and split all the firewood, which was an exceptionally big item this year, owing to the very severe winter.

Carpentering. - At the beginning of January, fire destroyed the building in which was located the carpenter-shop. Since then no boy has been working with the carpenter.

Blacksmithing. - Whenever any light work is to be done, the carpenter and his apprentices work also in the blacksmith-shop.

Shoemaking. - In the absence of a competent instructor, work in the shoe-shop is limited to half-soling and mending.

Dairying. - Twenty cows, more or less, were milked last summer by 8 boys; 6 boys worked the separator morning and evening, and attended also to the churning.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls attain great proficiency in housekeeping, knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they made all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a sister, they in turn attend also to the laundrying, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical housekeeper.

Moral and Religious Training. - This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. To the children's credit it must be said our

efforts meet with splendid success. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal; morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holidays the children do all the singing in the church, often in two and three, sometimes even in four parts.

Health and Sanitation. - While in many parts of the province influenza has been very prevalent, our children continue to enjoy excellent health. In no other school, said the inspector, Mr. A.E. Green, in his last report, had he found the children as healthy as here. Again, no contagious disease and no death is to be recorded. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply. - By laying 1,000 feet more of 1 1/2-inch pipe last fall, our waterworks were again put in working order. Fortunately so, as, owing to the exceptionally severe winter, it would have been impossible for us to haul the water in barrels, as formerly.

Fire Protection. - All fire-appliances are always kept ready at hand. Ladders are laid on all the roofs; the chimneys are made of terra cotta pipes boxed in about two inches of cement and frequently cleaned; there are also 2 glass-lined fire-extinguishers and a good supply of pails.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is by ordinary box-stoves. All the buildings are now lighted by acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory. No special grant was ever given by the department for the improvement of lighting nor of the water-supply that was unsatisfactory for a great number of years.

Recreation. - All sorts of outside games are heartily encouraged. The boys are very fond of football and baseball.

General Remarks. - I am pleased to state that this has been in every respect a successful year, thanks to the painstaking and zealous co-operation of the staff. My thanks are due also to Superintendent A.W. Vowell, Inspector A.E. Green, and to our worthy agent, E. Bell.

I have, & co.,
H. BOENING,
Principal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOL INSPECTORATE,
1076 PENDER STREET,
VANCOUVER, April 18, 1907.

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit a report showing the state of the schools inspected by me from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

NANAIMO DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 5, and again on October 9, 1906.

Eleven children were present, 6 boys and 5 girls, who were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	3
Standard III	1

There were 24 children of school age on the reserve, but only 11 on the roll at the time of inspection, the average attendance for 12 months being 7. W.J. Knott is the teacher and takes great interest in his work. The children are making fair progress, and the parents are taking an increased interest in the school.

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN), WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 23 and 24, 1906.

The staff comprises Rev. J.L. Millar, B.A., principal; Miss McNeil, matron; Miss Millar, teacher. An assistant teacher was expected shortly from Toronto. There were 25 boys and 16 girls enrolled, of whom 23 boys and 16 girls were present at inspection, and were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	1
Standard II	1	2
Standard III	13	7
Standard IV	5	5
Standard V	1	1
...	25	16

The reading of the pupils was good and very distinct, and their spelling good. Answers to questions in geography and arithmetic were satisfactory, the writing was neat and the books neatly kept.

The children had made satisfactory, progress, and there was a decided improvement in the order kept. The pupils showed interest in their work.

There is 140 acres of wooded land, but no farming is done. Steps have been taken, by an outlay of $200, a grant from the Presbyterian Church, to drain a lake, which will recover about 15 acres of excellent farming land, as recommended by myself. The water of the lake was unfit for use.

The boys assist in all building and repairing. Outfits for shoe-repairing were expected to arrive. Both boys and girls are taught baking, and the girls learn every department of general housekeeping. Twelve were taking music lessons and doing very well.

I saw the children at their meals. The food was good and abundant, and the clothing suitable and sufficient.

With the large lake drain, there is now perfect drainage for the school. Seven fire-extinguishers are placed in convenient positions. There are also 12 buckets and provision was being made for hose attachments on the three floors when the new water-tanks were erected. I inspected every part of the buildings and found that dormitories and all other parts were kept perfectly clean and comfortable. The children appeared well nourished, contented and happy. The buildings were all in a fair state of repair, and I am convinced that the principal and staff are doing efficient work.

CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1906.

The staff is composed as follows: Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Sister M. Clara, cook; Sister M. Clothilde, seamstress; Sister M. Elisabeth, assistant teacher and laundress; Mr. J.J. Swain, industrial instructor.

There were 53 children enrolled, of whom 51 were present at inspection, 2 being absent on sick leave. The average attendance for the June quarter was 58.04. The children were graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	.	1	1
Standard II	6	10	16
Standard III	3	9	12
Standard IV	11	5	16
Standard V	2	3	5
Standard VI	1	2	3
...	23	30	53

The class-room work is very good and reflects credit on the teacher. The reading spelling, arithmetic, and the geography were satisfactory, and the penmanship of the senior scholars excellent. Several pupils have secured diplomas from the founder of the 'Palmer Muscular System' for excellency in writing. The pupils were exceedingly well behaved.

Ten new desks were made at the school for the senior class-room; they were well made and nicely polished. The industries taught are carpentering, shoemaking, painting, netting, and boat-building.

On account of the timbered and uncultivated condition of the land, no farming is done at the school, but a creditable attempt has been made in gardening. An acre or more has been cleared, broken and planted in potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, onions, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and lettuce, & co. The gardens are looking well and speak of great efforts and care, being well kept and clean from weeds.

The girls have all possible facilities to become good cooks, dressmakers and housekeepers. They make all their own clothes, and the shirts, jumpers and overalls for the boys. The sanitary conditions are splendid and all plumbing is first-class. All the pupils appeared to be in good health and well nourished. I saw them at their meals, and the food was good, well prepared and abundant. The children seemed happy and contented. The water-supply was excellent, both in quality and quantity. I inspected the intake, tank, pipe-line, & co., and found that the grant from the department had been very wisely and economically spent.

During the year the change has been made from heating by stove to heating by a hot-water system. The heating apparatus is substantial and first-class, giving perfect satisfaction, economizing the amount of fuel wonderfully, and giving an equal heat all over the buildings, and, of course, reducing to a minimum the risk of fire.

Very great improvements have been made. The premises and gardens have been fenced in with neat picket fences nicely painted. New partitions were placed in the old building to connect the two new additions by a commodious corridor. The parlour received a handsome new panelled wainscotting, stained and varnished beautifully. A large hall, 36 x 64 feet, was ceiled, lined and floored. There is now a large commodious class-room. Many rooms were repainted in a tasteful manner. All floors were treated with a dustless, antiseptic solution, ensuring cleanliness and sanitation in a higher degree.

Just at the time of my visit the trades' instructor with his apprentices was engaged in building a scow, 12 x 37 x 3, which is to be used in the absence of a wharf for receiving the school's freight from the steamer. Around and in the buildings, I found everything scrupulously clean and everything in its place, and everywhere is to be seen the evidence of care and attention. At every visit I am pleased at the amount of work that has been done in the interval.

I consider that this school is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established.

SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC) FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school in August and again on December 4 and 5, 1906. The staff comprises Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Oue, matron; Sister Victorien,

teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-one children were enrolled, of whom 40 were present at inspection; one girl being away for a few days to assist sick parents. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	9	16
Standard II	7	6	13
Standard III	6	6	12
...	...	...	41

The reading and spelling were much improved. Geography, arithmetic, and writing were good, and considerable progress has been made in all studies. The children are small, but are a credit to the teachers. They speak English quite fluently. The vegetable garden has done very well. A nice crop of vegetables and small fruits grew well.

The girls do all the laundry work. They are taught sewing, mending, & co., and do very good work. They are expert in basket and mat-making. The boys in the school are rather small, but some of them are learning to use tools and repair the fences, & co.

There has been considerable sickness during the past winter and I advised the principal to allow them out a good deal in the playground in the fresh air and sunshine until they were better. The children were all neatly clothed and looked well nourished.

The water is very good and the supply could be made abundant if pipes were laid all the way to the intake instead of the flume now used. For fire-protection they have 6 fire-extinguishers, 200 feet of hose and 24 fire-buckets. These are distributed in the building and with the completion of the water-system, there will be a great pressure to use in case of fire.

Bishop Dontenwell kindly sent two white men to work for a month, who with the boys made a cellar and root-house and fixed it up with shelves, arranged an irrigating system for the garden, planted the new, orchard, and fixed the fire-apparatus, ladders, & co. This labour was not counted in their financial statement, as the bishop paid the men himself and donated it to the school.

The sisters work very hard and I appreciate the good work they are doing.

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on August 13, 14, 15, 1906. The staff consisted of the following: - James R. Motion, principal; Mrs. H.G. Motion, matron; Miss Gertrude Johnston, teacher; Mrs. J. Stevens, assistant matron. Miss Johnston, who has a second-class Ontario professional certificate, resigned her position as teacher of a school in Toronto to accept the position in this school.

There were 20 boys and 17 girls enrolled, of whom 12 boys and 15 girls were present at inspection. They were graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	.	5	5
Standard II	6	.	6
Standard III	11	4	15
Standard IV	8	2	10
Standard V	1	.	1

...	...	...	37

The reading was very distinct and good. Spelling, arithmetic, and geography were good, while the writing was plain and neat. Their map-drawing was quite clever. Satisfactory progress is being made, the order was excellent and the children appear

to be interested in their work. During the year 160 acres of land has been added to the school, making a total of 176 acres, which is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land is well situated and the soil good, but it is hard to clear, as it is heavily timbered. Some 4 acres has been slashed and partly cleared.

The garden, which consists of 5 acres, is planted in orchard, small fruits, and vegetables and is well kept. Last year they harvested 9 tons of potatoes, hay for the stock, and are different kinds of vegetables grown in this climate.

The boys are taught milking, ploughing, teaming, painting and the repairing of shoes; they also bake the bread. The girls and boys made a fine large gill-net, which the boys use to great advantage catching salmon for the school. The girls are taught to cook, do dressmaking, baking, laundry work, care for the milk and make the butter. The are taught to mend as well as to make their clothes; they are also taught to preserve fruit.

There had been considerable sickness amongst the pupils. Food and clothing were of good quality and sufficient. The new well has improved the water-supply and should give sufficient for cooking and washing purposes. The school building is a 3 storeyed one, with wings, 32 x 46 feet, 2 storeys high. The outer buildings consist of laundry, carpenter-shop, bake-house, wood-shed and driving-shed, all in good repair. All parts of the building upstairs and down I found clean and everything in good order.

The staff appear to be greatly interested in their work, and are doing all they can to help the Indians, and make the school a success.

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school in August, 1906, and again on January 29 and 30, 1907. The staff comprises Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; F.M.J. Barker, teacher; Thomas E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Jim Kennedy, farmer; Yow, cook; and Kwong, laundryman.

There were 35 pupils enrolled and 31 were present at inspection. They are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	2
Standard III	10
Standard IV	11
...	35

The reading, spelling, writing, geography and history were good, while the arithmetic was particularly good. The pupils are making good progress. They have classes mornings and evenings and work for three hours in the afternoons.

There is 800 acres of land, of which 140 acres is under cultivation, 10 acres being in garden. The fruit crop is immense. Here are the finest peaches and Bartlett pears I have ever seen. During my summer visit they picked and shipped to Vancouver 2 tons of the finest musk melons, a large quantity of choice water melons, and some of the finest of tomatoes. These find a ready sale in Vancouver, being superior in size and flavour to any grown at the coast.

They have 40 cattle, 35 sheep, 6 horses, 23 hogs, all in good condition and thoroughbred; also 6 geese and 30 chickens. Eight cows are cared for and milked by the boys.

Three hundred pounds of butter was made and much milk consumed in the institution.

The elder boys with Mr. Smith do the necessary repairing-work, build sheds, & co. Two of the boys shoe the horses and are quite handy in the blacksmith-shop. They plough and attend to the general farm work.

I saw the boys at their meals and the food was good and plentiful, and their clothing suitable to the season. For rewards the pupils are promoted to all outside work and have freedom from housework. Articles such as watches and rifles are occasionally given. The buildings are in good repair. A new laundry has been built. They have also a new range in the kitchen, a new sink in the lavatory, a new sink in the basement lavatory and other improvements.

The pupils have put in 1,200 feet of stone drain on the farm.

The boys are all fond of outdoor work, but do not like the inside housework.

I inspected the institution thoroughly and found everything in good order, clean, and well kept.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC) KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on August 23 and 24, 1906. The staff consisted of the following: - Rev. A.M. Carion, principal; Sister M. Joachim, matron; Sister M. Lilisse, teacher; Sister M. Paula, teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook; and Mr. D. Campbell, foreman and carpenter. Sixty-three pupils were enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection. They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	6	7	13
Standard II	3	5	10
Standard III	7	9	16
Standard IV	4	5	9
Standard V	7	4	11
Standard VI	1	3	4
...	30	33	63

The reading, geography, drawing, spelling and writing were very fair, and the general knowledge of the subjects was very good. They read out very distinctly and readily defined the words.

The pupils had made satisfactory progress since the former inspection. The boys' class-room is well adapted for the work and is well equipped with all material necessary. The girls' class-room is very inconvenient and being upstairs, right under the roof, is cold in winter and hot in summer.

It is well equipped, and all material is in good order.

Two hundred acres is under fence, mostly poor, dry, sandy pasture on which but little grows. About 15 acres is under cultivation, and a fair crop of alfalfa was grown. Last season was unusually dry, and the windmill granted to this school by the department last spring worked well. Without it even the alfalfa would have been a failure. Two acres is in garden. At the time of the inspection the vegetables and crops in the garden looked well. Two gasoline engines supplied abundant water for irrigating, when the river was not too low. The apple, plum, and pear trees were loaded with fruit.

Six milch cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 5 calves and 4 horses belong to the, school. They looked fairly well, but the grass had been so scarce, the principal informed me, that the horses could not find sufficient fodder part of the time. There are about 50 chickens. Six cows are milked by the pupils; and good butter is made. Nine boys work in turn in the carpenter-shop. They were dressing lumber for making doors at the time of my visit: Three boys had painted the interior of the cottage. Five boys were busy repairing shoes and were doing neat work. The girls do all kinds of housework, and mend and make clothes. There are 3 sewing-machines in use. One, much worn, had been replaced by a new one since the former inspection.

The pupils were all nicely dressed and were neat and clean. The food is good and abundant.

The chemical extinguishers, buckets, axes, ladders, & co., are all in suitable places, ready to meet an emergency.

On June 30, 1906, the school had a balance on hand of $113.08. The principal and staff are doing excellent work. The pupils are bright and well behaved. I inspected the dormitories, kitchen, bath-room, store-room and every part of the buildings, and all were clean and everything in its place.

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school on September 6, 1906, and again on January 10, 1907. The staff comprised: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary, matron; Sister Jerome, teacher; Sister Felician, teacher; Sister Anatolie, cook.

There were 67 pupils enrolled, of whom 65 (29 boys and 36 girls) were present at inspection. They were graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	16	19	35
Standard II	2	5	7
Standard III	4	9	13
Standard IV	2	2	4
Standard V	2	2	4
Standard VI	3	1	4
...	29	38	67

The pupils read, spell and write very well, and have a fair knowledge of arithmetic and geography. They also draw well and are making satisfactory progress in all studies. The order was excellent, and the children were all neat and clean.

I found the school in a prosperous condition, the classes well taught and the pupils doing good work. The regular school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 12; and from 4 to 6 p.m., for both sexes.

The sisters teaching do not hold certificates, but are efficient teachers.

There is no farm connected with the school, but 4 acres of land is cultivated, 2 acres being laid out in good vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds, giving fair crops in their seasons.

The boys are taught carpentry, glazing, painting, and shoe-repairing, and show themselves very apt to learn what they are taught.

The girls do housework, fancywork, sewing, mending, dressmaking and other useful work, in which they take a real interest.

There are 2 cows, 1 calf and 1 horse, and 50 chickens.

The milking is done by the boys, and the girls make butter. The repairing is done by the boys.

Although the pupils had been affected by grippe at the time of the inspection, they looked very healthy.

The water-supply is good, but the pipes were badly broken by the recent severe frosts.

They have suitable appliances with which to fight fire.

The discipline is mild but firm, and as the children give much satisfaction by being obedient and punctual, punishments are seldom required. The pupils in general are attached to the school, and are ready to do any kind of

work which they are able to perform.

During December they gave an entertainment which proved very interesting said showed the white people present that Indian children are by no means inferior to others when they undertake seriously to perform whatever they are required. The buildings are all in excellent repair and every part spotlessly clean. The sisters are doing good work.

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in September, 1906, and again on February 15, 1907. The staff consists of Rev. G.H. Raley, principal; Miss A.T. Marti, assistant principal; Mrs. Ella Phair, matron. The pupils are taught in the day school by Mr. Anderson, who has a third-class certificate.

There are 17 pupils enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection. Fifteen of them are on the pay-list. Two pupils are half-breeds and are paid for by the Methodist Missionary Society.

The children are recruited from Port Simpson and Skeena river.

They are classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	6
Standard II	1
Standard III	3
Standard IV	5
Standard V	2
...	17

Taking the boys all round, the result was gratifying. There is a marked improvement in reading, drawing, writing, and geography. Progress is noticeable in arithmetic and general knowledge. The educational work of the school is prominent and takes first place in the minds of the staff. Nothing but sickness is allowed to interfere with the pupils' regular attendance at the sessions of school, all the pupils thus attending morning and afternoon, with an hour of preparatory work in the evening. While there is a school-room in the home, the classroom at present used by the boys is one of the rooms in the large day school building, which is well equipped.

Larger garden plots have been brought under cultivation and promise to be useful. A very fair crop of potatoes was raised, also turnips, carrots, and other vegetables. Small fruits such as raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries were prolific.

They keep a horse, 2 cows, 3 young cattle and 16 fowls. Butter is made and considerable milk used in the institution.

Fences are made and the general repair work is done by the boys.

They also engage in the general housework and split wood, & co.

An epidemic of chicken-pox in Port Simpson infected the home. Fortunately it was of a mild character and did not seriously affect the general health of the boys, who, looked in good condition. I took notice of the food the boys had, and found it of a simple and wholesome nature and sufficient in quantity.

The discipline is mild, but firm and kind. Since the previous inspection there had been no severe case of corporal punishment.

Prizes are given by way of encouragement for special merit and good conduct. During the year there had been 2 admissions and 10 discharges. Four additional applications for admission had been delayed owing to chicken-pox. The buildings are very old and incommodious, but in as good repair as possible, clean in every particular, with pictures and plants adding to the homelikeness of the place.

On January 1, last, the school had a balance on hand of $101.97.

Mr. Butchart, the late principal, resigned his position on account of the continued ill health of his wife. The Rev. Mr. Raley has had considerable experience with boarding schools, and is very enthusiastic in his work. This school is gaining confidence among the people, and under the new principal, whose ideals are much approved, its success should be continuous.

27 - i - 28 1/2

PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in September and on February 13 and 14, 1907. The staff consisted of the following: - Hannah M. Paul, principal; Ida M. Clarke, matron; Sarah E. Scholefield, sewing-teacher; Margaret E. Baker, assistant matron.

Miss Paul does not hold a certificate, but by long experience is qualified to teach and is painstaking and thorough in her work.

There were 47 pupils enrolled with 46 present at inspection. One girl with weak eyes was absent by the doctor's advice. The average attendance was 45. The girls are recruited from Port Simpson, Nass river, Essington, on the Skeena river, and Queen Charlotte islands. They are classified thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	11
Standard III	12
Standard IV	8
Standard V	4
Standard VI	1
...	46

The reading, spelling, history, grammar, composition, and arithmetic were very good. The writing was neat and the books clean. Five pupils were promoted to standard II, 2 to 2nd Senior, and 4 to standard III. The children understand English and the meaning of what they read. They are improving in general knowledge and are taught all the public school subjects, also Bible history and music, both vocal and instrumental. The class-room is furnished with comfortable desks and is light, well warmed and ventilated.

About 30 chickens are kept at present. Over 46 were raised last summer and from these was supplied the Christmas dinner of the pupils.

The garden is very small and should be enlarged. Flowers, small fruits and vegetables grow well when the soil is properly worked up. Sewing, simple dressmaking, darning, cooking, laundry, general housework and fancy-work are taught the girls. All the work of the institution is done by the pupils under the supervision of the teachers.

The health of the pupils has been good. There has been no epidemic and very little sickness of any kind. Plenty of good wholesome food is provided as well as some of the native food.

The pupils were neatly and comfortably clothed. The water-supply is good and abundant. A dam has been built on a small stream from the mountains and wooden pipes convey the water to the buildings, where it fills a large tank.

Buckets of water and ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat and they have now a fire-escape from each dormitory. The new one furnished for No. 4 dormitory is in place. Fire-drill is held and the children are accustomed to using the fire-escapes. They all went through at the time of the inspection in a very short time.

The little ones are taught to march and the larger girls had two fire drills at Christmas, one a fan and the other a sash-drill. They repeated them at the inspection and both were well done.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. A good hen-house has been built during the year. Every part of the buildings was neat and clean.

Part of the Christmas entertainment was repeated at the inspection and part of a cantata. They also gave songs and dialogues, while one of the pupils played the accompaniments very nicely.

On January 1, 1907, the school had a balance on hand of $156.26.

METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school is located on the Metlakatla reserve, 5 miles from the town of Prince Rupert. I inspected it on September 23, 24 and 25, 1906, and in February 16 to 19, inclusive.

The staff consisted of the following: - J.R. Scott, principal; Miss H. Jackson, matron; Miss Audrey De Blois, assistant matron; Herbert Clifton, native, carpenter.

Miss H. Jackson, teacher of the day school, is matron at present, having succeeded Miss Moors on October 9. Miss Jackson has been teacher for 10 years and is well qualified for the position. Herbert Clifton, the native carpenter, has held his position for the last 2 months. A permanent trades instructor is required.

There were 66 pupils enrolled, 34 boys and 32 girls, and of these, 26 boys and 20 girls were present at inspection. They are recruited from the Northwest Coast, and Babine and Upper Skeena agencies, and are graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	1	4	5
Standard II	6	5	11
Standard III	9	3	12
Standard IV	2	4	6
Standard V	6	1	7
Standard VI	2	3	5
...	26	20	46

The boys were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic (mental and written), geography and history. The reading in all classes, particularly of the senior ones, was good. They also showed a good comprehension of what they read. They worked sums in arithmetic, both written and mental, with very creditable accuracy. Their answers given to questions in geography were also satisfactory, and the writing and drawing showed considerable improvement. These remarks with regard to the examinations of the boys apply generally to the girls also. The elder pupils, boys and girls, attend school half the day, the rest of the time being given to work. The younger, pupils attend all day. In the class-room the desks and seats are of an old pattern, but answer the purpose for which they are used fairly well. The slates and books are sufficient and in good condition.

The school is at a disadvantage in not having farm-land. They have about three-fourths of an acre of good land for garden, fenced, and in good condition, but an industrial school needs more. It would cost considerable to drain, take out stumps and make fit for cultivation the wild land near the school. But I am satisfied that the benefit to be secured for the school from such additional land would in the long run repay the cost, and enable the school to do more satisfactory work, as the boys, speaking generally, take to farming more quickly than to any other work.

There are no cattle, but about 30 fowls.

Eight of the boys assisted at the rebuilding of the wharf, under Mr. George Magar, for a short time. Since then 10 of the boys have been employed with Herbert Clifton, native, erecting a water-tank, building an outhouse and doing some repairs.

The boys are well taught in the classroom by the principal, but the industrial department needs improvement.

The girls of the industrial school are of all ages from 10 to 18. Besides being well grounded in the English language, they are being trained in such habits of cleanliness and order as will fit them to take part in any household of white people. They are taught to cut out and make their own dresses and prove very successful needlewomen. They are also well trained in laundry work, in the starching and ironing of which they take special pleasure. They cook for their own and for the

teachers' table in a very satisfactory manner. I had meals in the school and saw the result of their work. Food is ample and the children are well nourished, while the clothing is sufficient and suitable. The water is good and plentiful, and the drainage is in fair condition.

The school has lately been supplied with an additional water-tank, also a small force-pump, sufficient to reach to all parts of the building, so that the means of extinguishing a fire is greatly improved. The late frosty weather rather interfered with their fire-practice, but they are fairly well drilled.

The older girls read well and absorb story-books as do white girls of their age. This proves that their intelligence has been successfully cultivated and that they have acquired enough information on various topics to make reading both pleasant and profitable. The discipline is good, and the punishments judicious and in no way excessive. Since my former visit, 2 boys and 6 girls were admitted, while 4 boys and 1 girl were discharged, chiefly, so I was informed, because they were wanted at home.

The girls' building is in good repair and very clean, and the boys' in fair condition, though they all need some painting, especially the boys'. The furniture is worn out in the boys' home and will soon need to be replaced. A wood-house is needed and a house for root-crops. Their potatoes were frozen as they did not have a suitable place to keep them. I have recommended that material for a wood-shed and a roothouse be furnished them, the school to do the work.

I inspected every part of the building and found it in fair condition. The new town, Prince Rupert, being built up, 5 miles from this school, sent wages up, and the living expenses have greatly increased during the past year. With more help the school could do more satisfactory work with the boys.

AIYANSH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school was visited on September 19, 1906. School had not been opened since March. The children were called together in the evening. I heard them read, spell and count, and saw their writing. Four could read and spell fairly well. The others were just beginners. There are 10 boys and 18 girls of school age on the reserve. Eight boys and 8 girls were present at inspection.

Charles Morvin, an intelligent native, is the teacher. He is doing his best, but is not qualified to teach. A white teacher should greatly improve this school. A new schoolhouse is required in the near future.

LACKALSAP DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this school on September 20, 1906. It had been closed since March. The native teacher, Alfred McKay, rang the bell and 2 boys and 2 girls came. I had them spell, read and count.

There are 29 boys and 20 girls on the reserve of school age. The people are anxious for a school, but some declined to send the children to a native teacher. They had a white teacher for years in this village, and it is not surprising that they are not satisfied to go back to an Indian teacher. They were very urgent for a white teacher.

KINCOLITH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on September 21, 1906. This school is located on Kincolith reserve. There are 51 children of school age on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled. Twelve (2 boys and 10 girls) were present at inspection.

The children were graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	22
Standard II	15
Standard III	7

Standard IV	7
...	51

The children present did fairly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing.

Miss A. Collinson is the teacher and is assisted by Stephen Barton, a native.

PORT SIMPSON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Tsimpshean reserve, and was visited on September 14, 1906, and again on February 11, 1907.

There are 165 children of school age on this reserve, 50 of these being in the boarding schools on this reserve. At the September inspection only 5 were present and the average attendance for six months was 11. I spoke to the chiefs and parents and urged them to send the children. They promised to do so. On February 11, there were 83 enrolled and the average for four months was 29.

The children did fairly well. Mr. O.B. Anderson, who holds a third-class certificate, is a suitable teacher. Mrs. A. Dudaward is the assistant teacher. She holds no certificate, but is just the person to teach the younger children.

METLAKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school on the Metlakatla reserve, I visited on September 23, 1906, and again on February 18, 1907. There are 27 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 13 girls, all of whom were enrolled. Seventeen were present at inspection, the average for four months being 15. The children did well in reading, writing, spelling, history and geography and were fair in grammar. Miss Jackson is an excellent teacher, and is assisted by Sarah Legaic, a native. The girls from the industrial school attend this school. Their classification is given in the industrial school report.

DAY SCHOOLS IN UPPER SKEENA AND BABINE AGENCY.
KISHPIAX DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on October 22, 1906. I was accompanied by three village chiefs. There are 70 children of school age on this reserve, 36 of whom were enrolled. Twenty-seven (10 boys and 17 girls) were present at inspection, the average attendance for 12 months being 14. They were graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	34
Standard II	2

Benjamin Brown, a native, was the teacher, but at the time of the inspection the Rev. W.H. Pierce engaged Miss Hargraves from Toronto to teach until the Missionary Society could secure another teacher, as the former teacher was not at all suitable. The children did fairly well in reading and spelling, and could figure a little. They are bright and with a qualified teacher will make progress. The Indians here are very much interested in the school.

HAZELTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school, situated on the Kitamax reserve, I inspected on October 22, 1906. There are 44 children of school age on the reserve, 43 of whom were enrolled. There were 21 present at inspection, 14 boys and 7 girls. The average attendance for 3 months was 14. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	18
Standard II	9
Standard III	3

Miss E.J. Soal is an efficient teacher doing faithful work. The children did well in reading, writing, geography, history and grammar. Good progress had been made since the former inspection.

GLEN VOWELL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I inspected this school on October 22, 1906. There are 17 boys and 10 girls of school age on this reserve. Twenty-seven children were enrolled and 16 (8 boys and 8 girls) were present at inspection. The average for 6 months was 13. The pupils are classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	12
Standard III	8

The children were very neat. The reading, spelling, writing and counting was very fair, and the singing very good. Mr. J.P. Thorkildson is the teacher. He has no certificate, but is a useful man and is doing good work.

KITSEGUKLA DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on October 23, 1906. Miss Hannah Edgar, daughter of the Rev. G. Edgar, is the teacher. She has no certificate, but does very well. Two village chiefs accompanied me at the inspection. There are 26 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 12 girls. Eighteen were enrolled and 10 were present at inspection, the average attendance for 6 months being 8. The pupils were graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	15
Standard II	3

The children read and spelt very well, while the writing and counting were fair. I also saw the night class of young folk, over school age, which Miss Edgar was teaching.

ANDAMAUL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I visited this school in October, 1906, but found that the school had closed just after inspection in April, the teacher leaving. It had not been re-opened. The chief expressed a very strong desire that the school be opened. There is no government grant given to this school.

KITWINGAR DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I inspected this school on October 23, 1906. I was accompanied by the Rev. A.E. Price. The number of children of school age on the reserve was 38, 12 boys and 26 girls. Thirty-three were enrolled, the average attendance for 6 months being 14.

The pupils are graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	24
Standard II	3
Standard III	5

Miss F. Reyds had just commenced her duties as teacher, but is well qualified to teach. The progress was satisfactory.

The children did very well, and with the new teacher should improve.

MEANSKINISHT DAY SCHOOL (INDEPENDENT MISSION CHURCH).

Six members of the village council accompanied me. There are 12 boys and 10 girls of school age on the reserve, all of whom were enrolled. Ten boys and 7 girls were present. The average attendance for 6 months was 16. I examined the children in reading, spelling, writing, counting and geography. They spoke out and read quite distinctly.

Miss Tomlinson had taught for some years, but the Rev. R. Tomlinson, M.D., was teaching at the time of the inspection. The people are very much interested in the school and have a village rule that all must attend when in the village.

KITSELAS DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in October, 1906. There are 17 children of school age on the reserve, 11 of whom were enrolled.

Six boys and 4 girls were present at inspection. They were graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	4

The average attendance for 6 months is 8. The Rev. Simon Ellis, a well educated native missionary, was teacher, and did good work. The children were bright, and in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic did very well. Mr. Ellis died just before Christmas and is much missed by the children and Indians.

PORT ESSINGTON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on October 13, 1906. There are 17 boys and 18 girls of school age on this reserve, all of whom were enrolled. Twelve pupils, 5 boys and 7 girls, were present at inspection, the average attendance being 9. Miss Tranter, the teacher, has held her position for 16 years. She has no certificate, but by experience and earnest work is well qualified to teach. The Indians spoke very highly of her help.

The children had made very good progress, and were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	15
Standard II	15
Standard III	2
Standard IV	3

At the time of my visit a number of pupils had gone with their parents to get fish for winter food.

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school, located near Mission City, on the bank of the Fraser river, 43 miles from Vancouver, on November 21, 1906. The staff consists of the following members: - Rev. J.P. O'Neill, acting principal, in place of the Rev. Chas. Marchal, principal, who died suddenly on October 3, 1906; Brother Collins, bandmaster; Sister Mary Conception, matron; Sister M. Rogation, teacher; Sister M. Monica, teacher; Sister M. Benedict, teacher; Sister M. Leonard, cook; Sister M. Michael, cook.

There were 72 pupils enrolled, 29 boys and 43 girls, all of whom were present at inspection. They were recruited from Stalos, Douglas and Thompson tribes, and were graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	3	11
Standard II	6	4
Standard III	12	16
Standard IV	3	7
Standard V	5	5
...	29	43
Total	...	72

The reading, spelling and writing were very good; geography and arithmetic, good, and their drawing and grammar, fair. The Canadian history and singing were particularly good. Satisfactory progress had been made.

The half-day system is observed with the older pupils, the younger children attending school both morning and afternoon.

There is about 300 acres of land in connection with this school. It is covered with heavy timber, and is hard to clear, but 45 acres is in a high state of cultivation and there were good crops of wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. Pease and other roots were also grown.

They keep 4 work horses, and there are 3 colts, 25 head of cattle, and 15 pigs. There is proper accommodation for all. There are 12 milch cows. The boys help to take care of the cattle; horses and pigs, and milk the cows, while the girls care for the milk and make butter.

There is a good workshop and a fair supply of tools. Several of the larger boys are taught to use the tools and do the repairing about the place.

In October, when the late principal died of diphtheria, 2 girls had a slight attack of the disease, but quickly recovered. The school was quarantined during that time. All the pupils appear to be in good health now.

The buildings are all in very good repair, and every part, upstairs and down, is perfectly clean. A large barn had been erected since the former inspection, and they had on hand a good supply of hay and roots for feed for the winter. The school appears to be doing good work. The girls' work took 32 prizes at the local exhibition, 19 first, and 13 second.

The children are well behaved and very orderly. The new principal is energetic and enthusiastic in his work and is assisted by an excellent staff.

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

This school, which is situated at Yale, I inspected on November 22, 1906. The staff comprised: Sister Amy, superior, principal; Sister Agatha, teacher; Miss Cotton, Miss Kelly, B.A., teachers; Miss B. Moody, matron; the Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

There were 32 pupils enrolled and 26 were present at inspection. Five pupils were absent from illness. The children were recruited from Lytton and Nicola district and a few from the lower Fraser. They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	4
Standard II	3
Standard III	10
Standard IV	3

Standard V	3
Standard VI	9

The examinations were satisfactory and progress had been made in all subjects. The pupils rendered a lengthy programme in a very creditable manner.

The children are taught housework, gardening, cooking, laundry work, and training for domestic work is given.

The health of the children has been good. There has been no epidemic for 6 years, and then only 8 light cases of measles. There is no serious illness. The children who were absent had glandular trouble.

They have the usual appliances for fighting fire, and the girls are well drilled. A monthly report of conduct is posted up on the school-room wall. There is no corporal punishment.

During the inspection the carpenter was laying new floors in the school-room, dormitory and passage, with lumber granted by the department. This made a great improvement. All plaster in the school was repaired and coloured last August. In November there was a balance on hand of $35.98.

I inspected every part of the building and found everything quite clean, the clothing and food good, and all in a satisfactory condition. Five girls were in a class being trained for domestic service. They were very promising young women.

SAANICH DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1906. There were 17 children of school age on the reserve, 10 boys and 7 girls, all of whom were enrolled. Thirteen, 6 boys and 7 girls, were present at inspection, the average attendance being 8. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	5
...	17

Wm. Thompson is the teacher and is ably assisted by Mrs. Thompson. This school has improved nicely since last inspection, and I was pleased with the outlook for the school. The building is in good repair.

TSARTLIP DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1906. There are 21 children of school age, 12 boys and 9 girls, on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled. Five boys and 5 girls were present at inspection, the average attendance for 6 months being 7. They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	5
Standard III	4
...	21

The children did very well in reading, spelling, writing and geography. Miss K. Needham has no certificate, but is an earnest and efficient teacher.

SONGHEES DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 29, 1906. On the reserve there are 16 children of school age, 14 of whom are enrolled. Of these 5 boys and 5 girls were present at inspection, the average attendance being 8 for 3 months. The children were thus graded: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	3
Standard III	0
Standard IV	2
Ungraded	1
...	14

Sister Mary Barbara is the teacher. She has no certificate, but is well qualified to teach. The children are neat, clean and very bright. They did well in examination and have made satisfactory progress.

COWICHAN DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Clemclemelets reserve, and was inspected on December 18, 1906. The day was stormy and only 5 pupils were present. There were 20 enrolled, with an average attendance for three months, of 15. The pupils were classified thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	14
Standard II	6

The teacher is Miss C. Ordano. She has no certificate.

KOKSILAH DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

This school, which is situated on the Quamichan reserve, was inspected on December 18, 1906. There are 33 children of school age on the reserve, 22 of whom are enrolled. Ten children, 8 boys and 2 girls, were present at inspection. The average attendance is 8. The teacher, Miss Annie Cummings, holds a third-class certificate, and is a very good teacher. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	2
Ungraded	8
...	22

The reading, spelling, writing and geography were very fair. The building is in good repair.

KOKSILAH DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on December 19, 1906. There are 30 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 16 girls. Twenty-six are enrolled with an average attendance of 18 for 8 months. The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	4
Standard III	12
...	26

Mrs. C.A. Reynolds is the teacher. She has no certificate, but formerly taught a native school in South Africa for four and a half years. She is qualified to teach and does good work. The children did very well, speaking and reading out quite distinctly.

SOMENOS DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on December 19, 1906. There are 20 children of school age on the reserve, 15 boys and 5 girls, all of whom are enrolled, the average attendance for 3 months being 5. The pupils are clarified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	17
Standard II	2
Standard III	1
...	20

The teacher is the Rev. Wm. Lemmens. The school had improved since the former inspection. Mr. Lemmens is well liked by the children and I look for a better attendance. The pupils did fairly well in their examinations.

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (METHODIST), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

This school, which is situated at Sardis, I inspected on December 28 and 29, 1906. The staff consists as follows: - R.H. Cairns, principal; Miss F.M. Kinley, matron; Miss H.E. Young, assistant matron; Miss M. Pittman, teacher of senior grade; Miss Louise Peregrine, teacher of junior grade; Miss Ella Toop, sewing teacher; Miss F.E. Hudson, laundry teacher; Miss Mary Hortop, cooking teacher; C.S. Pearson, farm instructor; Thomas Wootten, carpenter; Robert Marshall, band instructor.

There are 94 pupils enrolled, 56 boys and 38 girls. Eighty-six were present at inspection. They were recruited from Port Simpson, Skeena river, Nass river, Skidegate, Cowichan, and along the Fraser river. They were classified thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	32
Standard II	15
Standard III	16
Standard IV	16
Standard V	5
Standard VI	6

The pupils of the senior grade have made satisfactory progress since last inspection. The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar were very good. The writing was remarkably good and neat. Miss Pittman's methods are excellent and thoroughness characterizes her teaching. The pupils of the junior grade do wonderfully well. Their reading, writing, arithmetic and composition are all good. Miss Peregrine is an excellent teacher of small children.

The class-room of the senior grade is a large airy room and well equipped as regards desks, blackboards and maps, but a supply of books and slates was required. The pupils of the junior grade were working at a disadvantage, the school building having been destroyed by fire on December 12, 1906. The classes were being taught in the rooms of a vacant house. Many of the desks were broken by rough usage at the time of the fire.

The farm consists of 90 acres of excellent land. Last year the farm produced 40 tons of hay, 25 tons of grain, 40 tons of potatoes, and 60 tons of roots.

About 4 acres is planted in orchard and garden, producing about 200 boxes of apples, and large quantities of small fruits and vegetables. There was nearly a ton of small fruits put away for winter use.

There are 6 horses, 24 hogs, 1 bull and 3 head of young cattle. All stock is looking well and is evidently well cared for. They have also 20 hens. There were fourteen milch cows on the farm. The cows had done well during the year, having produced $600 worth of milk. The milking is done by the boys and in fact all the stock is cared for by the boys under the supervision of the farm instructor. All the boys who were proficient in carpentering were discharged June 30, 1906, but others are now taking their places and learning the use of tools. The carpenter shop was also de-

stroyed by fire in December. The older boys become good teamsters and like to drive and take care of the stock. They are taught to plough and do general farm work.

The girls are taught to wash and iron, and do very good work in the sewing-room, some of them being really well qualified as dressmakers. They receive a lesson each week in domestic science and then put into practice the instruction received. All kinds of housework are done by the girls.

The water-supply is better than ever before. The school now gets its water from the Elk Creek Water Company and has an abundance for household purposes of good, pure water.

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this school in January, 1907, from the 19th to the 24th, inclusive. The staff consisted of the following : - Acting principal, Rev. A.J. Hall, Principal Corker being in England on furlough; Mrs. Hall, acting matron in place of Mrs. Corker; Miss Humphries, assistant matron; Mr. F. Ford, teacher; George Luther, assistant teacher; and Mr. Carter, trades instructor.

Twenty-nine pupils-were enrolled and 28 were present at inspection. They were graded thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	9
Standard III	8
Standard IV	1
...	29

In reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and composition the children did very well, while the writing was neat and the books clean. Quite a number of the pupils were new, boys admitted since the former inspection, but all had made a very good start.

The larger boys attend school one-half of the day and work the other half. The younger boys attend both morning and afternoon. The class-rooms are fairly well equipped with all necessary material.

There is about 410 acres of land connected with the school, and only a very small portion is cleared. Plums, potatoes, vegetables and small fruits are grown and do well. They have 2 cows and 20 hens. The boys do the milking. Twenty boys are working in turns with the trades instructor, making boats, oars, furniture and doing general repair work. All is well done. They also take turns in washing, baking and in doing housework of every description. The food is good and sufficient, and the children are suitably clad.

They have the usual appliances for fighting fire, and the pupils are drilled occasionally. The buildings are in a fair state of repair. The weather was exceedingly cold when I arrived at the school, but with plenty of fuel the place was comfortable for the pupils.

Since July, 1906, there have been 14 admissions and 3 discharges. Two of those discharged were from Bella Bella and had been in the school 5 years. They had learned the carpentry trade and were delighted with the box of tools that the Department gave each on leaving the school. These young men are working at their trade and doing well.

ALERT BAY DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Nimkish reserve. I inspected this school on January 22, 1907. There were 25 children of school age on the reserve, 12 boys and 13,

girls, all of whom are enrolled and were present at the inspection. The average attendance is 12. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	13
Standard II	7
Standard III	4
Standard IV	0
Standard V	1
...	25

Mrs. A.J. Hall is the teacher and is assisted by Miss Warrener. They do not have certificates, but are qualified to teach. The children did very well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and history, and their writing was very neat.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on March 5 and 6, 1907. The staff comprisd: - Rev. P. Claessen, principal; Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher; A Ruault, acting trades instructor; Mr. H. Borde, shoemaker; Sister M. Winifrid, matron and teacher; Sister M. Evariste, assistant teacher; Sister M. Veronica, assistant teacher; Sister Emiliana, cook.

There were 65 children enrolled, 31 boys and 34 girls. Of these 29 boys and 32 girls were present at inspection. They were recruited along the east coast of Vancouver island and adjacent little islands, and a few from the New Westminster district.

The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	1	7	8
Standard II	5	6	11
Standard III	1	6	17
Standard IV	7	5	12
Standard V	6	5	11
Standard VI	1	5	6
...	31	34	65

The arithmetic, both oral and written, was very well done. Reading, spelling, geography and history were good, the girls doing especially well. Satisfactory progress is being made. The boys attend school in the morning and have an hour's study at night. The half-day system is also observed with the girls. The school-rooms are kept in good order, and the desks though old will still do for the purpose.

All the senior boys take lessons in farming. About half of the 70 acres is under cultivation and yields every year a rich crop of hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, carrots and turnips. The farm provides all the food necessary for the cattle, and the farm and garden produce all the vegetables needed for the pupils and staff.

The garden and orchard contains from 3 to 4 acres, and all sorts of berries and different kinds of fruits such as plums, pears, apples, & co., are grown in abundance.

The live stock consists of 1 span of old horses, 11 cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 2 calves, 3 sows, 1 boar and 5 small pigs. The stables are in a very poor condition and need to be rebuilt, together with the barn.

The boys do some plumbing, operate the engines of motor boats and gas apparatus. The boys and girls do the laundry work every Tuesday. The girls receive special training in all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crochet and fancy-work. The girls make and men their dresses and mend the boys' clothing and do the work well.

The sanitary conditions are very good. I saw the pupils at their meals, and the food was good and plentiful according to medical advice.

The water-system has been severely damaged by the frost. The old and rusty pipes burst in several places and since they are worn out need to be replaced by new ones. The water for drinking is obtained by pipes from a spring. The pupils are regularly trained in handling ladders, fire-buckets, fire-axes and chemical engines. Since the damage done to the water-system there is not sufficient pressure for hose. A hand force-pump would be very useful in case of fire, the water-supply from the creek being very abundant. I had a fire-drill during the inspection and the boys did very well. The rules are well observed and no complaints were made. The organization of the work in different departments with one boy as foreman is very helpful.

I examined the books and found them neat, well kept and correct.

The buildings are kept in good order but are old, and are too near the water, always being damp.

The Rev. G. Donckele, after serving 16 years' efficient service as principal, resigned on February 1, on account of ill health. The new principal is full of energy and will be a success I believe, in the work. The Rev. W. Lemmens, boys' teacher, has no certificate, but is well qualified to teach, and the boys like him. The girls' teacher, Sister Winifrid, has no certificate, but is an efficient teacher, having taught in an Indian school in Alaska for 14 years. I am well satisfied with the work the school is doing.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), KOOTENAY AGENCY.

This school is situated at St. Eugene mission, on St. Mary's reserve, near Cranbrook, and was inspected in March from the 14th to 16th, inclusive. The staff consists of the Rev. J. Wagner, O.M.I., acting principal; Sister Cassilda, superior; Sister Justinian, girls' matron; Sister Gervais, boys' matron; Sister Angelica, teacher of girls; Sister Cyr, assistant matron and seamstress; Sister M. Fidelis, teacher of boys; Sister Foucault, cook; Mr. N. MacDonald, farm instructor, and Mr. L. Viel, band master and carpenter.

There are 50 pupils enrolled receiving the grant, and 8 not receiving a grant. Fifty-eight were present at inspection.

The pupils are recruited from St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay, Tobacco Plains, Columbia Lake and Windermere reserves. They are graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	3	4	7
Standard II	6	4	10
Standard III	6	4	10
Standard IV	7	5	12
Standard V	3	4	7
Standard VI	4	0	4
...	...	...	50

Eight are not yet graded.

I examined the pupils in the usual subjects and found they had made satisfactory progress during the year. They read and speak distinctly, and the writing was neat and good. I was much pleased at the neatness of the girls' needlework. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to and the general condition of the school is good. The sisters teaching have no certificates, but are well qualified to teach.

The class-rooms are neatly furnished.

Farming, gardening, the care of cattle, harness and shoe-mending are taught at the school. The 30 acres of land is laid out as follows: - 4 acres is taken up by

the buildings and playgrounds and the remainder is under cultivation. They have also rented 120 acres, which is in hay, on which they raise good crops. All kinds of vegetables are grown in the garden and do well. They have 3 horses, 14 milch cows, 80 head of cattle, and 6 pigs. All were in good condition and well housed. They have also 50 chickens. The boys do the milking and attend to the cattle. A number of the larger boys are taught carpentry and are beginning to use the tools very well. They like this work. The girls are given a thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its branches; they sew by hand and machine, knit and darn. They make their own clothes and the underclothing for the boys.

The water-works have thus far proved satisfactory, and the ventilation is as good as possible in such low buildings. Both food and clothing were suitable and sufficient.

The fire-extinguishers, buckets, axes, and hose are stationed at convenient places in the buildings, but as there had not been any fire drill of late, I advised them to have drill often.

A good understanding seems to prevail amongst the members of the staff. The children all looked strong, neat and happy, and are very much interested in their school.

With a few exceptions the ex-pupils are doing well. The boys are mostly engaged in farming and carpentry. The girls do housework and employ a good part of their time in sewing. The buildings are in the same condition as at my former inspection. New buildings are required. I am satisfied with the school work in general.

CAPE MUDGE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST) KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this school on March 23, 1907, and was accompanied by Chief King Chichite. There are 8 boys and 7 girls of school age on the reserve, and 5 boys and 4 girls were present at inspection. Thirteen children are enrolled, and the average attendance is 9.

It was Saturday when I reached the school, but the children came when the bell rang.

Six of the pupils had made very fair progress since the former inspection.

The reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing showed improvement.

J. Edward Rendle is the teacher. He has no certificate, but has a Prince Edward Island high school and academy diploma, and is qualified to teach.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have not been able to inspect all the schools in the nine months, but the others will be visited in the near future.

The children in the industrial and boarding schools are, generally speaking, bright and happy and making satisfactory progress. Many pupils in the day schools are very intermittent in attendance, but those who attend regularly, quickly improve. Those who have known the Indians twenty-five or thirty years can best appreciate the work the schools are doing and have accomplished, and when we consider the superstition, ignorance and surroundings of the past, the results are gratifying. Again, when the pupils now in the schools go out and have homes of their own, the marked improvement will be even greater.

I have, & co.,
A.E. GREEN,
Inspector.

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PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant; per capita	...	750 00
Contributed from other sources	...	2,277 22
Value of clothing contributed	...	42 00
Total receipts	...	3,069 22
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Wages for manual labour	146 70	...
Food	1,941 35	...
Clothing	465 74	...
Fuel and light	153 01	...
Equipment and furniture	309 58	...
Transport, freight and express	30 75	...
Miscellaneous	196 34	...
Total expenditure	3,243 47	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	174 25
...	3,243 47	3,243 47

NOTE. - The purchase money of the old buildings, is placed with the secretary in Peterborough for the purpose of erecting the new orphanage.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,320 20
Government grant, for buildings	...	1,400 43
W.F.M.S. grant for salaries	...	1,794 00
W.F.M.S. grant for buildings	...	2,933 64
W.F.M.S. grant for clothing	...	1,030 59
Sundries	...	40 75
Total receipts	...	9,519 61
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	364 52	...
Salaries	1,750 22	...
Extra labour	13 70	...

Food	1,058 93	...
Clothing, $1,037.64; boots, $94.65; toilet, $53.61	1,185 80	...
Fuel, $386.90; light, $51.30	438 20	...
Equipment, $1,771.15; furniture, $231.49	2,002 64	...
Buildings, $271.65; repairs, $1,597.73	1,869 38	...
Live stock, $102.30; fodder, $106.81	209 11	...
Freight, $65.29; travelling expenses, $77.10	142 39	...
Miscellaneous	86 72	...
Total expenditure	9,121 61	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	398 00	...
...	9,519 61	9,519 61

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	...	21 15
Government grant, per capita (two quarters only).	...	...	1,041 00
Contributed by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society -	...	...	...
In cash for salaries	1,091 00	...	...
In cash for other expenditure	50 00	...	...
In clothing valued at	500 00	...	...
...	...	...	1,641 00
Contributed by the Foreign Mission Committee -	...	...	...
For salaries	825 00	...	...
For other expenditure	60 00	...	...
...	...	...	885 00
From other sources	...	...	95 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...
Salaries	...	1,916 00	...
Food	...	630 46	...
Clothing	...	673 95	...
Fuel and light	...	164 75	...
Miscellaneous	...	298 59	...
...	...	3,683 75	3,683 75

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

Roman Catholic.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,240 00
From other sources	...	61 72
Total receipts	...	3,301 72
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	2,326 85	...
Salaries	1,076 20	...
Clothing	614 68	...
Food	1,524 38	...
Fuel and light	170 92	...
Buildings and repairs	435 17	...
House equipment	386 93	...
Farm and garden	430 70	...

Transport, travelling expenses and freight	356 40	...
Extra labour	61 25	...
Miscellaneous	556 07	...
Total expenditure	7,949 55	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	4,647 83
...	7,949 55	7,949 55

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,160 00
Contributed by the mission	...	366 05
Total receipts	...	2,526 05
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Loan towards clearing land	1,500 00	...
Interest, 6 per cent	90 00	...
Loan from Oblate Fathers	300 00	...
Salaries	751 00	...
Clothing	758 92	...
Food	1,126 81	...
Fuel and light	117 70	...
Buildings and repairs	730 28	...
House equipment	141 94	...
Farm and garden	102 37	...
Transport freight, travelling expenses	90 19	...
Extra labour	156 45	...
Miscellaneous	255 18	...
Total expenditure	6,120 84	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	3,594 79
...	6,120 84	6,120 84

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,935 60
Contributed from other sources	...	853 26
Total receipts	...	2,788 86
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	280 00	...
Food	1,165 86	...
Clothing	851 22	...
Fuel and light	42 20	...
Buildings and repairs	57 60	...
Equipment and furniture	278 64	...
Farm and garden	311 05	...

Travelling, freight, & co.	18 60	...
Miscellaneous	267 46	...
Total expenditure	3,272 63	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	483 77
...	3,272 63	3,272 63

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,125 00
Government grant for special repairs	...	538 75
Missionary society, special grant	...	366 17
Other sources	...	578 42
Goods on hand and other assets	...	899 25
Total receipts	...	6,507 59
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,354 00	...
Hardware	599 98	...
Dry goods	1,099 35	...
Groceries	1,851 91	...
Boots and shoes	315 25	...
Drugs and stationery	99 25	...
Buildings and repairs	704 30	...
Household furnishing	146 42	...
Freight and transportation	81 43	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	408 38	...
Total expenditure	6,660 27	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	152 68
...	6,660 27	6,660 27

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,502 00
Donations	...	1,370 67
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,320 00	...
Food	2,976 57	...
Clothing	844 96	...
House equipment	236 04	...
Fuel and light	150 00	...
Miscellaneous	345 10	...
...	5,872 67	5,872 67

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	212 46
Government grant, per capita	...	1,339 20
Contributions from other sources	...	36 00
Value of clothing contributed	...	300 00
Contributions towards salaries	...	742 50
Total receipts	...	2,630 16
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	742 50	...
Clothing	379 57	...
Food	764 08	...
Fuel and light	194 50	...
Buildings and repairs	30 20	...
House equipment	210 54	...
Travelling, freight and express	40 30	...
Extra labour	54 20	...
Miscellaneous	82 85	...
Total expenditure	2,498 74	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	131 42	...
...	2,630 16	2,630 16

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,192 00
Farm and garden	...	47 00
Received from Oblate Corporation	...	1,215 99
Total receipts	...	3,454 99
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,215 99	...
Salaries	773 75	...
Clothing	319 16	...
Food	783 19	...
Fuel and light	109 71	...
Buildings and repairs	50 00	...
House equipment	277 75	...

Farm and garden	92 00	...
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	85 52	...
Extra labour	32 25	...
Miscellaneous	13 73	...
Total expenditure	3,753 05	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	298 06
...	3,753 05	3,753 05

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,894 00
From other sources	...	939 62
Total receipts	...	3,833 62
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,070 95	...
Food	589 35	...
Clothing	281 33	...
Fuel and light	183 90	...
Buildings and repairs	1,546 20	...
Equipment and furniture	104 17	...
Miscellaneous	474 28	...
Total expenditure	4,250 18	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	416 56
...	4,250 18	4,250 18

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hands June 30, 1906	...	56 64
Government grant, per capita	...	2,434 80
Government grant, for fire protection	...	220 00
Church missionary grant	...	1,773 75
Farm produce	...	368 93
Clothing contributed	...	500 00
Other sources	...	93 02
Total receipts	...	5,447 14
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,931 75	...
Clothing	629 30	...
Food	589 06	...
Fuel and light	499 73	...
Buildings and repairs	299 21	...
Equipment	235 55	...
Farm and garden	467 12	...
Travelling, express, freight, & co.	7 20	...

Extra labour	257 45	...
Miscellaneous	202 53	...
Fire protection	220 00	...
Total expenditure	5,338 90	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	108 24	...
...	5,447 14	5,447 14

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	7,389 95
Farm revenue	...	3,266 37
Donation	...	300 00
Total receipts	...	10,956 32
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Buildings and repairs	435 47	...
Clothing	436 73	...
Office expenses	59 55	...
Freight and express	385 68	...
Farm	1,928 18	...
Fuel and light	16 96	...
House furniture	387 99	...
Miscellaneous	5,511 04	...
Medical	13 25	...
Provisions	2,395 76	...
Salaries	1,011 50	...
Total expenditure	12,582 11	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,625 79
...	12,582 11	12,582 11

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, received	...	2,248 80
Government grant, per capita, due	...	475 33
Grant for special repairs	...	185 20
Proceeds of farm	...	630 60
Women's auxiliary, clothing $230; cash, $75.65	...	305 65
Donations	...	19 00
Total receipts	...	3,864 58
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Clothing	519 53	...
Provisions	1,528 98	...
Salaries	1,556 80	...
Fuel and light	479 24	...

O.H. help	137 15	...
Equipment	668 85	...
Repairs, ordinary	55 16	...
Repairs, special	185 20	...
Miscellaneous	285 86	...
Total expenditure	5,416 77	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,552 19
...	5,416 77	5,416 77

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	873 00
Salaries	...	1,360 00
Teacher's board	...	78 00
Sales from farm and garden	...	127 95
Donations from friends	...	28 63
Clothing received from W.F.M.S	...	300 00
Total receipts	...	2,767 58
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	415 74	...
Salaries	1,360 00	...
Extra Labour	96 00	...
Food	556 41	...
Clothing	42 48	...
Fuel and light	99 20	...
Building stable and repairs	227 24	...
Equipment and furniture	81 75	...
Farm and garden, machinery, & co.	275 30	...
Miscellaneous	126 08	...
Children's clothing, W.F.M.S	300 00	...
Total expenditure	3,580 20	...
Excess of expenditure over receipt	...	812 62
...	3,580 20	3,580 20

KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita (two quarters only)	...	840 50
Farm produce sold	...	253 20
Clothing	...	33 98
Contributions from various sources	...	94 00
Contributions from Reverend fathers	...	111 40
Total receipts	...	1,333 08
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	381 20	...
Clothing	267 33	...

Food	802 28	...
Fuel and light	18 31	...
Farm and garden	70 90	...
Buildings and repairs	83 55	...
House equipment	33 05	...
Travelling expenses, freight and express	82 92	...
Miscellaneous	309 18	...
Total expenditure	2,048 72	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	715 64
...	2,048 72	2,048 72

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	375 60
C.M.S., principal's salary.	...	150 00
Women's Auxiliary, matron's salary	...	45 00
Woman's Auxiliary, clothing, bedding and groceries, valued at	...	890 00
Donations	...	352 00
Total receipts	...	1,812 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	240 00	...
Food	509 00	...
Clothing	840 00	...
Fuel and light	40 00	...
Equipment and furniture	469 00	...
Farm and garden	25 00	...
Live stock	120 00	...
Miscellaneous	50 00	...
Total expenditure	2,293 00	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	480 40
...	2,293 00	2,293 00

NOTE. - This is a new boarding school, being opened January, 1907.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,343 00
Farm and garden produce	...	328 00
Total receipts	...	2,671 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	500 00	...
Salaries	728 50	...
Clothing	835 21	...
Food	999 29	...
Fuel and light	19 15	...
Buildings and repairs	193 88	...
House equipment	28 64	...
Farm and garden	902 80	...

Transport, travelling expenses and freight	208 14	...
Miscellaneous	346 13	...
Total expenditure	4,761 74	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2,090 74
...	4,761 74	4,761 74

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,234 40
Donations	...	81 25
Farm receipts	...	513 30
Pupil boarders	...	522 74
Other sources	...	244 30
Total receipts	...	3,595 99
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,290 94	...
Salaries	550 00	...
Clothing	302 38	...
Food	850 15	...
Fuel and light	262 37	...
Buildings and repairs	1,632 11	...
House Equipment	293 81	...
Farm and garden	34 10	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	83 95	...
Extra labour	82 00	...
Miscellaneous	7 59	...
Total expenditure	5,389 40	...
Excess of expenditure, over receipts	...	1,793 40
...	5,389 40	5,389 40

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	485 40
Government grant, for buildings and repairs	...	266 00
Provincial government grant for teacher's salary	...	100 00
Principal's salary as missionary from C.M.S	...	450 00
Salary of two lady missionaries from Women's Auxiliary	...	225 00
Donations in cash	...	22 80
Earned by freighting	...	130 00
Donations in clothing	...	400 00
Receipts from sale of clothing	...	300 00
Receipts from sale of provisions	...	550 00

Pupil boarders	...	10 00
Farm and garden receipts	...	450 00
Balance of per capita grant due	...	270 00
Private funds	...	1,796 81
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,026 50	...
Extra labour	54 00	...
Food	2,196 81	...
Clothing	1,046 76	...
Fuel and light	177 05	...
Buildings and repairs	302 41	...
House equipment	260 23	...
Farm and garden	213 40	...
Transport, freight, & co.	170 12	...
Miscellaneous	8 73	...
...	5,456 01	5,456 01

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,075 65
Government grant for repairs	...	200 00
Received for board	...	150 00
Received for farm produce	...	1,242 42
Presbyterian Church, for salaries	...	1,750 00
W.F.M.S. for clothing	...	500 00
Total receipts	...	5,918 07
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,990 00	...
Provisions	1,255 45	...
Farm and other expenses	1,571 69	...
Fuel and light	266 00	...
Repairs	137 46	...
Clothing	694 80	...
Total expenditure	5,915 40	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	2 67	...
...	5,918 07	5,918 07
THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK		
Roman Catholic.	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	1,062 00
Farm and garden	...	84 75
Gifts	...	25 00
Inspector's board	...	2 00
Miscellaneous receipts	...	6 00
Total receipts	...	1,179 75
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	150 00	...
Paid on account of debt	100 00	...
Food	327 88	...
Clothing	146 97	...
Fuel and light	32 45	...
Equipment and furniture	154 50	...
Farm and garden	21 95	...
Travelling expenses and freight	117 22	...

Miscellaneous	35 70	...
Total expenditure	1,086 67	...
Balance cash on hand, March 31, 1907	93 08	...
...	1,179 75	1,179 75
DEBT ACCOUNT.	...	...
Amount of deficit, June 30, 1906 $2,333 60	...	...
Paid on account of debt 100 00	...	...
Debit, March 31, 1907 $2,233 60	...	...

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,900 80
Church grants, & c.	...	1,302 72
Clothing, estimated value	...	780 00
Total receipts	...	3,983 52
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,217 80	...
Salaries	1,125 00	...
Extra labour (two quarters only)	15 95	...
Food (two quarters only)	849 94	...
Clothing (two quarters only)	964 73	...
Fuel and light (two quarters only)	29 89	...
Repairs (two quarters only)	112 15	...
Equipment and furniture (two quarters only)	30 53	...
Farm and garden (stables, &c) (two quarters only)	213 45	...
Miscellaneous	70 59	...
Total expenditure	4,630 03	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	646 51
...	4,630 03	4,630 03
BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Roman Catholic)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	2,109 65
Government grant for repairs	...	15000
Church grant	...	850 00
Contributions from other sources	...	80 00
Total receipts	...	3,189 65
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	859 00	...
Fuel and light	369 10	...
Clothing	409 41	...
Food	1,062 11	...
Buildings and repairs	233 35	...
Equipment and furniture	394 14	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	619 05	...
Total expenditure	3,937 16	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	747 51
...	3,937 16	3,937 16

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,882 80
From other sources	...	305 84
Donations	...	978 97
Total receipts	...	3,167 61
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	978 97	...
Salaries	230 85	...
Extra labour	18 60	...
Food	1,050 67	...
Clothing	497 67	...
Fuel and light	21 33	...
Equipment and furniture	56 87	...
Farm and garden	186 96	...
Freight and express	134 25	...
Miscellaneous	84 01	...
Total expenditure	3,260 18	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	92 57
...	3,260 18	3,260 18
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	1,597 00
Church grant	...	1,200 00
Other sources	...	300 00
Total receipts	...	3,097 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	73 40	...
Salaries	950 00	...
Food	900 00	...
Clothing	300 00	...
Fuel and light	250 00	...
Equipment and furniture	150 00	...
Farm and garden	75 00	...
Transport, travelling expenses	253 00	...
Miscellaneous	160 00	...
Total expenditure	3,111 40	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	14 40

...	3,111 40	3,111 40

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	39 00
Government grant, per capita	...	3,156 20
Contributions from other sources	...	100 00
Total receipts	...	3,295 20
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit on main building	3, 500 00	...
Deficit on laundry	700 00	...
Salaries	500 00	...
Food	1,524 85	...
Clothing	351 57	...
Fuel and light	86 40	...
House equipment	144 00	...
Buildings and repairs	335 14	...
Farm and garden	80 00	...
Extra labour	80 00	...
Miscellaneous	100 00	...
Total expenditure	7,401 96	...
Deficit, March 31, 1907	...	4,106 76
...	7,401 96	7,401 96
LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Roman Catholic)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	2,763 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Food	3,377 45	...
Clothing	826 64	...
Fuel and light	744 00	...
Miscellaneous	7 00	...
Total expenditure	4,955 09	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by R.C. Mission	...	2,192 09
...	4,955 09	4,955 09
***LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.**		...
(Church of England.)	...	...
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	900 00	...
Extra labour	465 00	...
Food	520 00	...

Clothing	250 00	...
Fuel and light	100 00	...
Buildings and repairs	300 00	...
Farm and garden	150 00	...
Total expenditure	...	2,685 00

[*No statement of receipts given.]

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE, ALBERTA.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,582 60
Government grant for repairs	...	25 00
Missionary society	...	1,992 40
Sale of supplies	...	104 00
All other sources	...	230 10
EXPENDITURE.	...	3,934 10
Salaries	1,558 30	...
Clothing	206 41	...
Provisions	413 17	...
Fuel and light	211 49	...
Buildings and repairs	106 09	...
House equipment	274 13	...
Farm and garden	543 00	...
Travelling expenses, freight and express	181 66	...
Extra labour	165 00	...
Miscellaneous	59 07	...
...	3,718 32	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	21578	...
...	3,934 10	3,934 10
OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	757 83
Government grant, per capita	...	1,536 00
Church grants, &c	...	1,707 68
Clothing, value estimated at	...	700 00
Total receipts	...	4,701 51
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,138 23	...
Extra labour	106 35	...
Food	1,026 95	...
Clothing	738 30	...
Fuel and light	224 05	...
Repairs	102 97	...
Equipment and furniture	342 40	...
Farm and garden (stables &c)	174 90	...
Miscellaneous, including insurance	86 94	...

Part repayment of loan and interest	809 35	...
Total expenditure	4,750 44	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	48 93
...	4,750 44	4,750 44

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PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	130 71
Government grant per capita	...	1,448 40
Church grants, &c	...	1,089 97
Clothing, estimated value	...	400 00
Total receipts	...	3,069 08
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	663 90	...
Extra labour	17 75	...
Food	1,265 11	...
Clothing	481 86	...
Fuel and light	150 25	...
Repairs	125 26	...
Equipment and furniture	1 95	...
Farm and garden	94 90	...
Miscellaneous	10 95	...
Total expenditure	2,811 93	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	257 15	...
...	3,069 08	3,069 08
PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	1,599 00
Government grant for buildings and repairs	...	500 00
From various sources	...	850 00
Total receipts	...	2,949 20
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	510 01	...
Salaries	650 00	...
Clothing	410 73	...
Food	1,104 00	...
Fuel and light	245 15	...
Buildings and repairs	501 20	...
Equipment and furniture	67 80	...
Farm and garden	51 20	...
Transport, travelling expenses	72 90	...
Miscellaneous	9 74	...
Total expenditure	3,622 73	...

Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	673 53
...	3,622 73	3,622 73

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	718 80
Church grants, &c	...	779 05
Clothing, estimated value	...	280 00
Total receipts	...	1,777 85
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	225 59	...
Salaries	412 50	...
Extra labour	29 68	...
Food	435 72	...
Clothing	301 41	...
Fuel and light	109 47	...
Repairs	45 86	...
Equipment and furniture	22 08	...
Farm and garden	186 59	...
Miscellaneous	16 49	...
Total expenditure	1,785 39	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	7 54
...	1,785 39	1,785 39
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	3,498 60
Government grant for a hot air engine	...	629 95
Garden and farm proceeds	...	625 10
Gifts	...	175 00
Total receipts	...	4,928 65
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Wages of farmers	930 00	...
Wages of baker	250 00	...
Food	1,025 15	...
Clothing	518 20	...
Fuel and light	345 06	...
Miscellaneous	25 35	...
Buildings, repairs	926 00	...
Hot air engine	629 95	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	303 11	...
Total expenditure	4,952 82	...

Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	24 17
...	4,952 82	4,952 82

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WABISKAW LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,800 00
Donations	...	100 00
Total receipts	...	1,900 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	600 00	...
Extra labour	400 00	...
Food	700 00	...
Fuel and light	100 00	...
Miscellaneous	50 00	...
Total expenditure	1,850 00	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	50 00	...
...	1,900 00	1,900 00
AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Presbyterian.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	1,125 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church	...	1,500 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church for buildings and repairs	...	165 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church for drain	...	75 00
Clothing, W.F.M.S.	...	518 00
Other contributions	...	55 72
Balance on hand June 30, 1906	...	169 65
Total receipts	...	3,608 37
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,125 00	...
Food	1,074 60	...
Clothing	495 00	...
Fuel and light	44 25	...
Buildings and repairs	212 30	...
Drain	100 25	...
Freight	99 80	...
Miscellaneous	255 88	...
Total expenditure	3,407 08	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	201 29	...
...	3,608 37	3,608 37

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Presbyterian.)	...	...
Government grant, per capita	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant from W.F.M.S. of Presbyterian Church	...	1,625 50
Clothing from W.F.M.S.	...	1,325 55
Other receipts	...	500 00
Total receipts	...	6 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	3,457 65
Deficit, June 30, 1906	232 14	...
Salaries	1,112 50	...
Extra labour	180 00	...
Food	1,118 07	...
Clothing	594 00	...
Light	34 80	...
Farm and garden	154 60	...
Miscellaneous	338 77	...
Total expenditure	3,764 88	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	307 23
...	3,764 88	3,764 88
PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME, B.C.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	204 91
Government and Missionary Society Grants	...	1,458 65
Received from other sources	...	289 67
Total receipts	...	1,953 23
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	554 00	...
Food	564 76	...
Clothing	61 45	...
Fuel and light	107 00	...
Buildings and repairs	59 33	...
Freight and wharfage	199 06	...
Live stock	135 79	...
Medical Account	5 25	...
Furniture and equipment	52 98	...
Miscellaneous	65 91	...
Total expenditure	1,805 63	...
Excess of receipts over expenditure	147 70	...
...	1,953 23	1,953 23

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME, B.C.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,575 00
Grant from Women's Missionary Society Methodist Church in Canada	...	2,117 50
From other sources	...	14 10
Total receipts	...	3,706 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	197 62	...
Salaries	1,275 00	...
Food	920 48	...
Clothing	295 25	...
Fuel and light	287 60	...
Buildings and repairs	209 41	...
Equipment and furniture	101 54	...
Freight and wharfage	220 88	...
Miscellaneous	123 01	...
Total expenditure	3,630 79	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	75 81	...
...	3,706 60	3,706 60
SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	1,223 00
Other sources	...	493 50
Total receipts	...	1,716 50
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	73 50	...
Extra labour	6 00	...
Food	1,523 80	...
Clothing	67 70	...
Light	28 25	...
Buildings and repairs	69 75	...
Equipment and furniture	80 40	...
Farm and garden	33 90	...
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	92 50	...
Miscellaneous	77 50	...
Total expenditure	2,053 30	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	336 80
...	2,053 30	2,053 30

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,250 00
Other sources	...	800 00
From the Church	...	100 00
Donations	...	84 40
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Wages	195 00	...
Clothing	105 10	...
Food	1,983 98	...
Fuel and light	79 72	...
Buildings and repairs	152 50	...
House equipment	252 65	...
Farm and garden	5 60	...
Travelling expenses and freight	143 25	...
Miscellaneous	306 60	...
Total expenditure	3,224 40	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	10 00	...
...	3,234 40	3,234 40
ST. MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	2,700 00
Farm and garden	...	1,237 90
Mission grant	...	500 00
Other sources	...	802 00
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	242 00	...
Salaries	1,170 00	...
Food	3,000 00	...
Clothing	150 00	...
Fuel and light	545 00	...
Extra labour	300 00	...
Farm and garden	208 00	...
Building new barn	850 00	...
Freight and express	65 50	...
Furniture	150 00	...

Miscellaneous	100 00	...
Total expenditure	6,780 50	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,540 60
...	6,780 50	6,780 50

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	50 00
S.P.C.K. scholarship	...	240 00
Government grant, per capita	...	1,325 00
Sales of fruit	...	4 20
Donations	...	51 00
Total receipts	...	1,670 20
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	389 00	...
Food	649 59	...
Fuel and light	115 00	...
Buildings and repairs	62 00	...
House equipment	63 15	...
Travelling expenses, freight, &c	87 95	...
Laundry	150 25	...
Miscellaneous	136 00	...
Total expenditure	1,652 94	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	17 26	...
...	1,670 20	1,670 20
MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.		
(Undenominational.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	4,500 00
Received from industrial departments	...	2,109 76
Cash receipts from farm sales	...	2,699 92
Total receipts	...	9,309 68
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,579 86	...
Provisions	1,806 67	...
Clothing	1,342 95	...
Washing, heating, lighting	855 44	...
Repairs and insurance	29 35	...
Furniture, bedding, house sundries	328 64	...
Printing, postage, office expenses	15 97	...
Medical expenses	119 15	...
Sundries, prizes, school requisites	217 22	...
Materials and wages for industrial departments	3,796 69	...
Total expenditure	11,091 94	...

Excess of expenditure over receipts paid by New England Company	...	1,782 26
...	11,091 94	11,091 94

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	16 45
Government grant, per capita	...	4,446 00
Methodist Missionary Society	...	54 00
Methodist Missionary Society for insurance	...	100 00
Methodist Missionary Society for repairs authorized by the department	...	844 76
From sale of live stock	...	6,125 69
Loans	...	625 00
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE	...	...
Cash on hand, March 31, 1907	36 24	...
Salaries of officers	2,614 66	...
Extra labour	235 74	...
Food other than that raised on farm	837 38	...
Clothing	561 79	...
Fuel and light	471 40	...
Special improvements authorized by the department	2,028 30	...
Buildings and repairs	1,198 60	...
Equipment and furniture	132 35	...
Farm and garden	204 71	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight and express	137 57	...
Miscellaneous	6,220 21	...
Total expenditure	14,678 95	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2,467 05
...	14,678 95	14,678 95
SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	2,447 00
Government grant, for special purposes	...	70 35
From other sources, England	...	1,334 07
From other sources, Canada	...	3,021 95
Total receipts	...	6,873 37
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,247 00	...
Food	2,136 09	...
Clothing, including shoes, &c	557 70	...
Fuel, $1,130.59; light, $129.27; water $77	1,336 86	...

Repairs to buildings	443 22	...
Equipment and furniture	281 88	...
Office expenses, insurance &c	270 34	...
Travelling expenses and children's amusements	128 52	...
Hospital expenses and medical attendance	157 49	...
Pocket money	70 05	...
Laundry expenses, brooms, pails, &c	91 71	...
Miscellaneous	37 60	...
Total expenditure	7,758 46	...
Loss on trades	18 92	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	808 01	...
Excess of Expenditure over receipts	...	1,712 02
...	8,585 39	8,585 39
Gross deficit, March 31, 1907	...	1,712 02
Stock saleable	78 99	...
Net deficit, March 31, 1907	1,633 03	...
...	1,712 02	1,712 02

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	5,848 00
From other sources	...	6,124 24
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,919 27	...
Food	4,464 33	...
Clothing	1,979 73	...
Buildings and repairs	1,307 88	...
Fuel and light	679 54	...
Equipment and furniture	794 96	...
Miscellaneous	826 53	...
...	11,972 24	11,972 24
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	8,370 00
Methodist Missionary Society	...	2,220 00
Government grant, paid on vouchers	...	4,360 54
Farm and garden	...	891 13
Food	...	20 45
Fuel and light	...	35 35
Clothing	...	16 20
Refund on cheque	...	10 00
Merchants Bank, balance, June 30, 1906	...	1 24
Total receipts	...	15,924 91
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	3,748 48	...
Clothing	1,943 44	...
Food	1,807 29	...
Fuel and light	1,202 51	...
Buildings and repairs	55 20	...
House equipment	581 97	...
Farm and garden	917 15	...
Travelling, freight and expenses	92 75	...
Extra labour	112 90	...
Miscellaneous	334 30	...
Merchants Bank, balance, March 31, 1907	768 38	...
Vouchers paid by Department: - Postage, $20; plumbing, windmill and pump repairs,		

$1,169.36; hardware, $382.20; drugs and medicine, $198.05; lumber, $850.10; general hospital, $214; horses, $500; veterinary, $19.50; transportation, $647.33; doctor, $360	4,360 54	...
Total expenditure	15,924 91	15,924 91

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.		
(Undenominational.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant	...	13,525 65
Farm receipts (cash)	...	586 62
Total receipts	...	14,112 27
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	4,078 42	...
Clothing	1,615 82	...
Food	3,477 52	...
Fuel and light	1,816 50	...
Buildings and repairs	1,494 27	...
House equipment	190 71	...
Farm and garden	200 85	...
Travelling expenses, &c	355 82	...
Miscellaneous	295 74	...
Indian Department (cash receipts)	586 62	...
...	14,112 27	14,112 27

Note - All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	5,515 77
Government grant for buildings, repairs, house equipment, & c.	...	620 69
From other sources	...	3,391 33
Total receipts	...	9,527 79
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,941 00	...
Clothing	915 14	...
Food	3,466 38	...
Fuel and light	620 85	...
Buildings and repairs	352 26	...
House equipment	604 96	...
Farm and garden	282 32	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight, &c	70 05	...
Extra labour	41 85	...
Miscellaneous	135 15	...
Total expenditure	9,429 96	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	97 83	...

...	9,527 79	9,527 79

QU'APELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, 1906-7	...	17,388 70
Government grant, for medical attendance, stationery, drugs, stamps and repairs	...	1,083 86
Board of men on new building	...	1,358 74
Cash earned by shops and discounts	...	6,374 08
Total receipts	...	26,205 38
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	459 44	...
Salaries, out of per capita grant: employees	5,439 65	...
Salaries, above per capita grant: physician	450 00	...
Food	5,442 27	...
Clothing	1,998 36	...
Fuel and light	3,249 46	...
New building and repairs	3,245 72	...
Equipment and furniture	2,509 40	...
Miscellaneous, out of per capita grant	7,500 44	...
Miscellaneous, above per capita grant	633 86	...
Deficit, March 31, 1907	...	4,723 22
...	30,928 60	30,928 60
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.		
(Presbyterian.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Cash on hand, June 30, 1906	...	240 13
Government grant, per capita	...	5,505 15
Donations - Cash	...	1,500 00
Donations - Clothing	...	800 00
Earnings, farm and shops	...	2,088 34
Total receipts	...	10,133 62
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	583 78	...
Salaries	2,145 66	...
Clothing	241 05	...
Food	1,868 43	...
Fuel and light	1,170 81	...
Buildings and repairs	183 75	...
Farm and garden	835 99	...
House equipment	201 28	...
Transport	192 00	...

Extra labour	35 00	...
Miscellaneous	1,345 73	...
Total expenditure	8,803 48	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	1,330 14	...
...	10,133 62	10,133 62

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Undenominational.)	...	...
EXPENDITURE	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	2,139 00	...
Food	927 77	...
Clothing	288 55	...
Management	1,766 46	...
Total expenditure	...	5,112 78

NOTE - All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Cash on hand, July 1, 1906	...	55 04
Government per capita grant for nine months	...	5,874 89
Government grant for fixtures, &c	...	1,067 17
Methodist Missionary Society	...	525 11
Farm products	...	2,088 70
Live stock	...	2,286 93
Equipment and furnishings	...	108 45
Extra labour	...	98 05
Food	...	557 95
Clothing	...	70 89
Fuel and light	...	19 28
Miscellaneous and sundries	...	894 38
Overdraft, Merchants Bank	...	364 06
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,872 98	...
Farm, general expenses	1,585 54	...
Live stock	1,088 00	...
Food	2,132 68	...
Clothing	749 38	...
Equipment and furnishing	510 46	...
Fuel and light	252 70	...
Extra labour	411 15	...
Travelling expenses	438 76	...
J.I. Case, on threshing outfit	500 00	...
Note in favour of Cronquist	300 00	...
Note in favour of Merchants Bank	500 00	...
Notes and old accounts	379 41	...

Miscellaneous	445 81	...
Cash on hand	686 86	...
Accounts paid by the department	1,067 17	...
...	13,920 90	13,920 90
Assets, accounts due the school	...	461 28
Cash on hand	...	686 86
Liabilities outstanding accounts	2,397 06	...
Net deficit, March 31, 1907	...	1,248 92
...	16,317 96	16,317 96

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant per capita, balance 1905-6	...	1,789 35
Government grant per capita, 1906-7	...	6,443 62
Government grant for buildings and repairs	...	314 72
Government grant for engine and separator	...	1,220 00
Farm produce and live stock sold	...	2,451 62
Total receipts	...	12,219 31
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Unpaid accounts, June 30, 1906	3,057 36	...
Salaries	3,786 76	...
Food	1,893 68	...
Clothing	763 24	...
Fuel and light	987 82	...
Farm	1,162 13	...
Live stock	1,190 10	...
Buildings and repairs	356 18	...
Engine and Separator	1,220 00	...
Miscellaneous	393 46	...
...	14,810 73	...
Less new goods, Mach 31, 1907	1,240 05	...
Total expenditure	13,570 68	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,351 37
...	13,570 68	13,570 68
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,204 49
Government grant, for repairs	...	60 00
Church Missionary Society	...	354 82
Board of officers	...	276 50
Labour of boys and sale of their work	...	161 28
Total receipts	...	3,057 09
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,007 25	...
Food	956 30	...
Clothing	655 60	...
Fuel and light	78 96	...
Buildings and repairs	133 15	...

Equipment and furniture	104 47	...
Transport	19 00	...
Miscellaneous	100 77	...
Total expenditure	3,055 50	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	1 59	...
...	3,057 09	3,057

CLAYOQUOT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,793 75
Amount of contributions from other sources	...	1,046 95
Amount contributed by way of clothing	...	24 00
Receipts from sales of needlework	...	58 30
Total receipts	...	5,923 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	4,316 80	...
Salaries	1,695 00	...
Extra labour	213 85	...
Food	1,073 00	...
Clothing	266 00	...
Fuel and light	254 20	...
Buildings and repairs	515 65	...
Equipment and furniture	458 25	...
Farm and garden	109 85	...
Transportation, freight and express	422 30	...
Miscellaneous	165 90	...
Total expenditure	9,490 80	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	3,567 80
...	9,490 80	9,490 80
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Methodist.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	6,468 15
Contributions from other sources	...	1,791 31
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	145 72
Total receipts	...	8,405 18
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,618 75	...
Food	2,701 01	...
Clothing	1,150 32	...
Fuel and light	278 70	...
Buildings and repairs	448 39	...
Equipment and furniture	501 85	...
Travelling expenses and freight	212 75	...
Farm and garden	127 55	...
Miscellaneous	257 58	...

Total expenditure	8,296 90	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	108 28	...
...	8,405 18	8,405 18

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906	...	113 08
Government grant, per capita	...	4,875 00
Government grant for building	...	500 00
From sales of farm produce	...	19 50
From other sources	...	43 20
Total receipts	...	5,550 78
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,054 45	...
Food	1,402 30	...
Clothing	532 33	...
Fuel and light	86 30	...
Buildings and repairs	611 25	...
Equipment and furniture	234 10	...
Farm and garden	208 45	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	34 15	...
Miscellaneous	153 23	...
Total expenditure	5,316 56	...
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	234 22	...
...	5,550 78	5,550 78
KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,875 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	158 37	...
Salaries	300 00	...
Foreman	315 00	...
Carpenter	500 00	...
Food	1,365 00	...
Clothing	1,840 00	...
Fuel and light	30 00	...
Repairs	195 00	...
Miscellaneous	337 00	...
Total expenditure	5,040 37	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	165 37
...	5,040 37	5,040 37

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,875 00
From other sources	...	233 45
Total receipts	...	5,108 45
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	176 13	...
Salaries	1,971 23	...
Extra labour	84 50	...
Food	1,340 64	...
Clothing	889 03	...
Fuel and light	91 79	...
Buildings and repairs	117 52	...
Equipment and furniture	282 37	...
Farm and garden	97 86	...
Transport, travelling, freight, express	53 15	...
Miscellaneous	142 64	...
Total expenditure	5,246 86	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	138 41
...	5,246 86	5,246 86
LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	...	...
Government grant, per capita	...	2,527 41
Grant from New England Company	...	3,375 75
Farm produce	...	853 52
Total receipts	...	6,756 68
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,059 74	...
Clothing	671 28	...
Food	813 67	...
Fuel and light	54 60	...
Buildings and repairs	90 71	...
House equipment	555 81	...
Farm and garden	398 62	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	363 25	...
Extra labour	589 27	...
Miscellaneous	196 12	...
Total expenditure	5,793 07	...

Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	963 61	...
...	6,756 68	6,756 68

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METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Church of England.)	...	...
RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,900 81
Board	...	112 00
Work done by instructor and pupils	...	47 45
Coal and wood sold	...	56 00
Eggs sold	...	5 00
Food sold	...	15 38
Post Office Department, for rent	...	11 25
Total receipts	...	4,147 89
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	882 36	...
Salaries	1,100 75	...
Extra labour, laundry and other work	322 80	...
Food	1,408 80	...
Clothing	800 19	...
Fuel and light	314 85	...
Buildings and repairs	43 10	...
Equipment and furniture	138 43	...
Transport, freight, &c	159 14	...
Miscellaneous	104 50	...
Total expenditure	5,284 92	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,137 03
...	5,284 92	5,284 92

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.		
(Roman Catholic.	...	...
RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
...	...	4,741 75
Government grant, per capita	...	75 00
Contributions in clothing	...	4,816 75
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1906	3,377 44	...
Interest on loan	150 00	...
Salaries	1,792 50	...
Food	2,058 00	...
Clothing	63 32	...
Fuel and light	475 00	...
Buildings and repairs	162 25	...
Equipment and furniture	339 17	...
Transport, travelling expenses, freight and express.	512 58	...
Miscellaneous	35 55	...
Total expenditure	9,532 81	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	4,716 06
...	9,532 81	9,532 81

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ONTARIO.**
Albany River, (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	In Treaty No. 9	Rev. R.J. Renison	Church of England	200 00	Vote	24	26	50	19	50	...	...	...	...	...	Albany River, (C.E.)
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Fred G. Jobin	Methodist	300 00	Band	14	15	30	18	15	2	8	4	1	...	Alnwick.
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	Undenominational	300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	13	8	21	9	8	4	4	5	...	...	Back Settlement.
Bear Creek	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Nettie E. Lockwood	Undenominational	300 00	Band, $200; Vote $100	9	1	10	5	6	2	...	1	1	...	Bear Creek.
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational	400 00	Band	26	16	42	24	12	6	11	5	8	...	Cape Croker.
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. J. Wilson, B.A.	Methodist	300 00	Band	17	21	38	20	5	7	22	4	...	...	Christian Island.
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic	600 00	Vote	5	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	Fort William (Boys).
Fort William (Girls)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic	...	...	...	14	14	5	6	5	3	...	...	...	Fort William (Girls).
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T.J. Wallace	Undenominational	400 00	Band	16	12	28	21	12	13	1	2	...	...	French Bay.
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J.A. Drolet, S.J.	Roman Catholic	600 00	Band, $300; Vote, $300	29	37	66	29	38	15	6	7	...	...	Garden River (R.C.).
Garden River (C.E.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England	400 00	Band	19	11	30	15	14	7	9	...	...	...	Garden River (C.E.).
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	F. LeTonturier	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	13	13	26	19	9	5	12	...	...	...	Garden Village.
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	J.H. Prosser	Methodist	300 00	Band, $150; Vote, $150	10	8	18	8	10	...	6	2	...	...	Georgina Island.
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	William Kendall	Methodist	300 00	Vote	6	15	21	9	9	7	4	...	1	...	Gibson.
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Charlotte Casey	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	12	23	12	14	6	...	3	...	...	Golden Lake.
*Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Thomas Cadreau	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	8	15	23	13	11	12	...	...	...	...	*Goulais Bay.

(t)Graham S.S. No. 5	At Naughton	Manitowaning	Miss Emma Scheffer	Undenominational	150 00	Vote	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	(t)Graham S. S. No. 5.
(tt)Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Jos. D. McLeod	Undenominational	300 00	Band, $100; Vote, $200	8	8	16	8	13	1	2	...	...	...	(tt)Henvey Inlet.
(t)Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Agnes Doris	Undenominational	100 00	Band	3	8	11	7	5	3	1	1	1	...	(t)Hiawatha.
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	Undenominational	300 00	Band	6	10	16	7	11	3	2	...	...	...	Kettle Point.
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss Alice Barker	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	10	14	24	6	13	11	...	...	...	...	Lake Helen.
Long Lake	Long Lake	Port Arthur	Miss Eliz. Finlayson	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	26	52	10	50	2	...	...	...	...	Long Lake.
Mattawa	At Mattawa	...	Sister St. Gregory	Roman Catholic	200 00	Vote	17	17	34	28	9	11	9	5	...	...	Mattawa.
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Katie O'Connor	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	7	5	12	7	5	3	4	...	...	...	Michipicoten.
(|)Missinaibi	At Missinaibi	Sault Ste. Marie	Reginald H. Ferris	Undenominational	...	Vote	11	14	25	20	16	2	4	3	...	...	(|)Missinaibi.
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Miss Mary M. Ross	Undenominational	400 00	Band	26	19	45	26	8	13	8	12	4	...	Moraviantown.
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	In Treaty No. 9	Rev. Claude D. Ovens, B.A.	Church of England	200 00	Vote	18	22	40	34	14	13	10	3	...	...	Moose Fort.
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Alfred McCue	Undenominational	300 00	Band	15	11	26	13	13	8	5	...	...	...	Mud Lake.
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John L. Case	Church of England	300 00	Vote	12	10	22	8	15	1	4	1	...	1	Muncey.
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss L. Mitchell	Undenominational	300 00	Band	19	12	31	14	7	7	3	10	4	...	New Credit.
Nipissing	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Alma Piché	Undenominational	350 00	Band	8	10	18	8	6	2	7	1	1	1	Nipissing.
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England	300 00	Vote	13	15	38	15	21	4	3	...	...	...	Oneida No. 2.
Oneida No. 3	Oneida	Caradoc	Mrs. C.A. Vollick	Methodist	300 00	Vote	18	10	38	16	14	6	6	2	...	...	Oneida No. 3.
*Pic River	Pic River	Port Arthur	J.A. Blais	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	16	7	34	10	12	11	...	...	...	...	*Pic River.
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Hugh MacCorkindale	Undenominational	400 00	Band	15	10	35	11	10	5	4	2	4	...	Port Elgin.
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist	300 00	Band, $125; Vote, $175	18	25	43	18	21	6	7	5	4	...	Rama.
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational	300 00	Band	12	16	28	8	16	8	2	2	...	...	River Settlement.
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss J.E. Armour	Undenominational	300 00	Band	12	8	20	9	5	10	5	...	...	...	Ryerson.

Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	15	8	23	15	10	3	4	6	...	...	Sagamook.
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Helen Roxton	Undenominational	350 00	Band	10	11	21	12	11	4	3	3	...	...	Saugeen.
Scotch Settlement	Saugeen	Saugeen	John Burr	Undenominational	400 00	Band	10	13	23	17	11	6	4	2	...	...	Scotch Settlement.

[* School closed during the March quarter, 1907.]

[(t) Indian children attend white school.]

[(tt) School closed September and December quarters, 1906. No teacher.]

[(||) Indian children attend white school. Department pays 50 cents (per cap.) per month on average attendance.]

Table, see page 36

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO - Concluded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ONTARIO - Concluded.**
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J.H. McKay	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	7	12	19	9	3	5	7	4	...	...	Serpent River.
*Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss Lucy McLennan	Undenominational	300 00	Band, $100; Vote, $200	8	7	15	5	14	1	...	...	...	...	*Shawanaga.
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	F.W. Major	Church of England	300 00	Band	9	5	14	9	11	2	1	...	...	...	Sheguiandah.
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adele Duhamel	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	11	12	23	12	10	7	...	4	2	...	Sheshegwaning.
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Ingersoll	Undenominational	350 00	Band	5	6	11	7	2	4	1	3	1	...	Sidney Bay.
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Dan Fitzpatrick	Undenominational	...	...	21	15	36	13	11	12	7	4	2	...	Six Nations, No. 1.
Six Nations, No. 2	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Clark (Princ.)	Undenominational	...	...	47	51	98	45	35	18	17	7	17	4	Six Nations, No. 2.
...	...	...	Miss M. Patterson, as.	Undenominational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Six Nations, No. 3	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Mabel F. Styres	Undenominational	...	...	25	31	56	22	26	15	11	...	4	...	Six Nations, No. 3.
Six Nations, No. 5	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Lickers	Undenominational	...	...	16	17	33	15	5	7	5	8	6	2	Six Nations, No. 5.
Six Nations, No. 6	Six Nations	Six Nations	E.D. Bearfoot	Undenominational	4,250 00	Band, $3,800; Vote, $450	12	6	18	7	3	8	4	2	1	...	Six Nations, No. 6.
Six Nations, No. 7	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Jessie S. Taggart	Undenominational	...	...	39	36	75	21	37	14	16	4	4	...	Six Nations, No. 7.
Six Nations, No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Rosa B. Russell	Undenominational	...	...	15	18	33	18	11	8	5	5	4	...	Six Nations, No. 9.
Six Nations, No. 10	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Sara David	Undenominational	...	...	28	25	53	15	26	13	6	5	3	...	Six Nations, No. 10.
Six Nations, No 11	Six Nations	Six Nations	Thos. W. Draper	Undenominational	...	...	18	12	30	12	12	8	5	3	2	...	Six Nations, No. 11.
Six Nations,	Six Nations	Six Nations	John	Undenominational	...	...	35	29	64	24	25	8	13	7	11	...	Six Nations,

Thomas			Miller														Thomas.
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A.E. McKelvie	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band, $150; Vote $150	4	4	8	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	Skene.
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Zoe St. James	Church of England	300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	14	12	26	19	10	7	5	3	1	...	South Bay.
Spanish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	William H. Trickett	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	9	18	8	16	...	2	...	...	...	Spanish River.
(t)Squaw Bay	Fort William	Port Arthur	Mrs. Josephine J. Huard	Methodist	...	Vote	8	9	17	7	10	7	...	...	...	...	(t)Squaw Bay.
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss Alice M. Matthews	Church of England	300 00	Band	17	19	36	17	23	8	5	...	...	...	St. Clair.
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Ida H. Ferguson	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	6	6	12	6	4	5	3	...	...	...	Sucker Creek.
(t)Temogami	On Bear Island	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Emma Doherty	Undenominational	150 00	Vote	10	13	23	10	14	5	3	1	...	...	(tt)Temogami.
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Frances Alexander	Undenominational	175 00	Band	29	23	52	29	38	8	4	2	...	...	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
Tyendinaga (Western)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Pearl Joyce	Undenominational	250 00	Band	16	12	28	13	13	9	1	5	...	...	Tyendinaga (Western).
Tyendinaga (Central)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Bertha L. Cook	Undenominational	175 00	Band	15	21	36	16	13	12	6	5	...	...	Tyendinaga (Central).
Tyendinaga (Mission)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Irene Loft	Undenominational	240 00	Band	10	8	18	9	10	4	3	1	...	...	Tyendinaga (Mission).
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss Grace Aylsworth	Church of England	300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	13	26	39	17	22	5	8	4	...	...	Walpole Island No. 1.
Walpole Island, No. 2	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Joseph Sampson	Methodist	300 00	Vote	18	13	31	15	20	6	4	...	1	...	Walpole Island No. 2.
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss Anna R. Peacock	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	15	23	38	16	27	3	5	3	...	...	West Bay.
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Miss Minnie Fallu	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	7	11	18	10	9	6	3	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	Manitowaning	John C. Ross	Church of England	300 00	Vote	4	2	6	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	Whitefish River.

Wikwemikong (Boys)	Wikwemikong(unceded)	Manitowaning	John Gorman	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	...	26	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (Boys).
Wikwemikong (Girls)	Wikwemikong(unceded)	Manitowaning	Miss Elizabeth A. Lensch	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	...	15	16	7	12	2	...	1	...	...	Wikewemikong (Girls).
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	Manitowaning	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	7	19	8	11	4	4	...	...	...	Wikwemikongsing.
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	...	1077	1051	2128	1018	1058	458	339	174	91	8	Total, Ontario.

[*School closed during the March quarter, 1907. No teacher.]

[(t)New school. Opened March 4, 1907. Teacher paid $15 per month.]

[(tt)Open during the summer only.]

Table, see page 38

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**QUEBEC.**
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie Pauline	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	26	52	12	25	12	5	7	3	...	Bersimis.
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. De Lisle, Prin.	Roman Catholic	450 00	Vote	94	...	94	50	64	18	9	3	...	...	Caughnawaga (Boys).
...	...	...	Peter Williams, Asst.	Roman Catholic	350 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (Girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss M.E. Howlett, Principal	Roman Catholic	350 00	Vote	...	62	62	32	30	6	13	7	6	...	Caughnawaga (Girls).
...	...	...	Miss Alice Howarth,Assistant	Roman Catholic	250 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Caughnawaga (Bush)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mrs. A. Beauvais	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	27	17	44	28	27	6	5	4	2	...	*Caughnawaga (Bush).
Caughnawaga (Mission)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss E.M. Yonng	Methodist	250 00	Vote	39	13	52	11	44	3	2	3	...	...	Caughnawaga (Mission)
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	7	25	32	16	15	3	8	6	...	...	Congo Bridge.
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	David A. Benedict	Undenominational	350 00	Vote	14	18	32	9	29	2	1	...	...	...	Cornwall Island
(t)Escoumains	At Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic	...	Vote	4	8	12	11	...	4	3	3	1	1	(t)Escoumains.
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sister St. Augustine,Principal	Roman Catholic	150 00	Vote	23	23	46	41	18	19	8	1	...	...	Lorette
...	...	...	Sr. Marie du Sacre CoeurAssistant	Roman Catholic	150 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Annie O'Connor	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	9	19	28	1	13	6	5	4	...	...	Maniwaki.
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Margaret Isaac.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	11	23	10	13	5	...	3	1	1	Maria.
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Annie E. Matthieu	Methodist	125 00	Vote	13	13	26	13	13	8	3	2	...	...	Oka (Country).
Oka (Village)	Oka	Oka	Miss J.J. Alexander	Methodist	125 00	Vote	14	14	28	11	19	2	...	6	1	...	Oka (Village).
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Miss Berthe Potvin	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	15	12	27	19	10	6	9	1	1	...	Pointe Bleue.
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sister Mary of the HolyRosary	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	28	35	63	35	15	31	8	7	...	2	Restigouche.
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Samuel J. Boyce	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	7	16	7	5	3	5	1	1	1	St. Francis (Prot.)
St. Francis (R.C.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Sr. Mary Josephine,Principal	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	39	33	72	54	26	7	24	8	2	5	St. Francis (R.C.)
...	...	...	Sr. Dufrost, Asst.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss M.V. Nolan	Undenominational	350 00	Vote	19	8	...	9	24	3	...	...	...	...	St. Regis.
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister Mary Aimee	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	16	...	27	17	14	5	6	...	...	Timiskaming.

Total, Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	360	778	405	407	158	113	72	18	10	Total, Quebec.
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**NOVA SCOTIA.**
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Laura W. Barteaux	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	10	9	19	6	7	1	2	6	1	2	Bear River.
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton County	J.F. Beaton	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	7	18	7	4	5	6	3	...	...	Eskasoni.
(tt)Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland County	Miss Eva L. Fullerton	Roman Catholic	...	Vote	2	4	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	(tt)Half-way River.
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Cassie McDonald	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	6	19	12	8	3	4	...	...	4	Indian Cove.
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County	Thomas Gallant	Roman Catholic	350 00	Vote	11	6	17	5	10	4	1	1	1	...	Middle River.
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County	Miss Jessie Scott	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	9	20	10	4	1	10	5	...	...	Millbrook.
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg County	Miss Belle B. Hawkesworth	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	5	8	13	7	5	...	1	4	...	3	New Germany.
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond County	Miss Sara E. O'Toole	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	7	16	6	7	5	3	1	...	...	Salmon River.
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton County	Miss Margaret A. McLellan	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	15	9	24	15	11	6	3	4	...	...	Sydney.
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness County	Donald J. Gillis	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	8	20	8	11	7	3	...	...	...	Whycocomagh.
Total, Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	73	172	78	72	32	32	24	2	9	Total, Nova Scotia.

[*New school, opened September, 1906.]

[(t)Indian children attend white school. Department pays 25 cents per month (per cap.) on average attendance.]

[(tt)Indian children attended white school. Department pays 50 cents per month (per cap.) on average attendance.]

Table, see page 40

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NEW BRUNSWICK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**NEW BRUNSWICK.**
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	...	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	7	11	18	7	5	2	6	4	1	...	Burnt Church.
Big Cove	Big Cove	Northeastern	Miss Mary Isaac	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	17	22	39	19	22	3	5	4	5	...	Big Cove.
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	Northeastern	Miss F.M. Schultz	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	6	5	11	5	9	2	...	...	...	...	Eel Ground.
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Miss M.C. Monaghan	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	7	18	12	8	2	...	5	...	3	Kingsclear.
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	Western	Miss M.J. Rush	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	16	8	24	16	6	5	10	2	...	1	St. Mary's.
Tobique	Tobique	Western	Miss A.A. Bradley	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	14	27	18	7	7	8	5	...	...	Tobique.
Total New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	67	137	77	57	21	29	20	6	4	Total New Brunswick
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency.	William J. Overbeck	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	12	24	10	9	8	4	2	1	...	Lennox Island.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**
*Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Charles Morven	Church of England	300 00	Vote	18	17	35	22	18	8	6	3	...	...	*Aiyansh.
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	Church of England	300 00	Vote	15	9	24	9	9	7	7	...	1	...	Alert Bay.
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Kwawkewlth	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist	300 00	Vote	35	38	73	24	32	30	12	7	2	...	Bella Bella.
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast	Miss Viola M. Lawson	Methodist	300 00	Vote	18	7	25	7	17	7	1	...	...	...	Bella Coola.
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. J.E. Rendle	Methodist	300 00	Vote	4	5	9	7	7	1	1	...	...	...	Cape Mudge.
*China Hat	China Hat	Northwest Coast	Rev. George Read	Methodist	300 00	Vote	9	8	17	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	*China Hat.
*Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	10	9	19	6	18	1	...	...	...	...	*Clayoquot (R.C.).
*Clayoquot (Prot.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Mrs. N. Barlow	Methodist	300 00	...	10	15	25	4	22	1	2	...	...	...	*Clayoquot (Prot.).

Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	Miss Fl. E. Royds	Church of England	300 00	Vote	17	27	44	20	28	10	6	...	...	...	Gitwingak.
Glen Vowell	Sickedach	Babine	J.P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army	300 00	Vote	13	14	27	19	7	11	7	2	...	...	Glen Vowell.
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Herbert Pearson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	14	34	7	28	3	3	...	...	...	Gwayasdums.
(t)Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	Northwest Coast	H.W.W. Bromwich	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	10	27	14	d13	11	3	...	...	...	(t)Hartley Bay.
Hazelton	Giatamaksh	Babine	Miss E.J. Soal	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	13	33	10	16	12	5	...	...	...	Hazleton.
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W.H. Collison	Church of England	300 00	Vote	22	25	47	22	19	11	4	13	...	...	Kincolith.
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	Northwest Coast	Dr. D. Bower	Methodist	300 00	Vote	21	24	45	20	22	8	8	7	...	...	Kita-maat.
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	Northwest Coast	Miss Ethel Flower	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	16	36	18	14	13	5	1	3	...	Kitkahtla.
(tt)Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	Babine	Miss Hannah Edgar	Methodist	300 00	Vote	9	12	21	15	16	5	...	...	...	...	(tt)Kitsegukla.
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	Babine	Miss Eliz. Hargrave	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	23	40	20	35	5	...	...	...	...	Kishfiax.
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	Babine	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England	300 00	Vote	14	10	24	7	23	1	...	...	...	...	Kisgegas.
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	4	13	6	5	5	3	...	...	...	Kyaquot.
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Northwest Coast	Alfred McKay	Church of England	300 00	Vote	17	15	32	19	22	8	2	...	...	...	Lakalsap.
Massett	Massett	Northwest Coast	Rev. W.E. Collison	Church of England	300 00	Vote	19	25	44	20	24	12	7	1	...	...	Massett.
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast	Miss Helena Jackson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	15	12	27	13	17	4	4	2	...	...	Metlakahtla.
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W.J. Knott	Methodist	300 00	Vote	11	12	23	7	15	7	1	...	...	...	Nanaimo.
*Nitanit	Cla-oose	West Coast	C.A. Dockstader	Methodist	300 00	Vote	7	4	11	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	*Nitanit.
*Ohiaht (Dodger's Cove)	Haines Island	West Coast	John t. Ross	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	14	7	21	13	16	5	...	...	...	...	*Ohiaht (Dodger's Cove).
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	24	41	17	23	16	...	1	1	...	Port Essington.

[*No return received for the September quarter, 1906.]

[(t)No returns received for the September and December quarters, 1906.]

[(tt)New school. Opened October, 1906.]

Table, see page 42

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Simpson.	At Port Simpson	Northwest Coast	O.B. Anderson	Methodist	300 00	Vote	57	55	112	30	101	5	5	1	...	...	Port Simpson.
Quamichan.	Quamichan	Cowichan	Miss C. Ordano	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	15	6	21	13	11	8	2	...	...	...	Quamichan.
Saanich.	Saanich	Cowichan	William Thompson	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	7	18	9	12	5	1	...	...	...	Saanich.
Skidegate.	Queen Charlotte Island	Northwest Coast	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist	300 00	Vote	4	10	14	7	8	4	2	...	...	...	Skidegate.
Somenos.	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss M. Lomas	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	15	5	20	7	15	2	2	1	...	...	Somenos.
Songhees.	Songhees	Cowichan	Sister Mary Barbara	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	5	8	13	6	8	3	...	2	...	...	Songhees.
Tsartlip.	Tsartlip	Cowichan	Miss Kath. Needham	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	8	19	7	9	4	3	3	...	...	Tsartlip.
Ucluelet.	Itedse	West Coast	Mrs. M. Swartout	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	8	7	15	7	9	3	3	...	...	...	Ucluelet.
Yuquot.	Yuquot	West Coast	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	5	6	11	6	8	3	...	...	...	...	Yuquot.
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	511	1060	454	671	231	107	44	7	...	Total, British Columbia
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**MANITOBA.**
Berens River.	Berens River	Norway House	Miss Louie A. Showler	Methodist	300 00	Vote	26	16	42	13	31	8	2	1	...	...	Berens River.
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	John Whitehead	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	13	22	10	14	5	3	...	...	...	Big Eddy.
Black River.	Black River	Norway House	George Slater	Church of England	300 00	vote	5	14	19	8	16	2	1	...	...	...	Black River.
Brokenhead.	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	Mrs. M.L. Coates	Church of England	300 00	Vote	12	15	27	12	14	4	6	3	...	...	Brokenhead.
Chemawawin.	Chemawawin	Pas	Frank Barker	Church of England	300 00	Vote	18	8	26	13	17	7	2	...	...	...	Chemawawin.
Cross Lake (Prot.).	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss Annie H. foster	Methodist	300 00	Vote	15	17	32	10	23	5	3	1	...	...	Cross Lake (Prot.).
Cross Lake (R.C.).	Cross Lake	Norway House	Albert A. Sinclair	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	17	30	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	Cross Lake (R.C.).

Cumberland.	Cumberland	Pas	Nathan Settee	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	30	29	12	27	2	...	...	...	...	Cumberland.
Eagle Lake.	Eagle Lake	Savanne	James Fox	Church of England	300 00	Vote	6	6	12	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	Eagle Lake.
Ebb and Flow Lake.	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Geraldine Shannon	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	12	21	11	16	5	...	...	...	...	Ebb and Flow Lake.
Fairford (Upper).	Fairford	Manitowapah	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England	300 00	Vote	6	10	16	8	7	6	3	...	...	...	Fairford (Upper).
Fairford (Lower).	Fairford	Manitowapah	Wm. Petty	Church of England	300 00	Vote	15	10	25	15	11	8	4	2	...	...	Fairford (Lower).
Fisher River.	Fisher River	Norway House	J. Brooks Jones	Methodist	300 00	Vote	25	20	45	13	23	9	13	...	...	...	Fisher River.
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Miss Sophia Spence	Church of England	300 00	Vote	14	11	25	13	20	5	...	...	...	...	Fort Alexander (Upper)
*Fort Alexander (Lower).	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	George C. Smith	Church of England	300 00	Vote	1	6	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	*Fort Alexander (Lower).
Frenchman's Head.	Lac Seul	Savanne	F.N.S. Eaton	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	8	19	4	14	5	...	...	...	...	Frenchman's Head.
Grand Rapids.	Grand Rapids	Pas	M.S. Simpson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	13	24	10	17	4	3	...	...	...	Grand Rapids.
Hollowwater River.	Hollowwater River	Norway House	John Sinclair	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	6	15	5	8	3	1	3	...	...	Hollowwater River.
Islington.	Islington	Kenora	C.N. Chapman	Church of England	300 00	Vote	12	4	16	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	Islington.
Jackhead.	Jackhead	Norway House	Leonard Hart	Church of England	300 00	Vote	8	7	15	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	Jackhead.
Jack River.	Jack River	Norway House	C.A. Wilkins	Church of England	300 00	Vote	24	15	30	512	28	5	6	...	...	...	Jack River.
Lake Manitoba.	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	L.E. Martel	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	6	5	11	8	4	4	1	2	...	...	Lake Manitoba.
Lake St. Martin.	Lake St. Martin	Manitowapah	Lewis LeClair	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	14	34	17	22	8	3	1	...	...	Lake St. Martin.
(t)Little Grand Rapids.	Little Grand Rapids	Norway House	William Ivens	Methodist	300 00	Vote	21	17	38	14	31	7	...	...	...	...	(t)Little Grand Rapids.
Little Saskatchewan.	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapah	John E. Favell	Church of England	300 00	Vote	4	10	14	10	9	3	2	...	...	...	Little Saskatchewan.
Long Sault.	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Beatrice Johnson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	8	11	19	9	7	5	7	...	...	...	Long Sault.
Moose Lake.	Moose Lake	Pas	Walter C. Lundie	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	11	22	10	18	3	1	...	...	...	Moose Lake.

[*This school was re-opened in January, 1907, having been closed for several years.]

[(t)This school is open during the summer months only.]

Table, see page 44

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muckles Creek	St. Peter's	Clanbeboye	Miss Catherine Fitz Gerald	Church of England	300 00	Vote	3	7	10	5	1	4	3	2	...	...	**MANITOBA - Concluded**
Oak River (Sioux)	Oak River	Birtle	John A. Maggrah	Church of England	300 00	Vote	6	10	16	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	Muckles Creek.
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	Miss Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	5	5	10	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	Oak River (Sioux).
Pas	Pas	Pas	Miss E.A.B. Edwards	Church of England	300 00	Vote	21	19	40	22	22	5	4	7	2	...	Okanase.
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic	12 p.c.	Vote	7	13	20	15	8	5	5	2	...	...	Pas.
*Poplar Creek	Poplar River	Norway House	James t. Blackford	Methodist	300 00	Vote	9	9	18	10	7	8	3	...	...	...	Pine Creek.
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	John G. Kennedy	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	6	17	10	7	5	5	...	...	...	*Poplar River.
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Florence E. Collins	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	7	9	16	8	11	3	2	...	...	...	Red Earth.
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	Miss E.J. Armstrong	Methodist	300 00	Vote	9	5	14	5	9	4	1	...	...	...	Roseau Rapids.
*Seine River	Seine River	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	7	9	16	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	Rossville.
(t)Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Charles Quinney	Church of England	300 00	Vote	8	4	12	10	9	1	2	...	...	...	*Seine River.
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Rev. T.H. Dobbs	Church of England	300 00	Vote	12	20	32	22	24	6	2	...	...	...	(t)Shoal River.
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss e. McKenzie	Church of England	300 00	Vote	8	9	17	6	14	2	1	...	...	...	St. Peter's (North).
St. Peter's (South)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss C.E.M. Ridgeway	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	11	31	13	9	8	9	3	2	...	St. Peter's (South).
St. Peter's (East)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Peter Harper	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	6	15	8	11	1	2	...	1	...	St. Peter's (East).
St. Peter's (R.C.)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss Mary Fitz Gerald	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	11	23	9	16	6	1	...	...	...	St. Peter's (R.C.).
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Miss K. Cameron	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	5	2	7	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	Swan Lake.
(t)Wabigoon	Washington	Savanne	J.S. Newton	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	13	22	24	14	7	1	...	...	...	(t)Wabigoon.

Waterhen River	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	J. DesRochers	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	4	7	11	5	5	4	2	...	...	...	Waterhen River.
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	491	991	450	644	211	...	27	5	...	Total, Manitoba

[*School closed during the September quarter, 1896.]

[(t)No returns have been received for the December quarter, 1906, and March quarter, 1907.]

Table, see page 46

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						School
							Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**SASKATCHEWAN**
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Abenakew	Church of England	300 00	Vote	10	9	19	11	9	5	3	2	...	...	Ahtahkakoop's.
Big River	Kenemotayoo's	Carlton	Isaiah Badger	Church of England	300 00	Vote	7	4	11	7	8	3	...	...	...	...	Big River.
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Soph. E. Smythe	Church of England	300 00	vote	7	8	15	13	5	3	4	3	...	...	Day Star's.
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	Touchwood Hills	Wilfrid Sandilands	Church of England	300 00	Vote	2	6	8	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	Fishing Lake.
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	9	7	16	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	Fort à la Corne (South).
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	James Potts	Church of England	300 00	Vote	16	14	30	10	19	10	1	...	...	...	James Smith's.
John Smith's	John Smith's	Duck Lake	William Bear	Church of England	300 00	Vote	10	11	21	9	12	7	2	...	...	...	John Smith's.
Keys	Keys	Pelly	Rev. Owen Owens	Church of England	300 00	Vote	7	12	19	6	16	...	3	...	...	...	Keys.
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England	300 00	Vote	5	6	11	9	7	4	...	...	...	...	Lac la Ronge.
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C.T. Desmarais	Church of England	300 00	Vote	7	3	10	6	5	2	3	...	...	...	Little Pine's.
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Battleford	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	7	16	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	Meadow Lake.
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	C.W. Bryden	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	7	9	16	7	8	5	2	...	...	1	Mistawasis.
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	Carlton	John r. Settee	Church of England	300 00	Vote	26	25	51	18	27	18	4	2	...	...	Montreal Lake.
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Agnes Calvert	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	4	13	5	11	2	...	...	...	...	Poundmaker's.
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	Battleford	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	7	6	13	6	10	1	2	...	...	...	Red Pheasant.
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	Carlton	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	3	3	6	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	Sioux Mission.
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	James Isbister	Church of England	300 00	Vote	5	2	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	(Stony (Eagle Hills).
*Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	Carlton	Robert Bear	Church of England	300 00	Vote	10	8	18	7	10	5	3	...	...	...	*Sturgeon Lake.
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	Battleford	Solomon	Church of	300 00	Vote	7	1	8	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	Thunderchild's

(C.E.)			Buller	England													(C.E.).
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E. May Armstrong	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	3	10	13	7	5	4	2	2	...	...	White Bear
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	155	321	148	202	79	30	9	...	1	Total, Saskatchewan
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ALBERTA.**
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist	300 00	Vote	11	8	19	10	13	4	2	...	...	...	Goodfish Lake.
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	Mrs. A.A. Goodhand	Methodist	300 00	Vote	8	4	12	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	Louis Bull's
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Chas W. Leonard	Methodist	300 00	Vote	11	6	17	6	13	4	...	...	...	...	Saddle Lake.
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss Sue Klippert	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	11	28	4	24	4	...	...	...	...	Samson's.
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Dist.	Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	11	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	St. Anthony's.
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River District	Treaty No. 8	Miss Lilian Millen	Church of England	300 00	Vote	7	3	10	7	4	2	1	2	1	...	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	William Lee	Church of England	300 00	Vote	17	13	30	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
(t)Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's Mission)	Lesser Slave Lake District	Treaty No. 8	C.D. White	...	300 00	Vote	19	9	28	16	16	5	3	3	1	...	(t)Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's Mission).
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	65	168	136	136	19	6	5	2	...	Total, Alberta.

[*School closed during the December quarter, 1906.]

[(t)School closed during the September quarter, 1906.]

Table, see page 48

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

School	District	Teacher	Denomination	Grant	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.	...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.**
*Carcross	Yukon district	Miss F. Hutchison	Church of England	...	...	9	8	17	15	11	3	...	2	1	...	Carcross.
Herschel Island	Herschel Island, Mackenzie District, N.W.T.	C.E. Whittaker	Church of England	200 00	Vote	15	20	35	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	Herschel Island.
*Moosehide	Yukon District	Rev. Benj. Totty	Church of England	...	...	6	10	16	7	8	6	2	...	...	...	Moosehide.
St. David's Mission	Fort Simpson, Mackenzie District, N.W.T.	Rev. James R. Lucas	Church of England	200 00	Vote	3	2	5	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	St. David's Mission.
York Factory	York Factory, Hudson Bay, Diocese of Keewatin	R. Faries	Church of England	200 00	Vote	8	3	11	9	2	3	4	...	2	...	York Factory.
Total, Outside Treaty	...	...	...	...	...	41	43	84	51	58	15	6	2	3	...	Total, Outside Treaty

[*NOTE - The government paid $2,250 to provide for education in the Yukon district for the fiscal year 1906-7.]

Table, see page 50

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant	From What Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ONTARIO.**
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. F.X. Fafard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	15	20	35	32	24	5	3	3	...	...	Albany Mission.
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont.	Sister M.F. Clare	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	13	20	33	25	8	9	9	6	1	...	Fort William Orphanage.
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. Claude D. Ovens, B.A.	Church of England	25 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	9	14	23	213	23	...	...	...	...	...	Moose Fort.
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	37	54	91	80	55	14	12	9	1	...	Total, Ontario.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, West Coast agency	Rev. J.L. Millar, B.A.	Presbyterian	25 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	26	16	42	40	7	2	13	18	2	...	Ahousaht.
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Sheshat reserve, West Coast agency	James R. Motion	Presbyterian	50 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	23	25	48	35	13	4	15	10	5	1	Alberni.
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Rev. George H. Raley	Methodist	20 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	24	...	24	16	6	3	8	4	3	...	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Miss Hannah M. Paul	Methodist	35 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	...	47	47	45	10	11	12	9	4	1	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve, Fraser River agency	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	20	23	43	41	18	13	12	...	...	...	Sechelt.
Squamish	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of	Sister Mary	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $60 p.	Vote	22	29	51	50	19	11	11	2	1	7	Squamish.

	Vancouver, Fraser River agency	Amy		cap.												
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's mission on the Fraser river	Rev. J.P. O'Neill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	60 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	36	43	79	79	3	21	28	15	12	...	St. Mary's
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England	35 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote	...	36	36	37	5	2	9	5	4	11	Yale (Al Hallows).
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	151	219	370	332	81	67	108	63	31	20	Total, British Columbia.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**MANITOBA.**
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W.W. McLaren	Presbyterian	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	20	32	52	43	15	14	11	12	...	...	Birtle.
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, Kenora agency	Austin G. McKitrick	Presbyterian	30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	24	17	41	33	28	6	6	1	...	...	Cecilia Jeffrey.
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander reserve, Clandeboye agency	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45 pupils $72 p. cap.	Vote	24	21	45	45	13	2	10	11	8	1	Fort Alexander.
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve, Fort Frances agency	Rev. H.M. Brassard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	22	24	46	44	33	4	7	2	...	...	Fort Frances.
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont., Kenora agency	Rev. P. Bousquet	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	16	27	43	36	22	8	6	5	2	...	Kenora.
Norway House	At Rossville village, on Norway House reserve	Rev. J.A. Lousley	Methodist	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	33	34	67	53	17	21	15	14	...	...	Norway House.
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic	65 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	24	35	59	56	16	7	15	12	6	3	Pine Creek.
Portage la Prairie	1/4 mile east of Portage la	W.A. Hendry	Presbyterian	25 pupils, $72 p.	Vote	10	16	26	25	12	1	5	7	...	1	Portage la Prairie.

	Prairie, Man.			cap.												
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic	42 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	25	18	43	41	21	14	5	2	1	...	Sandy Bay.
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	198	224	422	376	177	77	80	66	17	5	Total, Manitoba.

Table, see page 52

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant	From What Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**SASKATCHEWAN.**
Cowesses	On Cowesses reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	27	19	46	45	11	11	16	8	...	...	Cowesses.
Crowstand	On Côté's reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	28	21	49	45	20	6	10	8	5	...	Crowstand.
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	100 pupils, $100 p. cap.	Vote	56	48	104	99	23	6	25	30	15	5	Duck Lake.
Emmanuel College	2 miles west of Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England	20 boys, $100 p. cap.; 32 (boys and girls) $72 p. cap.	Vote	26	24	50	43	17	8	16	3	6	...	Emmanuel College.
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, Qu'Appelle agency	Miss Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian	25 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	10	7	17	17	4	5	2	3	3	...	File Hills.
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Norman Browett	Church of England	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	13	14	27	24	12	5	3	5	2	...	Gordon's
Isle à la Crosse	At Lake la Plonge, Carlton agency	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	20 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	2	18	20	20	11	5	2	2	...	...	Isle à la Crosse.
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. J. DeCorby, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	10	15	25	25	4	7	8	6	...	...	Keeseekouse.
Lac la Ronge	At Lac la Ronge, Carlton agency	Rev. James Brown	Church of England	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	9	18	27	23	22	5	...	...	...	...	Lac la Ronge.

Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Rev. J.A. Magnan	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	16	18	34	32	10	5	4	8	7	...	Muscowequan's.
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. E.J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	17	24	41	32	17	6	8	8	2	...	Onion Lake (R.C.).
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. J.R. Matheson	Church of England	20 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	10	6	16	14	5	1	2	4	4	...	Onion Lake (C.E.).
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	20	16	36	33	9	9	10	6	1	1	Round Lake.
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	20 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	12	8	20	20	6	6	...	6	2	...	Thunderchild's.
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	256	256	512	472	171	85	106	97	47	6	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ALBERTA.**
Blood (C.E)	Off reserve, opposite Blood agency headquarters	Rev. G.E. Gale	Church of England	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	16	19	35	35	8	9	8	5	...	5	Blood (C.E.).
Blood (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	17	24	41	39	9	14	15	3	...	...	Blood (R.C.)
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency	Rev. Leon Balter	Roman Catholic	45 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	26	16	42	37	8	10	6	9	4	5	Blue Quill's.
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	22	13	35	33	11	8	9	4	3	...	Crowfoot.
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	22	28	50	50	11	14	...	12	9	4	Ermineskin's.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan,	Sister M. McDougall	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p.	Vote	14	19	33	31	8	18	6	1	...	...	Ft. Chipewyan (H. Angels).

	Treaty No. 8			cap.												
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	On northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8	Theodore W. Streeter	Church of England	15 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	10	15	25	11	11	3	2	2	5	2	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.).
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)	On northeastern side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, $72 p. cap	Vote	19	20	39	39	22	11	6	...	...	...	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.).
McDougall Orphanage	In Morleyville settlement, Stony agency	C.B. Oakley	Methodist	45 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	21	19	40	29	18	4	12	6	...	...	McDougall Orphanage.
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. H.W. Gibbon Stocken	Church of England	50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	15	17	32	31	9	6	11	6	...	...	Old Sun's.
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. W.R. Haynes	Church of England	30 pupils, $72 p.cap.	Vote	16	12	28	26	15	8	3	2	...	...	Peigan (C.E.).

Table, see page 54

SCHOOL STATEMENT - Concluded

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (From which returns have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant	From What Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**SASKATCHEWAN** - Con.
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. W.R. Haynes	Church of England	30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	16	12	28	26	15	8	3	2	...	...	Peigan (C.E.).
Peigan (R.C.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	17	13	30	30	11	9	6	4	...	...	Peigan (R.C.).
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency	Percy Stocken	Church of England	30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	8	7	15	12	7	...	2	4	2	...	Sarcee.
Smoky River (St. Augustine)	Near Peace River Crossing, at mouth of Smoky river, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Mathias	Roman Catholic	15 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	5	4	9	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	Smoky River (St. Augustine).
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement, Edmonton agency	Rev. Sr. L.A. Dandurand	Roman Catholic	80 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	35	35	70	67	36	2	5	8	1	...	St. Albert.
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Fort Vermilion, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Marie Amédée	Roman Catholic	15 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	1	4	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	Vermilion (St. Henri).
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake, Treaty No. 8	Miss Esther A. Gardiner	Church of England	15 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	4	7	11	7	4	3	3	1	...	...	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.).
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw	Rev. Sr. Mary	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $72 p.	Vote	10	17	27	27	8	12	7	...	...	...	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.).

	Lake, Treaty No. 8	Flore		cap.												
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	278	289	567	502	201	157	102	77	24	16	Total, Alberta.
N. W. TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**N. W. TERRITORIES.**
Hay River (Saint Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Thos. J. Marsh	Church of England	20 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	14	17	31	25	17	6	5	1	2	...	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission).
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. McQuillan	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote	9	11	20	18	7	9	4	...	...	...	Fort Resolution.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Sr. St. Elzéar	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, $72 p. cap	Vote	18	22	40	35	16	15	9	...	...	...	Providence Mission (S. Heart).
Total, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...	...	41	50	91	78	40	30	18	1	2	...	Total, N.W.T.

Table, see page 56

STATEMENT of Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination	Grant.	rom what Fund Paid.	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	Tin-smith	
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ONTARIO.**
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton	Undenominational	100 pupils, $60 per cap	Vote	51	60	111	106	11	14	18	22	22	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mohawk Institute.
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. T.T. George	Methodist	100 pupils, $60 per cap	Vote	54	51	105	100	23	11	26	22	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mount Elgin Institute.
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King	Church of England	100 pupils, $60 per cap	Vote & sch'l fund	43	27	70	63	20	14	15	7	11	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shingwauk Home.
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong	Rv. T. Couture, S.J.	Roman Catholic	73 pupils, $60 per cap	Vote	79	...	79	77	16	14	37	7	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (Boys).
Wikwemikong (Girls)	At Wikwemikong	Rv. T. Couture, S.J.	Roman Catholic	60 pupils, $60 per cap	Vote	...	68	68	66	21	20	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (Girls).
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	227	206	433	412	96	73	116	65	52	31	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Ontario
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth agency	Rev. Alfred I. Hall	Church of England	35 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	30	...	30	28	8	5	10	5	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alert Bay.
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot sound, west coast Vancouver Island	Rev. P. Maurus	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	25	33	58	54	6	9	17	8	12	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	Clayoquot.
Coqualeetza Home	At Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. R.H. Cairns	Methodist	80 pupils $130 per	Vote	57	38	95	80	34	10	24	16	5	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Coqualeetza Home.

				cap																					
Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A.M. Carion	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	30	33	63	62	6	12	20	6	8	11	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamloops.
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, Kootenay agency	Rev. N. Coccola	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	27	24	51	50	8	11	18	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kootenay.
Kuper Island	At Kuper Island Cowichan agency	Rev. P. Claessen	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	37	30	67	63	4	11	18	13	15	6	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	Kuper Island.
Lytton	2 1/2 miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	Church of England	40 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	34	...	34	29	8	6	12	...	8	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Lytton.
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast agency	Rev. Jno. R. Scott	Church of England	(30 boys, $140 per cap) (30 girls, $100 per cap)	Vote	38	33	71	46	6	9	27	11	10	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Metlakahtla.
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, $130 per cap	Vote	18	32	50	50	4	17	6	16	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Williams Lake.
Total, B. Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	296	223	519	462	84	90	152	79	76	38	64	19	...	4	9	...	...	7	...	Total, B. Columbia.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**MANITOBA.**
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist	115 pupils, $120 p. cap	Vote	55	51	106	100	25	43	17	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brandon.
...	At Elkhorn	A..E. Wilson	Undenominational	...	Vote	59	46	105	88	29	9	22	26	10	9	7	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	*Elkhorn.
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	114	97	211	188	54	52	39	41	16	9	7	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**SASKATCHEWAN.**
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England	100 pupils, $145	Vote	32	32	64	55	7	3	27	12	9	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Battleford.

				p. cap																					
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic	225 pupils, $120 p. cap	Vote	112	123	225	210	93	45	42	42	10	3	5	9	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	Qu'Appelle.
Regina	At Regina	R.B. Heron	Presbyterian	100 pupils, $145 p. cap	Vote	42	22	64	55	18	7	17	13	9	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	Regina.
Total, Sask.	...	...	...	...	...	186	177	363	320	118	52	86	67	28	12	19	9	...	1	6	...	2	...	1	Total, Sask.
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**ALBERTA.**
*Calgary	At Calgary	Rev. G.H. Hogbin	Undenominational	...	Vote	22	...	22	17	2	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Calgary.
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J.P. Rice	Methodist	80 pupils, $130 p. cap	Vote	47	29	76	62	42	14	10	6	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Red Deer.
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. A. Naessens	Roman Catholic	100 pupils, $130 p. cap	Vote	56	22	78	66	15	14	20	11	13	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Joseph's
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	125	51	176	145	59	40	38	17	16	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Alberta.

[All expenses paid by the government.]

[*NOTE - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.]

Table, see page 58

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			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.	
Ontario	75	3	5	83	37	25	12	9	...	...	1,341	1,311	2,652	1,510
Quebec	19	...	...	19	3	12	1	3	...	...	418	360	778	405
Nova Scotia	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	99	73	172	78
New Brunswick	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	70	67	137	77
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	12	24	10
British Columbia	36	8	9	53	...	16	15	17	4	1	996	953	1,949	1.,248
Manitoba	46	9	2	57	3	11	30	8	5	...	812	812	1,624	1,014
Saskatchewan	20	14	3	37	1	10	19	...	7	...	608	588	1,196	940
Alberta	8	18	3	29	1	13	8	7	...	...	506	405	911	727
Northwest Territories	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	41	50	91	78
Outside Treaty Limits	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	41	43	84	51
Total	226	55	22	303	45	106	91	44	16	1	4,944	4,674	9,.618	6,138

NOTE.- All boys at industiral schools are taught farming, an all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFARIS,

OTTAWA, June 21, 1907.

Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.									Total	Province.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tailor	Blacksmith	Baker	Harness maker	Printer	Painter	Tinsmith	...	...
56 94	1,209	545	467	248	144	39	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Ontario.
52 06	407	158	113	72	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
45 35	72	32	33	24	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
46 20	57	21	29	20	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
41 67	9	8	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
64 03	836	388	367	186	114	58	64	19	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	103	British Columbia.
62 44	875	340	223	134	38	14	7	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	13	Manitoba.
78 59	491	216	222	173	75	19	19	9	...	1	6	...	2	...	1	38	Saskatchewan.
79 80	396	216	146	89	42	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Alberta.
85 71	40	30	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
60 71	58	15	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outside Treaty Limits
63 82	4,450	1,969	1,628	951	445	175	109	30	...	8	15	1	2	...	2	174	Total

NOTE: - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, JUNE 21, 1907

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during nine months ended March 31, 1907, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...
Albemarle	Bruce	248.00	159 50	217.00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases, there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor	Bruce	...	...	2,540.00	...
Lindsay	Bruce	...	...	3,075.00	...
St. Edmund	Bruce	...	...	3,806.00	...
Bury (T. plot)	Bruce	1.00	1 00	88.58	...
Hardwicke (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	1,111.00	...
Oliphant (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	40.09	...
Southampton (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	21.75	...
Wiarton (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	12.22	...
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Bruce	863.89	1,288 00	262.97	...
Keppel	Grey	...	...	130 60	...
White Cloud Island	Grey	...	...	7.00	...
Thessalon	Algoma	298.28	298 28	1,164.26	...
Thessalon (T. plot)	Algoma	1,03	64 25	28.76	...
Aweres	Algoma	358.00	179 00	4,695.10	...
Archibald	Algoma	...	...	3,264.00	...
Dennis	Algoma	972.50	486 75	445.00	...
Herrick	Algoma	...	...	80.00	...
Havilland	Algoma	...	...	641.50	...
Kars	Algoma	1,014.00	1,627 00	8,189.00	...
Apaquosh (T.	Algoma	1.16	11 60	311.58	...

plot)					
Laird	Algoma	240.00	148 80	3,839.43	...
Macdonald	Algoma	319.00	159 88	1,264.85	...
Meredith	Algoma	1,078.20	539 10	3,883.45	...
Duncan	Algoma	...	...	10,700.00	...
Kehoe	Algoma	720.00	2,880 00	14,120.50	...
Thompson	Algoma	29.34	44 01	289.39	...
Cobden	Algoma	...	...	186.08	...
Pennefather	Algoma	964.00	481 00	1,681.00	...
Ley	Algoma	5,486.00	2,743 00	1,264.00	...
Fisher (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	496.00	...
Tilley	Algoma	...	...	281.00	...
Tupper	Algoma	159.50	79 75	3,193.50	...
Fenwick	Algoma	156.50	78 25	6,128,75	...
Vankoughnet	Algoma	1,071.00	535 50	5,686.50	...
Billings	Manitoulin	1,597.00	319 40	3,555.00	...
Bidwell	Manitoulin	2,037.00	445 40	1,289.25	...
Howland	Manitoulin	998.00	200 00	3,225.00	...
Sheguiandah	Manitoulin	3,051.00	648 15	3,500.00	...
Shenguiandah (T. plot	Manitoulin	2,75	27 50	312,07	...
Assiginack	Manitoulin	3,463.00	678 10	1,047.93	...
Campbell	Manitoulin	6,165.00	1,231 80	210.00	...
Manitowaning (Town)	Manitoulin	25.91	829 00	6.28	...
Carnarvon	Manitoulin	587.00	125 70	7,940.00	...
Tehkummah	Manitoulin	586.00	118 20	4,470.40	...
Sandfield	Manitoulin	2,714.00	569 30	4,362.00	...
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	Manitoulin	1.20	60 00	250.78	...
Tolsmaville (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	1,003.17	...
Alan	Manitoulin	4,655.00	1,047 75	4,529.00	...
Burpee	Manitoulin	944.00	209 30	7,854.00	...

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	...
ONTARIO - Continued.	...	...	...	...	...
Barrie Island	Manitoulin	990.00	189 00	1,199.00	...
Gordon	Manitoulin	559.00	108 00	2,109.00	...
Gore Bay (Town)	Manitoulin	...	...	1.50	...
Mills	Manitoulin	174.00	56 70	4,999.00	...
Cockburn Island	Manitoulin	518.00	259 00	25,340.00	...
Dawson	Manitoulin	...	...	9,148.00	...
Robinson	Manitoulin	200.00	56 00	29,989.00	...
Cayuga	Haldimand	...	...	297.60	...
Cayuga (T. plot)	Haldimand	...	...	108.31	...
Dunn	Haldimand	...	...	1,571.50	...
Caledonia	Haldimand	.50	30 00	51.29	...
Onondaga	Brant	31.48	3,577 10	...	...
Bronte	Halton	.50	50 00	.35	...
Port Credit	Peel	...	...	.25	...
Deseronto	Hastings	...	...	2.06	...
Shannonville (T. plot)	Hastings	1.00	39 60	1.47	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	1.30	145 00	28.26	...
Islands in the Otonabee river and lakes	Prov. Ontario	3.55	85 00	1,930.69	...
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	443.44	3,600 00	...	...
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin	6.49	371 50	133.29	...
Meldrum (T. plot)	Manitoulin	1.25	79 00	78.73	...
Rama reserve	Ontario	11.50	280 00	...	Surveyed as sold.
Whitefish reserve	Algoma	250.35	1,250 84	...	Surveyed as sold.
...	...	43,980.62	28,491 01	203,850 .04	...
QUEBEC.					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	157.50	68 25	2,311.12	...
Dundee	Huntingdon	67.21	167 71	4,811.15	...
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	4.54	1,118 00	54.53	...
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	772.14	8,637 34	12,672.28	...
...	...	1,001.39	9,991 30	19,849.08	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Tobique	Victoria	4.00	12 00	79.94	Island in Tobique river.

Red Bank	Northumberland	115.00	92 00	137.80	...
Big Cove	Kent	...	...	193.76	...
...	...	119.00	104 00	411.50	...

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	...
MANITOBA.					
Gambler's reserve	Marquette	...	...	640.00	...
Way-way-see-cappo	...	18.10	144 80	...	Ry. Rt. of way.
Sandy Bay	...	28.41	369 33	...	Ry. Rt. of way.
...	...	46 .51	514 13	640.00	...
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	3.93	3,715 50	12.13	...
Assiniboine reserve	Wolseley	...	...	320.50	...
Stony reserve	Battleford	...	...	4,115.20	...
Cote reserve	...	2,042.00	24,344 00	...	...
Muskowekwun	...	158.18	1,967 16	...	Ry. Rt. of way.
Pasqua	...	16,007.68	214,671 47	...	...
...	...	18,211.79	244,698 13	4,447.83	...
ALBERTA.					
Michel's reserve	Edmonton	8,278.60	79,912 06	...	...
Sharphead	...	160.00	240 00	725.20	...
Alexander's reserve	...	8,549.00	57,858 00	...	...
...	...	16,987.60	138,010 06	725.20	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Lower Similkameen	...	11.10	277 50	...	Ry. Rt. of way.
...	...	11.10	277 50	...	...

General Remarks.

The land sold during the nine months amounted to 80,358.01 acres, which realized $422,086.13. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 229,923.65 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $631,177.58, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended March 31, 1907.

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algonquins, Golden Lake	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	16	13	13	13	18	14	12	3	2	1
Algonquins, Renfrew, North	198	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of the Thames	476	217	1	256	...	2	...	...	...	32	43	38	44	14	19	140	138	3	5
Chippewas of Walpole Island	593	285	...	295	13	...	...	...	...	29	27	54	62	45	40	162	146	10	18
Chippewas of Sarnia	293	55	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	32	25	12	13	80	71	7	11
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point	127	46	...	78	...	...	...	3	...	16	13	8	14	3	3	33	29	3	5
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island	112	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	5	5	6	4	31	27	9	8
Chippewas of Rama	238	...	...	223	15	...	...	...	...	18	17	16	19	17	14	55	66	8	8
Chippewas of Saugeen	392	6	...	348	38	...	...	...	...	29	28	26	28	25	25	96	107	12	16
Chippewas of Nawash	389	10	...	239	140	...	...	...	...	27	21	37	31	30	13	116	105	4	5
Chippewas of Beausoleil	265	...	...	189	76	...	...	...	...	20	27	26	30	21	16	54	59	6	6
Iroquois & Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	140	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	14	18	10	6	34	32	5	...
Moravians of the Thames	341	...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	36	29	22	25	79	81	5	3
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	190	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	25	28	23	6	12	7	45	38	3	3
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	90	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	5	5	6	3	24	21	3	3

Mississaguas of Scugog	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	1	2	10	10	...	1
Mississaguas of Alnwick	249	5	...	241	3	...	...	...	...	20	17	26	19	14	12	69	64	4	4
Mississaguas of New Credit	267	17	...	222	...	9	...	19	...	9	21	21	15	21	11	78	75	10	6
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,327	1,277	32	...	...	...	...	18	...	88	102	116	139	85	57	331	328	45	36
Munsees of the Thames	117	53	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	13	7	6	33	28	4	2
Oneidas of the Thames	777	259	1	333	...	129	...	55	...	66	63	68	60	40	29	233	183	21	14
Pottawatteamies of Walpole Island	179	78	...	92	...	...	...	...	9	10	10	17	17	16	15	50	35	1	8

[*Nomadic.]

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	5	3	9	4	5	7	8	6	4	3
Sheshegwaning	167	1	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	12	14	15	16	17	8	37	36	4	8
West Bay	329	...	...	...	328	...	...	1	...	21	28	28	34	22	13	87	92	1	3
Sucker Creek	98	83	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	6	7	10	7	6	2	29	28	1	2
South Bay	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	6	2	6	16	18	2	...
Sheguiandah	97	76	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	8	4	7	26	21	3	4
Sucker Lake	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	2	1
Wikwemikong (unceded)	671	...	...	...	671	...	...	...	...	54	51	77	66	28	28	169	159	28	11
Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obidgewong	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	280	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	39	23	25	28	28	21	14	55	76	6	4
Red Rock or Helen Island	222	38	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	21	24	32	18	13	12	42	54	4	2
Pays Plat	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	4	2	3	5	11	...	1
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	454	18	...	...	225	...	...	...	211	50	49	68	50	30	28	67	104	4	4
Pic River	209	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	20	22	23	23	15	9	43	50	...	4
Long Lake	255	10	...	...	200	...	...	...	45	23	30	29	38	10	16	45	52	6	6
Michipicoten and Big Heads	358	176	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	16	20	29	37	35	39	85	79	10	8
Tehssalon River	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	6	15	13	34	40	5	5
Maganettawan	71	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	8	3	6	18	19	2	1
Spanish River No. 1	208	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	20	20	21	17	16	17	43	42	6	6
Spanish River No. 2	114	34	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	8	6	19	10	12	7	25	24	3	...
Spanish River No. 3	362	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	31	18	48	34	20	22	87	97	2	3

Whitefish Lake	170	...	...	13	157	...	...	...	...	20	10	14	23	10	9	33	43	5	3

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mississagi River	186	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	11	11	14	17	12	14	40	61	4	2
Point Grondin	48	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	2	2	10	16	1	2
Serpent River	126	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	11	10	19	11	10	9	21	27	4	4
French River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahgaiwinini	199	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	14	13	23	30	14	14	46	41	1	3
Whitefish River	89	50	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	3	6	14	12	2	6	20	21	2	3
Parry island	100	...	...	45	42	...	...	...	13	5	7	9	9	11	1	19	38	1	...
Shawanaga	110	...	...	75	35	...	...	...	...	8	10	11	14	2	5	24	33	2	1
Henvey Inlet	174	...	...	42	132	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	11	8	7	47	58	1	...
Lake Nipissing	239	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	38	37	22	28	7	3	43	61	...	...
Temogaming	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	10	7	6	5	1	2	21	36	2	2
Dokis	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	9	5	1	17	25	1	1
Garden River	457	191	...	...	266	...	...	...	...	19	26	31	44	34	32	118	115	23	15
Batchawana Bay	381	36	...	8	337	...	...	...	...	20	18	32	42	30	29	91	96	13	10
Six Nations on Grand River	4,286	1,518	...	710	...	890	18	251	899	289	291	406	386	280	259	1,101	1,084	91	99
Wyandottes of Anderson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No 3 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungry Hall No. 1	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	2	2	2	3	1	9	10	...	...
Hungry Hall No. 2	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	2	...	2	...	...	5	8	...	...
Manitou Rapids No. 1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	7	6	2	8	7	3	23	22	...	2
Manitou Rapids No. 2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	3	1	1	...	4	6	2	1
Long Sault No. 1	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	2	2	2	1	2	7	7	1	1
Long Sault No. 2	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	3	5	5	...	1	12	14	2	2
Little Forks	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	2	4	6	...	1	12	17	1	2
Couchiching	150	3	...	...	122	...	...	...	25	9	13	19	17	4	3	36	44	3	2
Stangecoming	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	1	7	8	4	8	5	9	1	2
Niacatchewenin	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4	6	11	8	2	3	12	14	1	2
Nickickousemenecanning	46	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	37	4	4	8	5	4	...	7	12	...	2
Rivière la Seine	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	6	8	12	17	6	8	30	40	6	4
Lac la Croix	119	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	116	11	7	17	14	6	8	18	33	3	2
Lac des Milles Lacs	91	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	89	9	6	9	14	4	7	18	23	1	...
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	1	6	3	1	...	6	8	...	...

Wabigoon	98	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	85	5	11	8	13	6	8	17	26	2	2
Frenchman's Head	141	140	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	15	13	12	2	6	34	34	4	1
Lac Seul	386	349	...	...	15	...	...	...	22	41	46	46	47	16	23	88	70	6	3
Wabuskang	50	19	...	...	10	...	...	...	21	6	4	5	8	1	2	10	8	1	5
Grassy Narrows	128	37	...	...	62	...	...	...	29	18	12	15	14	3	...	28	30	3	5
Eagle Lake	67	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	62	6	7	8	7	3	2	17	15	1	1
The Dalles	61	28	...	...	17	...	...	...	16	6	7	3	6	3	2	12	19	2	1
Islington	201	144	...	...	8	...	...	...	49	19	22	21	13	5	11	57	47	3	3
Rat Portage	74	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	66	8	9	12	3	...	1	15	20	4	2
Northwest Angle No. 37	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	6	8	9	8	5	7	18	17	1	1
Northwest Angle No. 33	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	7	7	6	5	...	2	10	14	1	2
Northwest Angle No. 34	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	6	...	1
Big Island	159	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	155	20	12	25	17	4	6	33	39	2	1
Assabasca	159	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	154	16	11	15	17	6	14	33	39	3	5
Whitefish Bay	45	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	40	3	4	3	4	1	5	12	10	2	1
Shoal Lake No. 40	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	8	10	12	6	2	2	16	20	1	...
Soal Lake No. 39	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2	10	12	9	3	2	13	15	2	2

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO - Concluded.

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Indians at Ignace	75	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	9	9	12	8	6	5	1	13	17	3	1
Indians of James Bay, Treaty No. 9 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abitibi	*146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matachewan	79*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matagami	98*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Post	117*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapleau	144*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick House	134*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missinaibi	62*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Lake	135*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osnaburg	400*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Hope	479*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marten Falls	113*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English River	71*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany	686*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Factory	344*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Post	36*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23,783	5,306	34	4,626	6,173	1,030	18	347	3,006	1.576	1,588	2,028	1,965	1,237	1,125	4,976	5,131	471	443

[*No details.]

NOTE - The following Indians in the James Bay Treaty, Treaty No. 9, are in Keewatin District, namely: Osnaburg, 283; Fort Hope, 419; Marten Falls, 87; Albany, 581; total 1,370.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abenakis of St. Francis	330	56	...	...	252	...	...	...	(t)22	19	25	40	35	21	21	78	71	8	12
Abenakis of Becancour	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	9	...	3
Algonquins of River Desert	398	10	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	22	30	30	42	29	38	92	104	4	7
Algonquins of Timiskaming	230	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	19	19	26	24	16	12	42	57	6	9
Amalecites of Viger	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	8	23	19	14	26	2	...
Hurons of Lorette	466	1	6	...	459	...	...	...	...	51	41	51	47	35	36	99	08	5	4
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,175	3	...	47	2,125	...	...	...	...	298	254	226	170	119	116	474	423	41	54
Iroquois of St. Regis	1,449	...	...	160	1,289	...	...	...	...	164	168	148	147	78	90	270	279	46	59
Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	403	...	...	289	114	...	...	...	...	43	39	42	35	19	15	109	88	4	10
Algonquins of Lake of Two Mountains	66	...	...	9	57	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	8	...	4	20	18	2	3
Micmacs of Maria	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	13	12	14	13	5	6	19	20	2	2
Micmacs of Restigouche	485	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	50	50	45	46	27	21	106	107	16	17
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montagnais and Naskapees at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis	502	...	...	...	502	...	...	...	...	58	67	50	50	32	35	105	90	7	8

Escoumains	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	8	...	1	9	7	2	2
Natashquan	76	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	10	9	6	12	9	4	12	12	...	2
Godbout	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Romaine	176	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John	560	48	...	...	512	...	...	...	...	66	67	62	64	36	32	115	104	6	8
Mingan	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	41	27	24	36	19	3	43	43	...	5
St. Augustine	181	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seven Islands and Moisie	377	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Têtes de Boule Indians of St. Maurice, County of Champlain	203*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontiac, Unorganized	631*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labelle and Wright Counties	116*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unorganized Territories of Three Rivers and St. Maurice	360*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unorganized Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec County at St. Ambrose	346*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec County at Lorette	9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec County Unorganized	13*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlevoix County at St. Urbain	7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlevoix County at Point au Pic	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,380	118	6	505	7,785	...	...	...	22	867	817	780	746	470	453	1,618	1,555	151	205

[*No details.]

[(t)Adventists.]

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Kent County at: -	299	...	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	32	24	32	31	14	6	74	64	10	12
Big Cove	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	5	4	9	7	...	1
Indian Island	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	6	...	2
Buctouche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Northumberland County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnt Church	216	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	21	22	19	18	9	10	53	49	10	5
Eel Ground	146	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	2	13	14	19	10	10	42	30	4	2
Red Bank	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2
Micmacs of Gloucester County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	5	...	...	8	7	1	2
Micmacs of Restigouche County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eel River	83	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	13	14	7	10	...	3	13	20	1	2
Micmacs of Westmorland County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	6	3	2	16	15	1	2
Amalecites of York County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	11	14	16	10	9	5	25	25	3	2
Kingsclear	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	11	6	13	13	7	4	25	18	4	3
Amalecites of Carleton County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	5	8	8	8	2	5	12	13	1	2
Amalecites of St. John County	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...

Amalecites of Charlotte County	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	3	2	7	7	1	1
Amalecites of King's County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apohaqui	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	4	4	...	...
Micmacs of King's County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amalecites of Sunbury County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oromocto	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	4	7	9	12	4	4	13	10	2	1

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.			
		...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Amalecites of Queen's County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Upper Gagetown	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	4	3	2	6	5	2	...		
Amalecites of Victoria County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tobique	199	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	15	20	16	14	8	7	57	53	6	3		
Amalecites of Madawaska County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Edmundston	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	8	3	5	8	7	5	1		
Indians of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and northern part of New Brunswick	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	10	9	14	9	11	10	23	22	1	...		
Total	1,764	...	...	...	1,764	...	...	...	...	155	167	182	183	99	86	418	377	54	43		
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA																					
Micmacs of Yarmouth County	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	9	6	23	21	3	2		
Micmacs of Shelburne County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sable River	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	4	2	14	7	...	...		
Shelburne River	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Clyde River	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Barrington River	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Micmacs of Richmond County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chapel Island (reserve)	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	8	10	12	10	6	2	21	21	2	2		
Micmacs of Colchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

County at: -																			
Millbrook (reserve)	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	9	8	14	10	2	5	24	23	5	4
Micmacs of Hants County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Brook (reserve)	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	9	8	11	13	3	5	22	19	5	6
Micmacs of Antigonish County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summerside	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	16	25	19	23	19	45	40	5	3
Afton (reserve)	95	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponquet (reserve)	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Guysborough County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guysborough	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Halifax County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheet Harbour and Musquodoboit	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	8	5	6	6	2	4	6	9	1	1
Elmsdale	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	3	1	2	24	17	2	2
Enfield	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	4	3	12	9	...	...
Wellington	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	...
Fall River	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	1	6	3	1	...
Dartmouth	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	5	3	2	10	11	4	...
Bedford	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	5	5	...	...
Micmacs of Annapolis County	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	10	6	9	7	4	2	18	8	2	2
Micmacs of King's County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge (reserve)	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	7	10	9	8	11	10	8	4	4
Berwick	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aylesford	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gaspereaux	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentville	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hantsport	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA - Concluded.																			
Micmacs of Cumberland County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin Manor (reserve)	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	8	8	10	11	2	1
Southampton	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...
River Hebert	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...
Springhill Junction	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	...
Amherst	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Collingwood Corner	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cariboo Marsh (reserve)	77	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	8	3	16	10	3	3	17	17	...	...
North Sydney	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	8	5	10	10	...	2	13	14	3	2
Eskasoni	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	9	9	11	11	18	15	16	21	5	7
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Germany (reserve)	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	6	4	4	12	13	1	2
Bridgewater	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Lunenburg Town	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	1
Gold River (reserve)	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	...
Micmacs of Queen's County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	8	6	5	9	7	2	2
Mill Village	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
Wild Cat (reserve)	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1
Caledonia	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...

Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River (reserve)	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	9	9	11	9	4	6	24	24	3	1
Micmacs of Digby County	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	11	10	8	10	10	7	17	18	7	3
Micmacs of Inverness County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whycocomagh (reserve)	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	9	15	16	19	6	2	30	33	1	2
Malagawatch (reserve)	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	5	...	4	12	11	...	...

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Pictou County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher's Grant (reserve)	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	12	9	14	10	9	8	32	29	5	5
Indian Island (reserve)	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	...	1	10	10	1	1
Total	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	...	186	174	235	215	149	138	460	433	69	55
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Micmacs of Prince County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island (reserve) and vicinity	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	18	24	13	21	12	13	58	52	6	5
Micmacs of King's County at: -	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	5	2	3	15	18	2	3
Morell (reserve)	288	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	24	30	19	26	14	16	73	70	8	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA																			
COWICHAN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooke	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	3	4	7	3	...	1
Cheerno	43	...	...	...	22	...	...	21	...	5	5	5	5	3	2	7	10	...	1
Esquimalt	17	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2
Soughees	96	...	...	30	66	...	...	...	...	9	11	10	6	2	4	24	24	2	4
Malakut	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	1
Tsekum	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	7	7	...	...
Panquechin	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	6	2	18	24	...	...
Tsartlip	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	8	5	7	13	13	...	...
Tsawout	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	2	5	14	16	5	6	21	23	...	...
Kilpanlus	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Comeakin	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	6	...	1	22	25	2	2
Clemclemaluts	130	...	...	22	108	...	...	...	...	7	8	22	13	2	3	33	40	1	1
Khenipsin	48	...	...	18	30	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	5	15	16	1	3
Koksilah	16	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	5	1	1

Quamichan	280	...	...	73	207	...	...	...	...	26	21	28	26	7	7	76	82	3	4
Somenos	103	...	...	23	80	...	...	...	...	12	12	10	7	6	8	23	23	1	1
Hellelt	27	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	11	3	3	1	2	1	1	6	8	1	1
Siccameen	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	7	...	...	13	10	...	...
Kulleets	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	4	1	3	18	17	1	2
Lyacksum	81	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	6	9	4	13	9	6	15	15	2	2
Llmalche	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	3	3	...	...
Penelakut	145	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	15	7	10	10	6	7	45	44	1	...
Tsussie	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	7	4	3	12	12	...	...
Nanaimo	163	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	14	14	13	17	28	33	...	1
Snonowas	12	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	5	...	1
Qualicum	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	3	...	1
Comox	45	...	42	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4	1	2	15	15	...	2

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
COWICHAN AGENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galiano Island	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	2	...	10	8	...	...
Mayne Island	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	2	1	5	5	...	...
Discovery Island	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	4	...	...	5	6	...	...
Cowichan Lake	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	1,811	...	42	378	1,354	...	...	21	16	151	145	177	168	84	93	460	486	16	31
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massett	362	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	43	34	42	12	2	94	84	4	7
Skidegate	242	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	14	14	6	3	78	70	5	5
Kincolith	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	25	34	7	7	62	74	5	3
Kittex and Andegulay	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	4	2	3	24	21	2	3
Lackalsap	144	142	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	13	19	5	2	33	34	3	3
Kitwintshilth	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	2	3	18	17	1	1
Aiyansh	172	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	17	14	7	5	44	41	2	1
Kitlacdamax	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	11	9	6	4	35	31	2	4
Port Simpson	703	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	54	71	82	75	18	15	185	161	20	22
Metlakatla	194	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	21	25	10	2	46	40	1	5
Kitkatla	207	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	28	16	14	9	54	52	3	6
Hartley Bay or Kithahta	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	9	9	3	...	21	21	1	...
China Hat or Kitasoo	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	10	9	2	1	22	20	...	...
Port Essington	191	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	24	26	6	7	50	42	3	3
Kitlope	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	4	10	6	2	...	22	16	2	2
Kitimat	268	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	27	28	9	12	82	69	2	2
Bella Bella	318	...	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	34	31	27	22	15	14	88	78	4	5

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Kinisquit	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3	2	...	3	2	2	27	24	...	...
Bella Coola and Palamey	216	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	196	14	14	20	12	5	2	84	58	4	3
Oweekayno	102	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	9	2	3	34	33	...	2
Total	3,895	1,565	...	2,004	...	...	...	...	326	333	331	389	381	135	96	1,103	986	64	77
KOOTENAY AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	220	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	29	14	26	27	8	6	48	48	4	10
Tobacco Plains	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	6	...	4	19	14	3	7
Lower Columbia Lake	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	6	9	9	10	3	1	18	19	3	4
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	9	20	14	21	6	3	44	46	4	3
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	5	6	14	5	3	...	9	13	5	2
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	2	...	7	6	...	1
Total	618	...	...	...	618	...	...	...	...	55	51	67	73	22	14	144	146	19	27
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adam's Lake	195	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	15	16	20	19	9	9	54	53	...	...
Ashcroft	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	2	15	15	1	...
Bonaparte	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	6	6	43	44	...	1
Boothroyd	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	10	10	7	7	49	46	2	1
Boston Bar	147	86	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	10	10	12	12	6	5	46	46	...	...
Cook's Ferry	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	14	14	8	7	56	60	1	...
Deadman's Creek	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	13	12	12	12	9	9	26	27	2	2
Kamloops	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	20	20	19	19	9	9	65	65	8	7
Kanaka Bar	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	4	3	16	16	1	1
Lytton	465	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	39	40	25	26	123	122	8	8
Nicomen	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	...	...
Nicola (Lower)	363	328	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	25	25	30	28	19	19	100	99	9	9
Nicola (Upper)	192	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	16	16	15	15	11	11	48	48	6	6

Neskainhth	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	14	12	11	10	6	6	48	43	2	...
North Thompson	131	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	12	11	10	11	10	10	33	31	2	1
Okanagan	231	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	13	11	10	75	87	6	3
Oregon Jack Creek	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	...
Osoyoos	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	3	2	19	19	1	1
Penticton	159	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	20	20	18	16	9	9	33	33	1	...
Little Lake Shuswap	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	9	3	3	21	20	2	2
Similkameen (Upper)	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	3	3	2	14	13	2	1
Similkameen (Lower)	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	11	8	8	36	36	2	2
Siska Flat	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	12	10	...	...
Skuppa	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	6	6	...	...
Spallumcheen	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	17	16	15	16	10	10	34	34	3	3
Spuzzum	161	71	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	13	9	8	43	46	3	2
Cold Water	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	10	6	5	24	24	4	5
Total	3,877	1,509	...	...	2,368	...	...	...	...	316	310	318	316	196	190	1,058	1,051	67	55

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasimo	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	1	...	...	1	...	27	25	5	7
Klawitsis	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	5	4	4	7	3	2	44	33	1	1
Kwatsino	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	2	1	2	...	...	7	7	...	...
Kwawshela	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	2	7	...	1	...	17	19	...	1
Kwawkewlth	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	13	8	5	2	32	23	...	3
Mamalihkulla	106	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5	6	4	3	2	...	43	38	2	3
Newakta	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	9	8	9	6	2	1	33	28	...	3
Nimkish	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	17	6	2	5	47	44	1	2
Nuwitti	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	3	3	7	3	1	1	25	26	1	1
Tanakteuk	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	7	3	12	11	3	2	33	26	3	2
Tsawantiano	223	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	20	17	9	3	74	68	4	6
Wawalitsum	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	1	3	1	2	1	13	11	...	...
Wiwaiaikum	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	4	3	2	26	21	1	1
Wiwaiaikai	118	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	8	9	8	4	34	31	3	6
Total	1,305	469	...	190	...	...	...	...	646	72	69	110	77	42	23	455	400	21	36
WEST COST AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahousaht	244	...	65	...	10	...	...	...	...	13	13	26	28	13	7	69	73	2	1
Clayoquot	224	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	13	9	16	17	4	8	64	68	10	15
Checklesit	62	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	11	...	2	19	11	2	3
Ehatisaht	92	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	5	12	13	...	1	26	28	1	4
Ucluelet	130	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	14	14	6	5	35	33	3	2
Hesquiaht	144	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	18	8	17	13	8	6	31	35	3	5
Uchucklesit	37	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	7	...	...	7	11	1	1

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Kelsemaht	73	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	53	2	2	11	3	1	2	21	19	4	8
Kyuquot	255	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	105	8	7	13	18	6	5	90	95	8	5
Matchitlacht	62	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	37	2	1	8	5	1	1	15	24	3	2
Nootka	152	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	53	6	5	10	13	6	4	42	56	5	5
Nitinaht	199	...	...	160	...	...	...	22	17	19	9	16	20	8	13	41	54	10	9
Nuchatlitz	52	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	27	3	2	2	2	1	2	14	17	5	4
Oiaht	152	...	100	...	...	...	...	6	46	7	13	17	14	6	3	36	44	6	6
Opitchesaht	49	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	5	8	4	3	2	9	13	1	2
Toquaht	26	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	2	2	...	1	1	7	7	2	1
Pacheenaht	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2	3	7	4	4	...	13	21	1	2
Tsesaht	123	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	48	7	6	8	14	8	5	27	29	12	7
Total	2,133	...	389	279	641	...	...	28	805	121	105	199	200	76	67	566	638	79	82
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexandria	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	3	3	4	17	8	1	3
Alkali Lake	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	23	25	7	9	12	13	35	36	6	6
Anaham	219	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	24	22	11	11	15	16	40	42	22	16
Anderson Lake	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	3	7	5	17	15	1	1
Bridge River	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	10	9	5	4	9	8	28	24	5	3
Canoe Creek	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	20	17	6	7	18	13	35	36	6	5
Cayoosh Creek No. 1	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	2	5	4	4	4	2	2
Cayoosh Creek No. 2	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	1
Clinton	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	3	4	4	6	9	4	5
Dog Creek	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Fountain	212	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	25	21	8	9	20	18	46	49	8	8
High Bar	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	2	4	6	8	8	4	2
Canim Lake	79	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	9	6	5	5	3	4	20	21	2	4
Lillooet No. 1	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	3	4	3	14	15	3	2
Lillooet No. 2	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Pavilion	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	4	7	7	15	13	4	5
Quesnel	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	3	2	4	6	14	7	6

Seton Lake, Mission No. 1	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	10	10	6	3	6	5	19	9	3	3
Seton Lake, Enias No. 2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seton Lake, Schloss No. 5	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	3	4	6	6	2	2
Seton Lake, Nicait No. 6	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	3	5	4	12	8	2	2
Soda Creek	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	9	10	4	5	4	4	19	21	1	1
Stones	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	12	13	1	2	7	9	22	25	2	3
Toosey	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	12	8	3	3	5	7	12	10	2	1
Williams Lake	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	16	15	8	9	10	7	38	37	8	8
Total	1,975	20	...	...	1,955	...	...	...	...	231	212	102	97	158	153	422	413	97	90
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitwangar	155	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	12	13	8	9	46	47	4	4
Kitwancool	68	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	6	7	6	6	16	16	2	2
Kitsegukla (Old and New Village)	95	...	...	68	...	...	...	22	5	6	6	10	10	5	6	22	23	4	3
Getanmax (Hazelton)	248	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	7	21	22	16	17	75	76	4	4

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Vowell	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	4	4	14	18	2	3	19	20	1	1
Kispiax	215	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	17	6	7	26	27	8	7	64	64	3	3
Kisgegas	238	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	6	6	22	22	12	11	73	83	6	7
Kuldoe	38	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	25	2	3	4	4	2	2	8	9	2	2
Hagwilget Village	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	6	6	13	13	11	10	47	47	4	3
Moricetown (Lachalsap)	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	12	9	9	48	48	3	3
Fort Babine	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	12	11	10	45	45	3	2
Old Fort Babine	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	11	8	9	40	41	1	1
Yucutce (portage between Babine and Stuart lakes)	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	3	...	1
Thatce	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	7	5	6	14	15	2	2
Pintce	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	4	4	4	12	12	1	...
Grand Rapids	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	1
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	1
Stuart's Lake Village	196	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	7	7	17	18	12	13	57	57	4	4
Stella	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	6	5	5	13	14	1	1
Fraser's Lake Village	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	8	6	5	15	15	1	1
Stony Creek	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	4	5	11	11	9	9	28	28	2	2

Village																			
Fort George Village	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	12	6	6	35	35	2	2
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	5	5	20	20	1	1
McLeod's Lake	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	12	9	10	22	22	1	1
Fort Grahame (nomadic)	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	10	5	5	24	24	1	1
Connolly Lake	118	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	10	9	9	33	33	2	2
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly lake semi-nomadic)	153	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	6	7	15	14	9	9	43	44	3	3

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Chislatta Lake	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	4	3	25	26	1	1
Francis Lake	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	1	10	10	...	1
Total	3,100	631	...	279	1,957	...	...	108	125	122	131	292	303	194	195	866	876	61	60
CASSIAR DISTRICT AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahltans	220	40	...	...	25	...	...	...	155	17	13	21	16	7	7	58	51	15	15
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aitchelitz	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	4	1	1	9	9	...	1
Cheam	100	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	...	11	13	9	10	8	9	17	19	2	2
Chehalis	118	5	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	17	16	5	3	9	6	24	29	4	5
Coquitlam	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	2	1	1	6	6	...	...
Douglas	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	5	4	3	16	21	2	4
Ewa-woos	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	3
False Creek	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	4	2	15	15	2	2
Homalko	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	7	8	14	15	7	6	16	17	1	1
Hope	84	2	...	1	81	...	...	...	...	6	5	8	7	7	5	19	24	1	2
Katsey	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	6	10	5	5	5	5	17	20	2	3
Klahoose	71	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	6	6	5	13	15	2	4
Kapilano	42	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	18	3	3	2	2	2	2	11	14	1	2
Kwawkwawapilt	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	5	4	...	2
Langley	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	3	2	2	9	11	2	3
Mission, Burrard Inlet	218	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	30	23	22	15	16	17	39	43	5	8
Musqueam	97	...	...	10	84	...	...	...	3	8	7	9	8	10	9	17	20	5	4
Matsqui	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	5	4	8	9	1	2
New Westminster	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	4	6	3	10	14	...	2
Nicomen	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	1
Ohamil	55	9	...	3	43	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	7	5	5	11	10	1	2
Pemberton Meadows	262	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	24	36	27	21	20	15	54	56	5	4
Popkum	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	2	2	...	...

Semiahmoo	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	1	2	8	10	1	1
Sechelt	235	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	26	24	25	22	15	13	51	49	4	6
Sumass	51	...	...	27	24	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	3	2	13	14	1	3
Scowlitz	45	13	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	5	4	2	5	7	1	4
Squiahla	16	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	3	4	...	1
Skweahm	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	4	1	...	5	7	1	1
Sliammon	107	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	14	11	17	13	5	7	16	15	5	4
Squawtits	45	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	4	3	7	8	3	5
Skwamish, Howe Sound	29	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	20	3	2	1	2	...	...	6	8	4	3
Skwah	106	...	...	4	102	...	...	...	...	9	7	11	14	7	6	21	22	3	6
Skookum Chuck	102	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	11	10	9	10	7	6	20	18	4	7
Samahquam	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	8	4	5	9	14	3	4
Skulkayu	32	...	...	28	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	2	8	8	1	2
Skawahlook	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	1	...	3	4	...	1
Seymour Creek	19	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	4	4	1	1
Skway	26	3	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	7	8	1	...

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas Lake	32	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	1	3	5	6	1	2
Tsawwassen	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	7	5	4	4	3	4	7	8	3	4
Soowahlie	48	...	...	39	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	5	5	3	9	10	1	2
Tyeachten	42	6	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	5	2	3	9	10	1	1
Wharnock	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	2	1	7	7	...	1
Yahweakwioose	26	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	5	6	1	3
Yale	80	18	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	8	6	5	14	20	5	6
Total	2,878	70	...	156	2,611	...	...	...	41	283	267	267	249	198	175	567	635	82	126
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.																			
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No 1 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseau River, including Rapids	183	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	116	12	14	19	17	10	9	47	42	6	7
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	6	7	4	10	2	7	23	25	3	6
Long Plain	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	14	16	15	17	3	...	28	32	4	6
St. Peter's	1,077	788	...	...	123	73	...	53	40	108	98	105	107	59	67	251	238	19	25
Brokenhead River	149	115	...	...	15	...	...	...	19	8	11	11	10	8	9	48	39	3	2
Fort Alexander	475	203	...	...	236	...	...	...	36	51	52	34	35	34	25	113	112	10	9
Sandy Bay	290	9	...	...	272	...	...	...	9	25	24	39	30	21	33	61	46	6	5
Total Treaty No. 1	2,402	1,115	...	...	713	73	...	53	448	224	222	227	226	137	150	571	534	51	60

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	121	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	11	8	12	7	4	31	23	7	10
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Manitoba	116	22	...	...	87	...	...	1	6	12	7	13	11	8	6	30	23	3	3
Ebb and Flow Lake	58	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	7	4	6	9	2	2	13	12	2	1
Fairford	190	148	...	...	34	...	...	8	...	15	18	28	22	8	12	38	38	6	5
Little Saskatchewan	120	96	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	12	12	8	15	11	8	28	23	1	2
Lake St. Martin	154	107	...	...	...	...	...	20	27	11	18	24	12	12	10	33	27	5	2
Crane River	41	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	29	4	...	8	...	3	2	8	14	2	...
Waterhen River	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	5	1	3	13	13	1	1
Total Treaty No. 2	727	390	...	...	246	...	...	29	62	67	61	90	74	45	43	163	150	20	14
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at Buffalo Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty No. 4	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	3	2	3	1	1	4	8	4	1	2
BIRTLE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeseekoowenin	131	...	97	...	32	...	...	...	2	7	8	19	17	5	4	24	43	3	1
Waywayeecappo	180	...	71	...	40	...	...	...	69	20	12	24	19	3	8	36	44	7	7
Gambler	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	3	...	...
Rolling River	98	...	22	...	8	...	...	...	68	5	9	11	6	2	1	25	33	4	2
Birdtail (Sioux)	74	...	63	1	...	...	...	...	10	4	4	8	10	...	3	17	19	3	6
Total	496	...	253	1	93	...	...	...	149	38	35	64	54	10	16	104	142	17	16
OAK RIVER (SIOUX) AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oak River	273	60	1	13	4	...	...	...	195	26	16	27	26	11	10	71	65	7	14
Oak Lake	68	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	40	8	2	6	12	2	2	17	12	4	3
Turtle Mountain	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	1
Total	351	60	29	13	4	...	...	...	245	34	18	34	39	15	12	90	79	12	18
Pine Creek	212	2	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	24	21	20	36	15	8	35	47	3	3

Shoal River (including Steep Point Rock, Swan Lake, Dog Island, Dawson Bay, 1/2 mile west of Shoal River)	165	130	...	...	13	...	...	...	22	17	17	18	18	8	6	31	37	4	9
Total, Treaty No. 4	1,224	192	282	14	320	...	...	...	416	113	91	136	147	48	42	260	305	36	46
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black River	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	6	4	5	3	10	13	5	1
Hollowwater River	97	55	...	...	22	...	...	...	20	10	12	8	8	5	6	17	17	6	8
Bloodvein River	54	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	44	8	5	5	4	4	2	7	11	1	7
Grand Rapids (no details)	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher River	411	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	47	45	23	26	91	99	7	7
Jackhead River	67	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	7	9	4	6	4	12	15	3	2
Berens River	295	...	...	271	24	...	...	...	...	31	19	46	35	26	18	53	56	6	5

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poplar River	147	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	20	18	10	5	28	33	2	2
Norway House	520	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	34	25	69	69	36	35	103	141	4	4
Cross Lake	359	...	...	269	90	...	...	...	...	33	32	45	40	28	22	65	86	3	5
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	143	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	100	11	14	23	16	12	7	25	29	2	4
Pekangekum	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	14	19	13	19	8	8	19	25	1	2
Peter Ballendine	441	101	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	45	38	54	47	38	32	86	92	4	5
Chemawawin (Crees)	164	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	23	17	11	5	7	37	39	1	2
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	131	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	14	12	10	7	8	28	34	1	2
The Pas	427	407	...	...	9	...	...	11	...	37	42	32	44	31	32	86	95	12	16
Shoal Lake (Crees)	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	10	8	3	5	16	16	...	1
Red Earth (Crees)	127	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	16	18	14	8	4	22	19	5	7
Cumberland (Crees)	175	150	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	10	22	19	24	7	6	31	40	3	3
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,942	1,406	...	1,671	500	...	...	11	354	356	349	453	420	262	230	736	860	66	83
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN																			
Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PELLY AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coté	242	...	154	...	23	...	...	...	65	26	16	37	36	9	3	48	58	4	5
Key's	82	37	...	...	5	...	...	...	40	8	9	10	15	3	2	15	17	3	...
Keeseekoose	131	10	14	...	58	...	...	...	49	14	13	12	19	4	2	26	37	4	...
Valley River	73	...	25	...	30	...	...	...	18	10	9	7	9	4	3	13	14	2	2
Total	528	47	193	...	116	...	...	...	172	58	47	66	79	20	10	102	126	13	7

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Bear	187	3	50	...	14	...	...	...	120	20	19	12	14	8	6	46	48	4	10
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ochapowace	101	...	23	...	22	...	...	...	56	8	12	10	7	5	3	25	28	1	2
Kahkewistahaw	90	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	53	8	13	8	9	3	3	20	23	1	2
Cowessess	197	...	21	...	165	...	...	...	11	21	22	18	20	13	11	32	50	5	5
Sakimay	159	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	133	13	16	18	10	9	7	36	39	2	9
Little Bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	547	...	79	...	215	...	...	...	253	50	63	54	46	30	24	113	140	9	18
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piapot	166	...	30	...	91	...	...	...	45	11	15	14	15	9	7	36	41	9	9
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	220	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	120	16	26	27	26	10	10	42	41	10	12
Pasquah	132	...	27	...	89	...	...	...	16	16	11	9	9	5	8	32	33	2	7
Muscowpetung	86	...	24	...	13	...	...	...	49	8	13	6	6	5	5	14	17	6	6
Peepeekeesis	106	5	22	...	48	...	...	...	31	12	13	4	8	5	5	29	24	3	3
Okanase	58	...	18	...	26	...	...	...	14	5	8	5	6	3	3	10	15	1	2
Star Blanket	39	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	24	2	6	5	4	1	1	6	11	2	1
Little Black Bear	60	...	11	...	29	...	...	...	20	5	6	3	7	2	2	13	15	5	2
Total	867	...	137	...	406	...	...	...	319	75	98	73	81	40	41	182	197	38	42
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry-the-Kettle	207	...	122	...	33	...	...	...	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12
Sioux at Moosejaw (non-treaty), No details	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	319	...	122	...	33	...	...	...	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscowequan	143	1	...	...	80	...	...	...	62	18	15	16	10	6	9	30	35	1	3
George Gordon	197	143	...	...	19	...	...	...	35	22	19	16	14	8	7	53	48	4	6

Day Star	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	10	8	8	8	2	2	16	15	2	3
Poor Man	112	15	...	...	10	...	...	...	87	11	17	7	17	1	1	22	30	4	2
Fishing Lake	95	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	93	16	9	6	9	4	1	23	22	1	4
Total	621	159	...	...	111	...	...	...	351	77	68	53	58	21	20	144	150	12	18

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Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nut Lake (Yellow Quill)	220	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	218	20	28	35	19	14	12	42	44	3	3
One Arrow	98	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	20	8	9	21	4	9	4	17	20	2	4
Okemassis	27	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	4	...	...	5	9	...	...
Beardy	136	...	17	...	100	...	...	...	19	8	19	19	18	2	8	24	32	4	3
John Smith	146	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	16	17	9	4	32	34	3	1
James Smith	238	225	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	28	26	24	25	13	9	48	53	6	6
Kinistino	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	10	11	11	10	4	6	13	13	...	1
Total	944	376	17	...	201	...	...	...	350	90	115	127	96	51	43	181	205	18	18
CARLTON AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	150	30	2	...	7	...	...	...	111	21	12	20	8	9	6	30	39	2	3
Petequakey	105	...	5	...	100	...	...	...	...	10	9	10	5	6	4	25	24	1	1
Mistawasis	129	6	86	...	37	...	...	...	...	13	14	13	10	3	4	33	36	1	2
Ahtahkakoop	213	194	1	...	14	...	...	...	4	19	28	23	26	8	12	41	49	3	4
Kenemotayoo	122	64	...	...	23	...	...	...	35	12	13	13	11	8	6	25	30	1	3
Pelican Lake Indians	63	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	50	8	3	6	5	5	9	8	15	2	2
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	103	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	4	14	13	3	3	25	30	5	4
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	523	514	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	46	66	79	98	25	24	80	102	6	7
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	197	195	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19	9	27	29	12	9	39	48	3	3
Total	1,605	1,012	121	...	196	...	...	...	276	150	158	205	204	79	77	306	373	24	29

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mosquito - Stony	54	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	65	4	7	6	4	4	4	19	24	3	2
Bear's Head	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lean Man	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Pheasant	158	107	...	...	43	...	...	...	8	10	16	16	13	10	9	37	39	6	3
Sweet Grass	87	35	...	...	40	...	...	...	12	6	8	6	6	3	3	23	28	1	3
Poundmaker	108	8	...	...	98	...	...	...	2	8	11	12	11	5	7	27	19	4	4
Little Pine and Lucky Man	122	49	...	...	46	...	...	...	27	8	8	10	6	9	8	28	36	5	4
Moosomin	133	38	...	...	60	...	...	...	35	12	9	8	10	10	8	34	36	3	3
Thunderchild	117	40	...	...	56	...	...	...	21	6	8	9	8	5	9	32	32	5	3
Kopwayawakenum	84	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	13	13	8	9	5	4	4	13	23	2	3
Total	886	283	...	...	420	...	...	...	183	67	75	76	63	50	52	213	236	29	25
ONION LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seekaskootch	300	62	...	...	135	...	...	...	103	32	38	32	27	11	15	63	62	6	14
Sweet Grass (attached)	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	1	...	5	9	1	...
Weemisticooseahwasis	93	24	...	...	66	...	...	...	3	9	10	7	10	5	3	19	23	2	5
Ooneepowhayo	106	37	...	...	51	...	...	...	18	11	13	9	5	1	5	28	24	2	8
Puskeeahkeewein	28	6	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4	...	2	...	7	1	3
Keeheewin	143	4	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	17	2-	17	13	5	4	30	27	3	7
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	273	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	24	33	36	27	8	11	58	64	3	9
Total	967	157	...	...	686	...	...	...	124	96	122	105	86	31	40	207	216	18	46
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.																			
Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDMONTON AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enoch	111	...	...	15	96	...	...	...	...	8	11	8	10	3	4	34	25	1	7
Michel	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	9	6	11	10	3	9	15	24	3	4
Alexander	177	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	22	18	14	12	8	8	41	48	3	3
Joseph	147	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	15	20	16	17	8	7	28	27	3	6
Paul (White Whale Lake)	164	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	14	11	12	10	30	33	4	9
Orphans at St. Albert	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Total	694	...	...	179	515	...	...	...	...	75	75	63	60	35	38	148	157	14	29
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake	146	...	...	103	43	...	...	...	...	11	16	15	12	14	10	32	32	2	2
Blue Quill	115	...	...	9	106	...	...	...	...	8	13	10	9	12	11	24	26	1	1
James Seenum	331	...	...	251	80	...	...	...	...	37	35	25	24	24	32	70	78	3	3

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac la Biche	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...
Chipewyan	81	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	7	7	10	6	8	4	15	20	2	2
Beaver Lake	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	12	14	11	5	7	6	25	23	...	2
Total	790	...	...	363	427	...	...	...	...	77	86	73	57	67	63	168	181	8	10
HOBBEMA AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samson	406	...	...	256	134	...	...	...	16	52	35	52	45	17	13	89	86	3	14
Ermineskin	184	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	21	16	17	18	6	9	44	45	3	5
Louis Bull	82	...	...	65	17	...	...	...	...	11	12	12	5	3	1	17	19	...	2
Montana (Little Bear)	78	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	61	11	6	13	6	3	3	11	19	4	2
Total	750	...	...	337	336	...	...	...	77	95	69	94	74	29	26	161	169	10	23
Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Running Rabbit	387	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	127	35	35	31	18	28	19	92	105	8	16
Yellow Horse	437	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	34	28	40	40	52	33	98	96	5	11
Total	824	237	...	...	260	...	...	...	327	69	63	71	58	80	52	190	201	13	27

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SARCEE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bull Head	205	52	...	...	18	...	...	...	135	13	14	14	11	6	8	59	62	7	11
STONY AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stony Reserve	648	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	67	76	70	68	20	17	143	163	7	17
PEIGAN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigans	482	68	...	...	145	...	...	...	269	61	53	42	43	20	14	111	106	11	21
BLOOD AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloods.	1,168	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	868	115	96	118	100	52	54	269	310	12	42
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																			
Treaty No. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees and Chipewyans at Ft. McMurray	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beavers at Dunvegan	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Little Red River	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Wabiscow	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Peace River Landing	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beavers at Fort St. John	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crees at Whitefish Lake	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaves of Upper Hay River, Vermilion	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaves of Lower Hay River	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellowknives at Fort Resolution	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stragglers	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treaty No. 8	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Indians of Treaty No. 10 at -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English River - Athabaska District. 153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clear Lake - Athabaska District 159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canoe Lake - Athabaska District 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treaty No. 10	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athabaska District	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzie District	4,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keewatin District	4,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ungava District	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-treaty Indians where no agents	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RECAPITULATION.																			
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
West Coast Agency	2,133	...	389	270	641	...	...	28	805	121	105	199	200	76	67	566	638	79	82

Fraser River Agency	2,878	70	...	156	2.611	...	...	...	41	283	296	267	249	198	175	567	635	82	126
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	3,100	631	...	279	1,957	...	...	108	125	122	131	292	303	194	195	866	876	61	60
Williams Lake Agency	1,975	20	...	...	1,955	...	...	...	...	231	212	102	97	158	153	422	413	97	90
Northwest Coast Agency	3,895	1,565	...	2,004	...	...	...	...	326	333	331	389	381	135	96	1,103	986	64	77

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Kootenay Agency	618	...	...	...	618	...	...	...	...	55	51	67	73	22	14	144	146	19	27
Cowichan Agency	1,811	...	42	378	1,354	...	...	21	16	151	145	177	168	84	93	460	486	16	31
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,877	1,509	...	...	2,368	...	...	...	...	316	310	318	316	196	190	1,058	1,051	67	55
Kwawkewlth Agency	1,305	469	...	190	...	...	...	...	646	72	69	110	77	42	23	455	400	21	36
Cassiar District Agency	220	40	...	...	25	...	...	...	155	17	13	21	16	7	7	58	51	15	15
Nomadic Indians, about	*3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	25,092	4,304	431	3,277	11,529	...	...	157	2,114	1,701	1,663	1,942	1,880	1,112	1,013	5,699	5,682	521	599
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.																			
Treaty No. 1	2,402	1,115	...	...	713	73	...	53	448	224	222	227	226	137	150	571	534	51	60
Treaty No. 2	727	390	...	...	246	...	...	29	62	67	61	90	74	45	43	163	150	20	14
Treaty No. 3	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	3	2	3	1	1	4	8	4	1	2
Treaty No. 4	1,224	192	282	14	320	...	...	...	416	113	91	136	147	48	42	260	305	36	46
Treaty No. 5	3,942	1,406	...	1,671	500	...	...	11	354	356	349	453	420	262	239	736	860	66	83
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	121	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	11	8	12	7	4	31	23	7	10
Grand Total	8,445	3,103	382	1,685	1,780	73	...	93	1,329	771	736	917	880	500	473	1,769	1,876	181	215
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Pelly Agency - (t)Treaty No. 4	528	47	193	...	116	...	...	...	172	58	47	66	79	20	10	102	126	13	7
Moose Mountain Agency	187	3	50	...	14	...	...	...	120	20	19	12	14	8	6	46	48	4	10
Crooked Lake Agency	547	...	79	...	215	...	...	...	253	50	63	54	46	30	24	113	140	9	18
Qu'Appelle Agency	867	5	137	...	406	...	...	...	319	75	98	73	81	40	41	182	197	38	42
Assiniboine Agency	319	...	122	...	33	...	...	...	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12

Touchwood Hills Agency	621	159	...	...	111	...	...	...	351	77	68	53	58	21	20	144	150	12	18
Duck Lake Agency - Treaty No. 6	944	376	17	...	201	...	...	...	350	90	115	127	96	51	43	181	205	18	18
Carlton Agency	1,605	1,012	121	...	196	...	...	...	276	150	158	205	204	79	77	306	373	24	29
Battleford Agency	886	283	...	...	420	...	...	...	183	67	75	76	63	50	52	213	236	29	25
Onion Lake Agency	967	157	...	...	686	...	...	...	124	96	122	105	86	31	40	207	216	18	46
Grand Total	7,471	2,042	719	...	2,398	...	...	...	2,200	699	783	783	737	349	334	1,535	1,741	173	225

[(t) Details of 107 (Sioux) not given.]

[* No details]

Indians	Census Return	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregations	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.																			
Edmonton Agency - Treaty No. 6	694	...	...	179	515	...	...	...	...	75	75	63	60	35	38	148	157	14	29
Saddle Lake Agency	790	...	...	363	427	...	...	...	...	77	86	73	57	67	63	168	181	8	10
Hobbema Agency	750	...	...	337	336	...	...	...	77	95	69	94	74	29	26	161	169	10	23
Blackfoot Agency - Treaty No. 7	824	237	...	...	260	...	...	...	327	69	63	71	58	80	52	190	201	13	27
Sarcee Agency	205	52	...	...	18	...	...	...	135	13	14	14	11	6	8	59	62	7	11
Stony Agency	648	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	67	76	70	68	20	17	143	163	7	17
Peigan Agency	482	68	...	...	145	...	...	...	269	61	53	42	43	20	14	111	106	11	21
Blood Agency	1,168	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	868	115	96	118	100	52	54	269	310	12	42
Grant Total	5,561	507	...	1,527	1,851	...	...	...	1,676	572	532	545	471	309	272	1,249	1,349	82	180
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																			
Treaty No. 8	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty No. 10	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-treaty Indians where no agents	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athabaska District	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzie District	4,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keewatin District	4,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ungava District	5,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Northwest Territories	21,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

CENSUS RETURN of resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination; as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	23,783	5,306	34	4,626	6,173	1,030	18	347	3,006	1,576	1,588	2,028	1,965	1,237	1,125	4,976	5,131	471	443
Quebec	11,380	118	6	505	7,785	...	...	...	22	867	817	780	746	470	453	1,618	1,555	151	205
Nova Scotia	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	...	186	174	235	215	149	138	460	433	69	55
New Brunswick	1,764	...	...	...	1,764	...	...	...	...	155	167	182	183	99	86	418	377	54	43
Prince Edward Island	288	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	24	30	19	26	14	16	73	70	8	8
British Columbia	25,092	4,304	431	3,277	11,529	...	...	157	2,114	1,701	1,663	1,942	1,880	1,112	1,013	5,699	5,682	521	599
Manitoba	8,445	3,103	382	1,685	1,780	73	...	93	1,329	771	736	917	880	500	473	1,769	1,876	181	215
Saskatchewan	7,471	2,042	719	...	2,398	...	...	...	2,200	699	783	783	737	349	334	1,535	1,741	173	225
Alberta	5,561	507	...	1,527	1,851	...	...	...	1,676	572	532	545	471	309	272	1,249	1.,349	82	180
Northwest Territories	*21,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	*3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	110,345	15,380	1,572	11,620	35,682	1,103	18	597	10,347	6,551	6,490	7,431	7,103	4,239	3,910	17,797	18,214	1,710	1,973

NOTE - Religion of 76,.319 Indians known ; religion of 34,026 Indians (nomadic) unknown.

[*No details.]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.									
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
ONTARIO.	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	23,801	10,895	410	...	...	410	...	...	1	...	1	10	2	2	...	20, 000 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	1,317	31	108	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	1	7	...	5,500 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,968	3,707	42	2	29	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	2	3	...	8,250 00
Walpole Island Agency	33,425	1,005	55	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	3	2,100 00
Sarnia Agency	1,530	3,259	102	30	43	58	...	...	...	4	2	3	3	2	...	7,075 00
Caradoc Agency	4,459	10,512	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	3	...	4,725 00
Moravian Agency	1,195	970	72	20	12	60	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,700 00
Manitowaning Agency	5,990	2,715	105	66	124	...	...	...	1	7	3	9	1	1	...	19,300 00
Gore Bay Agency	3,765	1,786	248	15	295	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	6,700 00
Thessalon Agency	350	358	...	2	136	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	4,650 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	7,748	1,570	...	160	235	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	1	...	10,500 00
Port Arthur Agency	240	276	...	275	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1,950 00
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	375	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4,700 00
Golden Lake Agency	200	50	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1,040 00
Tyendinaga Agency	9,600	6,300	262	1	228	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	1	...	19,800 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	539	232	11	10	10	8	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2,500 00
Cape Croker																

Agency	3,500	1,500	150	20	100	150	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	...	11,050 00
Saugeen Agency	4,010	1,170	75	...	100	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	10	...	18,200 00
Alnwick Agency	100	2,498 þ	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	6,250 00
Mud Lake Agency	302	250	9	60	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	6	...	11,000 00
Rice Lake Agency	855	575	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4,000 00
Rama Agency	403	760	17	8	31	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	3,500 00
Christian Island Agency	...	...	40	40	25	40	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	6,000 00
Scugog Agency	120	620	4	7	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5,000 00
Kenora Agency	1,038	132	...	128	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	600 00
Fort Frances Agency	210	134	...	487	142	17	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3,750 00
Savanne Agency	1,868	120	...	164	49	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	550 00
Total	107.216	53,086 3/4	1,758	1,650	1,691	779	4	1	8	55	29	84	30	49	3	190,390 00

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.									
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	355	2,088	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1,490 00
Caughnawaga Agency	3,796	4,451	125	...	835	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	...	14,375 00
St. Regis Agency	2,682	3,018	600	30	800	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	11	...	10,000 00
Viget Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	178 1/2	412	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	22,500 00
Maria Agency	46	136	10	10	15	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2,400 00
Restigouche Agency	...	682	50	5	60	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1,000 00
River Desert Agency	90	772	145	110	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,000 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	26 þ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	19,000 00
Becancour Agency	9	71	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	600 00
Timiskaming Agency	95	170	24	12	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	700 00
Bersimis Agency	365	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	452	828	...	69	250	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	5,825 00
Total	8,095 1/4	12,685	991	248	2,113	40	2	...	...	13	5	17	2	23	2	79,890 00

[*No return received.]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS - Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	43,676	3	30	310	423	18	216	372	89	186	179	62	44	118	1	436,960 00	556,815 00	993,775 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	1,317	...	...	23	90	9	43	36	...	32	3	7	...	...	46	13,170 00	13,900 00	27,070 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	5,950	...	3	47	18	3	30	20	13	12	8	5	5	5	9	6,793 00	29,101 00	35,894 00
Walpole Island Agency	1,005	...	...	91	87	...	4	58	2	...	23	52	2	7	51	13,000 00	24,900 00	37,900 00
Sarnia Agency	6,892	...	3	110	11	1	23	44	14	14	20	24	3	4	30	9,450 00	39 550 00	49,000 00
Caradoc Agency	14,500	2	9	206	110	14	50	120	31	68	36	49	15	19	16	28,700 00	93,260 00	121,960 00
Moravian Agency	2,250	...	1	31	61	3	11	50	3	24	30	15	16	10	...	23,700 00	11,000 00	34,700 00
Manitowaning Agency	2,985	...	...	24	277	39	74	175	6	48	159	40	118	...	...	6,750 00	42,800 00	49,550 00
Gore Bay Agency	1,453	...	...	10	108	17	50	79	19	35	81	62	26	15	...	6,455 00	17,407 00	23,862 00
Thessalon Agency	333	...	...	32	67	22	17	21	...	19	14	2	14	2	...	4,205 00	10,505 00	14,710 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	1,734	...	...	49	110	29	55	54	2	39	24	18	17	11	...	2,100 00	19,300 00	21,400 00
Port Arthur Agency	51	...	...	41	79	35	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	661 00	47,145 00	47,806 00
Sturgeon Agency	252	...	...	7	34	37	17	24	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	450 00	8,450 00	8,900 00
Golden Lake Agency	100	...	...	1	19	...	4	6	2	6	4	2	2	6	...	200 00	2,400 00	2,600 00
Tyendinaga Agency	14,000	1	3	219	14	4	98	148	43	163	89	6	11	22	20	9,600 00	169,390 00	178,990 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	570	...	...	14	19	1	8	18	2	12	9	4	4	6	...	750 00	6,900 00	7,650 00
Cape Croker Agency	1,500	3	...	40	50	3	50	56	1	32	12	1	4	10	...	30,000 00	44,250 00	74,250 00
Saugeen Agency	1,170	...	1	71	40	...	27	75	14	23	30	1	10	...	...	1,200 00	8,830 00	10,030 00

Alnwick Agency	2,440	...	...	47	8	2	17	20	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	4,880 00	17,450 00	22,330 00
Mud Lake Agency	610	...	2	23	12	1	12	11	2	11	4	...	2	2	...	3,500 00	18,550 00	22,050 00
Rice Lake Agency	780	...	...	11	14	...	10	11	...	8	7	...	5	1	...	3,900 00	14,675 00	18,575 00
Rama Agency	960	...	...	49	30	1	31	30	5	3	9	30	10	3	...	3,000 00	12,000 00	15,000 00
Christian Island Agency	900	...	...	5	46	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20	7,000 00	7,000 00	14,000 00
Scugog Agency	300	...	...	6	1	2	5	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	134 00	2,000 00	2,134 00
Kenora Agency	119	...	...	...	165	...	...	18	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	370 00	6,285 00	6,655 00
Fort Frances Agency	1,522	...	...	...	127	30	...	41	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,710 00	10,200 00	11,910 99

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
Savanne	11	...	...	...	114	...	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	16 50	3,220 00	3,236 50
Total	107,380	9	...	1,467	2,134	274	864	1,537	258	810	774	417	329	254	...	618,654 50	1,237,283 00	1,855,937 50
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	684	2	...	74	10	1	29	61	22	17	25	15	8	24	...	2,923 00	29,483 00	32,406 00
Caughnawaga Agency	2,638	59	2	388	48	6	119	317	...	...	113	12	2	10	9	13,374 66	189,890 00	202,264 66
St. Regis Agency	450	...	...	163	36	...	114	63	...	58	46	5	2	...	14	1,000 00	62,000 00	63,000 00
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2,075 00	2,075 00
St. Francis Agency	412	...	2	72	...	...	13	5	3	19	4	30	...	2	...	1,000 00	44,980 00	45,980 00
Maria Agency	140	...	...	18	3	...	16	8	8	17	19	6	5	6	...	200 00	1,200 00	1,400 00
Restigouche Agency	682	...	...	70	21	4	62	25	...	64	44	8	...	13	...	12,000 00	10,000 00	22,000 00
River Desert Agency	360	...	...	1	27	30	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	...	2,520 00	8,220 00	10,740 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	15	1	1	79	...	...	8	8	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	150 00	26,000 00	26,150 00
Becancour Agency	60	...	...	6	...	1	3	2	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	100 00	900 00	1,000 00
Timiskaming Agency	130	...	...	6	22	5	4	10	...	7	1	10	3	...	...	425 00	6,050 00	6,475 00
Bersimis Agency	16	...	...	37	45	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	12,606 00	500 00	13,106 00
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	1,061	...	...	35	17	2	28	...	3	...	12	1	8	16	...	3,075 00	15,634 00	18,709 00
Total	6,684	62	5	949	250	54	412	519	39	207	281	90	37	78	83	49,373 66	395,932 00	445,305 66

[*No return received.]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS - Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	375	300	70	138	90	163	112	150	194	5	45
Parry Sound Superintendency	29	25	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	39	26	8	22	11	15	9	15	14	1	3
Walpole Island Agency	62	55	3	73	3	36	3	30	30	1	2
Sarnia Agency	55	51	16	31	...	29	21	25	33	1	19
Caradoc Agency	137	117	44	116	2	66	34	40	48	1	52
Moravian Agency	65	60	10	62	4	15	6	17	10	...	4
Manitowaning Agency	173	105	...	6	...	27	8	22	9	3	51
Gore Bay Agency	57	47	...	...	1	12	1	14	7	1	44
Thessalon Agency	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	65	51	...	1	3	6	...	13	17	1	6
Port Arthur Agency	17	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Golden Lake Agency	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Tyendinaga Agency	133	105	45	75	34	79	46	65	51	1	52
Lake Simcoe Agency	13	12	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	...	7
Cape Croker Agency	40	35	2	5	3	12	1	20	20	...	2
Saugeen Agency	50	41	...	...	1	12	1	12	7	...	55
Alnwick	22	15	5	7	4	4	4	6	7	...	2

Agency											
Mud Lake Agency	17	12	3	4	4	1	2	2	4	1	1
Rice Lake Agency	14	14	3	3	1	2	3	3	5	...	1
Rama Agency	20	18	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	4
Christian Island Agency	75	50	6	6	8	3	1	6	4	1	6
Scugog Agency	7	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	2
Kenora Agency	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Savanne Agency	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,532	1,200	219	462	191	491	258	450	480	17	368

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	46	56	6	21	3	13	7	24	7	5	8
Caughnawaga Agency	400	202	17	50	10	150	50	150	20	14	35
St. Regis Agency	120	99	8	95	5	59	16	60	8	6	60
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maria Agency	5	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Restigouche Agency	36	32	...	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	8
River Desert Agency	26	25	1	...	3	5	1	5	9	1	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	9	10	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	250
Bersimis Agency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	22	30	...	1	3	4	1	7	9	10	1
Total	676	471	32	178	29	240	77	269	56	42	365

[*No return received.]

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	3,502	296	69	200	146	121	235	189,945 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	400	12	1	16	12	1	1	2,165 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	195	26	6	24	15	12	38	8,097 00
Walpole Island Agency	600	53	5	49	8	38	57	8,300 00
Sarnia Agency	424	49	...	41	9	10	53	9,400 00
Caradoc Agency	1,981	103	21	75	44	49	166	24,906 00
Moravian Agency	500	40	...	28	5	7	45	8,200 00
Manitowaning Agency	1,540	110	9	122	119	11	18	11,500 00
Gore Bay Agency	2,223	36	2	46	70	12	33	12,090 25
Thessalon Agency	689	1	...	6	32	...	...	1,063 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	1,484	26	8	91	13	6	7	4,270 00
Port Arthur Agency	161	8	...	9	...	...	1	1,510 00
Sturgeon Agency	...	4	3	20	6	...	...	1,005 00
Golden Lake Agency	...	3	1	4	3	2	1	250 00
Tyendinaga Agency	1,214	97	12	81	67	57	121	33,017 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	110	7	...	8	6	2	4	1,200 00
Cape Croker Agency	599	35	2	25	15	15	16	8,220 00
Saugeen Agency	1,460	31	...	44	34	28	37	4,580 00
Alnwick Agency	426	15	3	16	12	11	12	3,921 20
Mud Lake Agency	160	9	1	10	6	4	5	1,900 00
Rice Lake Agency	76	6	1	5	4	...	6	1,850 00
Rama Agency	140	5	...	71	8	1	10	1,350 00
Christian Island Agency	175	25	2	30	6	4	6	3,800 00
Scugog Agency	40	2	...	2	...	2	2	400 00
Kenora Agency	2,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	820 25
Fort Frances Agency	580	3	...	7	7	...	...	1,505 00
Savanne Agency	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	564 10
Total	23,103	1,002	146	1,030	647	393	874	345,828 80

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	354	17	46	47	31	12	47	10,265 80
Caughnawaga Agency	600	175	190	204	59	...	90	17,685 00
St. Regis Agency	300	72	28	60	22	6	76	10,000 00
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	280	8	...	8	3	2	9	1,350 00
Maria Agency	120	5	7	...	6	7	...	1,150 00
Restigouche Agency	197	10	11	38	5	3	12	4,800 00
River Desert Agency	625	10	12	26	12	6	19	5,144 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	155	4	5	9	6	1	3	600 00
Becancour Agency	50	2	1	3	2	2	1	650 00
Timiskaming Agency	...	3	1	9	1	2	1	1,363 00
Bersimis Agency	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	91 00
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	18	25	28	28	20	8	4,497 00
Total	2,681	326	330	434	175	61	268	57,595 80

[*No return received.]

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
	Horses			Cattle					Other Stock		
...	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Oxen, work.	Steers	Cows, Milch	Young Stock	Lambs	Sheep	Boars
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand river Superintendency - Six Nations	11	807	155	36	...	158	695	809	149	144	42
Parry Sound Superintendency	35	30	...	8	10	26	80	102	...	30	8
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	79	1	4	...	15	93	81	...	...	1
Walpole Island Agency	78	147	...	14	6	20	160	127	...	15	13
Sarnia Agency	...	94	12	2	...	...	64	58	...	...	...
Caradoc Agency	1	337	3	8	...	58	209	316	6	9	2
Moravian Agency	...	150	30	5	...	30	67	100	...	...	6
Manitowaning Agency	10	196	...	4	...	64	59	104	...	35	12
Gore Bay Agency	14	92	15	4	6	22	66	29	2	21	12
Thessalon Agency	20	45	12	2	...	...	31	45	...	...	10
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	9	114	...	19	27	60	112	135	...	...	9
Port Arthur Agency	...	27	...	1	4	...	18	10	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	18	29	7	6	...	7	70	62	...	...	6
Golden Lake Agency	...	2	...	2	...	14	11	7	...	2	2
Tyendinaga Agency	5	278	23	27	...	15	703	439	...	...	9
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	25	1	1	...	11	16	25	...	7	...
Cape Croker Agency	...	100	25	2	...	40	50	80	40	40	2
Saugeen Agency	...	96	10	...	...	...	49	52	...	...	2
Alnwick Agency	...	21	2	1	...	5	33	29	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	2	28	8	2	...	10	45	40	...	...	1
Rice Lake Agency	...	25	7	1	...	10	27	20	6	10	...
Rama Agency	...	9	2	...	...	5	6	4	...	...	...
Christian Island Agency	10	125	15	1	4	50	70	100	15	35	25
Scugog Agency	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Kenora Agency	69	2	...	3	27	1	25	20	...	...	...

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
	Horses			Cattle					Other Stock		
...	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Oxen, work.	Steers	Cows, Milch	Young Stock	Lambs	Sheep	Boars
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	5	87	14	14	...	1	146	76	2	12	8
Caughnawaga Agency	1	350	100	50	...	25	400	200	25	50	25
St. Regis Agency	6	200	50	20	...	38	304	...	...	...	29
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	13	...	...	...	...	35	8	...	...	1
Maria Agency	...	3	1	...	12	11	13	5	...	...	1
Restigouche Agency	8	30	7	4	...	10	41	92	10	15	6
River Desert Agency	...	29	3	5	...	5	45	10	...	20	3
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	5	...	1	1	1	21	4	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	...	4	1	1	...	...	18	4	...	...	1
Timiskaming Agency	...	16	1	...	...	1	15	11	...	...	...
Bersimis Agency	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	2
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	15	23	5	7	4	26	66	40	...	12	3
Total	38	760	182	102	17	118	1,110	452	37	112	79

[*No Return received.]

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.					Valuae of Live Stock and Poultry	GENERAL EFFECTS.			**ONTARIO.**
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.							
Sows.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks	Cocks and Hens.	...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations
607	1,698	610	151	713	15,041	205,198 25	...	4	3	Parry Sound Superintendency
38	...	...	...	...	605	9,900 00	21	18	36	New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency
16	41	32	14	15	763	10,635 50	...	...	...	Walpole Island Agency
40	100	115	50	125	1,500	13,320 00	*	41	30	Sarnia Agency
28	4	16	...	18	1,261	7,556 00	2	28	4	Caradoc Agency
42	221	95	35	56	2,815	31,670 00	...	1	3	Moravian Agency
85	300	100	60	75	600	17,900 00	...	5	...	Manitowaning Agency
80	458	...	5	...	1,690	14,050 00	78	25	31	Gore Bay Agency
56	240	5	5	6	472	13,130 75	27	19	...	Thessalon Agency
31	72	...	...	...	728	6,872 00	44	42	63	Sault Ste. Marie Agency
49	139	108	204	130	1,344	13,560 00	40	33	10	Port Arthur Agency
...	...	...	...	...	510	4,695 00	45	47	284	Sturgeon Falls Agency
7	...	...	...	...	...	5,936 00	12	37	98	Golden Lake Agency
7	25	...	...	12	...	500 00	12	10	11	Tyendinaga Agency
97	209	187	117	227	3,611	59,086 85	...	20	1	Lake Simcoe Agency
5	12	15	16	...	260	3,100 00	4	18	3	Cape Croker Agency
45	250	25	10	30	400	20,940 00	12	25	4	Saugeen Agency
48	105	48	15	20	250	7,620 00	2	4	...	Alnwick Agency
9	63	6	2	8	516	4,394 00	...	1	12	Mud Lake Agency
5	35	50	30	42	350	5,500 00	...	1	52	Rice Lake Agency
6	33	42	31	8	160	3,160 00	...	...	17	Rama Agency
5	45	10	30	75	150	1,700 00	...	5	70	Christian Island Agency
80	250	50	60	...	900	6,500 00	30	50	40	Scugog Agency
3	...	1	...	...	74	899 00	...	1	10	Kenora Agency
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600 00	...	11	355	...

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.					Valuae of Live Stock and Poultry	GENERAL EFFECTS.			
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.							
Sows.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks	Cocks and Hens.	...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Fort Frances Agency
...	...	...	...	...	14	4,845 00	...	26	273	Savanne Agency
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090 00	4	...	365	Total
1,389	4,300	1,516	925	1,560	34,014	477,358 35	333	472	1,875	**QUEBEC.**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lake of Two Mountains Agency
54	51	16	...	3	567	12,720 00	4	22	8	Caughnawaga Agency
30	100	80	50	25	600	35,260 00	...	37	...	St. Regis Agency
73	125	200	68	95	900	29,000 00	...	65	...	Viger Agency
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	St. Francis Agency
1	16	...	...	...	93	1,513 50	...	16	11	Maria Agency
1	6	...	...	...	90	1,250 00	...	...	8	Restigouche Agency
10	54	...	...	...	102	7600 00	...	4	45	River Desert Agency
12	20	12	...	...	250	3,516 00	...	3	47	Jeune Lorette Agency
...	8	3	...	...	200	150 00	...	...	6	Becancour Agency
3	...	...	...	...	31	975 00	1	...	1	Timiskaming Agency
53	...	...	...	...	112	2,789 00	...	1	20	Bersimis Agency
...	...	...	...	...	12	345 00	1	...	104	(t)Mingan Agency
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lake St. John Agency
30	34	...	...	...	200	6,072 00	...	...	150	Total
217	414	311	118	123	3,157	101,190 50	6	148	409	

[*Three gasoline launches.]

[(t)No return received.]

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	15	130	...	280	3	910 00	37,000 00	1,883,788 25
Parry Sound Superintendency	57	50	121	330	...	2,850 00	14,950 00	120,555 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	6	12	1	222	...	165 00	7,340 00	293,751 50
Walpole Island Agency	15	55	18	1,200	1	1,775 00	14,000 00	397,495 00
Sarnia Agency	21	35	6	205	1	1,376 00	14,400 00	477,282 00
Caradoc Agency	45	54	12	574	7	505 00	54,605 00	607,907 00
Moravian Agency	20	13	15	50	...	290 00	32,800 00	185,590 00
Manitowaning Agency	38	123	326	622	76	7,640 00	26,950 00	268,390 00
Gore Bay Agency	19	63	127	259	5	3,303 05	14,790 00	113,271 05
Thessalon Agency	9	86	236	822	72	3,667 00	7,384 00	107,782 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	73	167	148	1,030	104	5,860 00	17,600 00	126,056 00
Port Arthur Agency	131	231	650	650	216	14,039 00	6,190 00	166,207 00
Sturgeon Falls Agency	56	94	172	1,030	100	6,066 00	11,700 00	257,197 00
Golden Lake Agency	10	11	12	200	12	675 00	...	9,744 00
Tyendinaga Agency	22	62	6	530	2	1,416 00	64,635 00	948,444 85
Lake Simcoe Agency	9	10	8	120	16	850 00	2,800 00	50,500 00
Cape Croker Agency	20	25	200	30	6	4,177 00	32,000 00	240,481 00
Saugeen Agency	40	81	23	110	22	1,075 00	5,300 00	121,905 00
Alnwick Agency	8	17	...	537	13	1,036 00	6,720 00	103,147 20
Mud Lake Agency	10	27	...	2,100	16	1,500 00	10,000 00	71,650 00
Rice Lake Agency	6	11	...	850	...	1,200 00	5,100 00	46,120 00
Rama Agency	20	16	...	370	22	855 00	4,000 00	82,405 00
Christian Island Agency	60	30	60	500	40	1,700 00	6,000 00	280,000 00
Scugog Agency	2	7	1	300	6	290 00	1,048 00	50,971 00
Kenora Agency	59	221	319	5,481	184	12,320 60	13,437 00	167,181 85
Fort Frances Agency	48	135	338	2,559	63	5,998 00	5,060 00	252,363 00
Savanne Agency	51	249	417	4,210	241	12,853 00	16,350 25	135,940 85
Total	870	2,015	3,216	25,171	1,228	94,391 65	432,159 25	7,566,125 55

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	7	28	9	197	4	602 00	3,717 00	108,008 80
Caughnawaga Agency	12	20	2	150	3	977 50	56,490 00	638,792 16
St. Regis Agency	16	22	22	500	...	650 00	13,500 00	311,800 00
Viger Agency	...	22	...	326	...	470 00	1,195 00	1,665 00
St. Francis Agency	3	33	...	615	21	1,075 00	12,000 00	146,939 00
Maria Agency	2	15	...	120	2	600 00	2,000 00	23,300 00
Restigouche Agency	23	7	...	90	3	1,600 00	13,500 00	94,500 00
River Desert Agency	33	96	15	725	35	3,052 00	4,035 00	154,658 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	7	36	...	250	8	300 00	9,000 00	77,200 00
Becancour Agency	4	2	...	15	...	80 00	150 00	5,630 00
Timiskaming Agency	20	11	35	395	22	1,125 00	3,670 00	34,538 75
Bersimis Agency	23	140	29	1,289	76	4,495 00	5,312 00	45,186 00
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,000 00	139,113 00
Total	325	672	262	11,872	374	36,096 50	132,569 00	1,781,330 71

[*No return received.]

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown..	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	1,160	17,010	2,374	98,.464	312	7,688	376	8,698	630	7,930
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	1,050	...	150	...	400	...	500
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	140	2,562	367	13,820	65	1,410	21	595	87	1,296
Walpole Island Agency	74	1,440	150	3,835	5	100	155	6,830	1	5
Sarnia Agency	220	2,215	367	9,924	46	985	41	2,802	17	348
Caradoc Agency	210	3,942	882	27,750	72	1,797	336	18,510	9	650
Moravian Agency	75	600	300	9,000	35	1,200	100	6,400	5	100
Manitowaning Agency	68	1,356	397	9,679	12	375	29 þ	1,009	418	6,728
Gore Bay Agency	3 1/4	94	122	2,675	7	130	22	829	109	2,753
Thessalon Agency	...	...	49	1,002	...	...	32	846	20	443
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	2	28	104	1,880	7	80	10	130	17	285
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	28	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	20	340	...	...	7	150	5	200
Golden Lake Agency	2	25	11	230	...	...	2	40	5	75
Tyendinaga Agency	132	1,696	1,433	32,075	357	5,596	156	3,233	119	2,093
Lake Simcoe Agency	22	240	75	1,900	5	80	3	65	...	...
Cape Croker Agency	100	2,000	200	7,000	5	150	35	1,750	100	3,500
Saugeen Agency	18	180	120	1,040	...	...	25	875	30	200
Alnwick Agency	62	875	84	2,676	5	70	...	13	61	1,077
Mud Lake Agency	30	480	140	2,800	...	...	5	68	25	340
Rice Lake Agency	95	1,900	53	1,560	...	...	5	82	100	1,900
Rama Agency	10	240	250	7,000	4	80	15	360	40	1,100
Christian Island Agency	40	650	150	3,500	...	...	80	1,200	60	1,000
Scugog Agency	8	100	40	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenora Agency	...	...	1 1/2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown..	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Total	2,471 1/4	37,633	7,707 1/2	240,495	937	19,891	1,455 þ	54,885	1,858	32,523
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	30	304	257	3,475	20	213	56	671	...	...
Caughnawaga Agency	10	180	775	20,000	25	800	200	2,800	15	300
St. Regis Agency	129	1,900	550	10,560	25	500	275	7,900	52	800
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	53	447	...	...	5	104	...	...
Maria Agency	4	27	25	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	4	65	185	4,500	5	130	...	...	2	70
River Desert Agency	3	50	120	2,000	...	...	2	75	15	300
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	2	15	22	300	1	15	1	20	2	d15
Timiskaming Agency	þ	10	10	270	...	...	...	...	4	54
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	60	500	350	4,600	34	260	...	...	42	390
Total	242 þ	3,051	2,347	46,652	110	1,918	539	11,570	132	1,929

[*No return received.]

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	118	1,901	37	408	37	461	199	9,674	6	654
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	4,700	...	115
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	26	270	...	...	1 1/2	58	8	955	1 1/2	129
Walpole Island Agency	...	...	20	400	18	364	85	3,200	...	150
Sarnia Agency	...	...	...	...	9	148	28	2,191	...	70
Caradoc Agency	...	...	22	295	44	1,092	137	14,280	7	740
Moravian Agency	10	200	30	360	40	600	30	1,800	...	...
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	...	7 1/4	350	368	21,252	1 þ	136
Gore Bay Agency	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	18 4	93 1/4	6,510	1 þ	101
Thessalon Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	7,385	1/2	100
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	...	...	1 1/2	25	1	18	184	7,550	3 1/2	170
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	15,200	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	...	...	2	40	10	1,450	1	40
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	1/2	10	7	200	...	...
Tyendinaga Agency	37	270	27	478	7	334	267	5,114	6	346
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	...	14	154	1 þ	30	8	100	...	...
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	...	...	5	100	50	5,000	3	150
Saugeen Agency	...	...	...	...	3	75	30	1,500	...	...
Alnwick Agency	21	360	15	120	...	4	15 þ	1,584	...	13
Mud Lake Agency	...	...	6	110	...	...	50	3,240	3	360
Rice Lake Agency	...	...	10	160	2	28	30	1,800	2	330
Rama Agency	...	...	2	40	2	25	50	5,600	3	150
Christian Island Agency	...	...	...	...	5	75	140	5,000	...	...
Scugog Agency	3	25	8	70	þ	13	2 1/4	188	...	...
Kenora Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 1/2	4,219	þ	91
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3,470	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5,310	1 1/2	77

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Total	269	3,026	192 1/2	2,620	211 1/4	4,159	2,049 þ	138,472	42 1/4	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	...	45	459	13	229	51	4,500	...	...
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	90	2,700	35	490	400	31,000	...	...
St. Regis Agency	10	150	42	850	14	400	350	10,000	8	350
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	12 1/2	44	3	13 1/2	18	1,120	1/4	3
Maria Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	450	...	...
Restigouche Agency	...	...	15	150	...	...	48	5,000	...	...
River Desert Agency	...	...	12	375	1 1/2	50	30	2,600	1	75
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	...	...	1/2	6	...	...	1/4	12
Becancour Agency	...	...	1	10	1/2	1 1/2	4	290	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,100	...	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	400
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	...	60	1,100	2	30	300	6,000	1/2	30
Total	10	150	277 1/2	5,688	69 1/2	1,220	1,212	62,060	20	870

[*No return received.]

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.						Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				Agency.
Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.							
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	**ONTARIO.**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations
5	835	14	2,171	7,691	...	3,041	...	...	173	...	Parry Sound Superintendency
...	430	...	180	295	155	...	37	...	...	...	New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency
1	83	2	161	529	...	404	5	9	7	...	Walpole Island Agency
...	300	...	...	235	575	460	...	...	...	...	Sarnia Agency
...	48	1/4	42	393	...	...	23	...	...	...	Caradoc Agency
2 1/4	330	8	1,280	1,525	...	847	5	...	...	4	Moravian Agency
...	...	5	1,250	600	...	800	...	...	...	...	Manitowaning Agency
12	4,873	2	130	1,885	122	38	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay Agency
1 1/4	105	4 þ	416	307 1/2	14 1/2	152 1/2	27	13	23	17	Thessalon agency
3	700	...	...	76	47	19 1/2	10	...	10	10	Sault Ste. Marie Agency
7	618	5	125	398	310	20	3	...	...	...	Port Arthur Agency
...	...	...	...	40	47	...	154	...	...	...	Sturgeon Falls Agency
5	300	2	60	56	140	...	8	...	...	...	Golden Lake Agency
...	...	...	...	5	15	7	...	...	...	...	Tyendinaga Agency
1 1/2	158	27	457	2,660	565	742	...	...	...	...	Lake Simcoe Agency
3	900	1	55	72	16	...	...	...	...	...	Cape Croker Agency
5	1,500	...	...	400	50	100	5	10	15	...	Saugeen Agency
5	1,000	5	700	175	4	70	35	...	12	1	Alnwick Agency

5	1,440	...	25	86	...	131	...	...	...	...	Mud Lake Agency
8	1,760	6	500	65	...	...	5	1	1	5	Rice Lake Agency
7	1,250	4	460	65	...	25	...	1	2	14	Rama Agency
2	400	1	60	200	11	25	3	2	2	4	Christian Island Agency
15	1,000	...	...	300	100	...	50	...	50	50	Scugog Agency
1/2	100	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenora Agency
3 3/4	381	4 3/4	238	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	Fort Frances Agency
...	...	5	395	68	194	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.						Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
Savanne Agency	3 1/4	271	4 3/4	250	...	178	...	...	...	...	...
Total	95 1/2	18,782	101 1/2	8,955	18,160 1/2	2,756 1/2	6,882	370	36	295	105
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	3	112	...	...	143	23	168	3	5	...	...
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	...	...	3,250	300	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis Agency	10	850	9	1,000	1,500	450	700	25	25	25	50
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	1/4	12	64 1/2	...	...	37	1	1	...
Maria Agency	...	...	...	...	26	...	15	1	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	2	120	...	...	275	...	300	...	...	...	...
River Desert Agency	8	2,500	5	400	100	10	159	...	...	...	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	1 1/2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	1/2	25	3/4	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	1/4	34	1/4	8	28	29	8	...	...	4	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	4	75	...	...	140	...	80	3	3	3	3
Total	27 3/4	3,716	16 3/4	1,495	5,561 1/2	827	1,421	69	34	33	53

[*No return received.]

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.
ONTARIO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	...	...	5	2	...	9	3	2	4	...	1
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Walpole Island Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sarnia Agency	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caradoc Agency	1	...	40	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	...
Moravian Agency	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay Agency	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Thessalon Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	...	...	3	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	41	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tyendinaga Agency	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saugeen Agency	...	...	8	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Alnwick Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rice Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rama Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scugog Agency	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenora Agency	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	2	1	105	42	5	18	15	3	7	1	5

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	18	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
St. Regis Agency	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maria Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Desert Agency	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	29	3	...	2	9	1	3	...	1

[*No return received.]

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		...
...	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
ONTARIO	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	1	2	1	865 00	9,700 00	10,565 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	370 00	...	370 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	...	...	35 00	180 00	215 00
Walpole Island Agency	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Sarnia Agency	...	...	...	305 00	160 00	465 00
Caradoc Agency	2	1	...	325 00	21,350 00	21,675 00
Moravian Agency	...	...	2	...	400 00	400 00
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay Agency	1	2	...	235 00	386 00	621 00
Thessalon Agency	...	...	...	100 00	400 00	500 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	...	...	...	35 00	650 00	685 00
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	3,680 00	22,455 00	26,135 00
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	...	130 00	400 00	530 00
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	25 00	25 00
Tyendinaga Agency	...	...	...	...	1,600 00	1,600 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	...	575 00	700 00	1,275 00
Saugeen Agency	...	...	...	600 00	2,000 00	2,600 00
Alnwick Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	...	...	...	30 00	3,500 00	3,530 00
Rice Lake Agency	...	...	...	16 00	...	16 00
Rama Agency	...	...	...	50 00	...	50 00
Christian Island Agency	...	...	...	1,000 00	...	1,000 00
Scugog Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenora Agency	...	...	...	...	520 00	520 00
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Total	4	5	3	8,351 00	65,226 00	73,577 00

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		...
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	...	...	70 00	650 00	720 00
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	...	...	4,825 00	4,825 00
St. Regis Agency	...	...	...	500 00	4,000 00	4,500 00
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	...	240 00	300 00	540 00
Maria Agency	...	...	...	10 00	60 00	70 00
Restigouche Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Desert Agency	...	...	...	...	640 00	640 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	...	...	2,400 00	2,400 00
Becancour Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	...	60 00	325 00	385 00
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	...	...	120 00	...	120 00
Total	...	...	...	1,000 00	13,200 00	14,200 00

[*No return received.]

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.	Total Income of Indians.
	...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	...	...
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	151,859 15	...	119,268 00	3,274 25	...	...	...	274,401 40
Parry Sound Superintendency	6,950 00	...	13,300 00	...	3,300 00	3,150 00	3,950 00	30,450 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	15,035 52	800 00	7,310 00	1,821 50	15 00	195 00	2,000 00	27,227 02
Walpole Island Agency	9,250 00	3,000 00	19,000 00	...	1,300 00	1,300 00	12,000 00	45,850 00
Sarnia Agency	11,978 52	...	12,723 00	2,028 00	2,248 00	240 00	1,860 28	31,077 80
Caradoc Agency	39,870 00	2,550 00	37,100 00	2,950 60	380 00	410 00	92,400 00	175,660 60
Moravian Agency	8,550 00	800 00	3,175 00	25 00	200 00	375 00	1,800 00	14,925 00
Manitowaning Agency	38,230 00	...	5,500 00	4,331 00	4,415 00	5,250 00	22,300 00	80,026 00
Gore Bay Agency	13,653 25	4,695 75	42,865 75	...	354 00	833 00	10,825 00	73,226 75
Thessalon Agency	6,886 50	175 00	33,426 00	...	1,668 00	503 00	1,571 00	44,229 50
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	10,880 00	...	26,000 00	...	1,480 00	5,920 00	4,200 00	48,480 00
Port Arthur Agency	8,810 00	...	15,290 00	...	9,020 00	17,800 00	200 00	51,120 00
Sturgeon Falls Agency	1,750 00	...	11,300 00	...	...	3,000 00	3,700 00	19,750 00
Golden Lake Agency	350 00	...	3,500 00	...	150 00	350 00	400 00	4,750 00
Tyendinaga Agency	42,926 90	12,000 00	61,089 00	4,903 00	400 00	300 00	14,250 00	135,868 90
Lake Simcoe Agency	1,964 40	175 00	1,700 00	211 00	775 00	140 00	1,985 00	6,950 40
Cape Croker Agency	16,337 50	1,500 00	3,500 00	...	4,000 00	200 00	10,000 00	35,537 50
Saugeen	4,134 00	520 00	18,000 00	8,000 00	500 00	125 00	10,000 00	41,279 00

Agency								
Alnwick Agency	5,516 25	60 00	9,117 00	1,451 01	360 00	150 00	1,525 00	18,179 26
Mud Lake Agency	4,000 00	600 00	2,000 00	50 00	800 00	2,000 00	500 00	9,950 00
Rice Lake Agency	3,000 00	500 00	900 00	126 00	250 00	1,600 00	300 00	6,676 00
Rama Agency	7,000 00	350 00	5,000 00	...	400 00	400 00	3,500 00	16,650 00
Christian Island Agency	11,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	...	3,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	30,000 00
Scugog Agency	595 00	75 00	200 00	156 25	20 00	114 00	750 00	1,910 25
Kenora Agency	2,743 35	5,322 00	19,435 00	...	10,017 00	20,504 00	10,168 00	68,189 35
Fort Frances Agency	3,695 00	240 00	23,700 00	...	15,500 00	16,600 00	4,550 00	64,285 00
Savanne Agency	2,985 50	13,585 00	16,893 75	...	10,902 20	21,235 05	4,439 70	70,041 20
Total	429,750 84	47,997 75	518,292 50	29,327 61	71,454 20	103,694 05	226,173 98	1,426,690 93

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.	Total Income of Indians.
	...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	...	...
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6,300 25	1,764 00	14,205 00	1,129 00	170 00	582 00	3,482 00	27,632 25
Caughnawaga Agency	47,646 00	...	276,185 75	3,437 50	250 50	...	11,150 00	338,669 25
St. Regis Agency	83,000 00	40,000 00	145,000 00	133 95	1,000 00	800 00	16,000 00	285,933 95
Viger Agency	...	...	2,815 00	125 12	48 00	1,440 00	2,725 00	7,153 12
St. Francis Agency	1,552 75	...	3,412 00	...	...	600 00	20,475 00	26,039 75
Maria Agency	1,600 00	200 00	2,800 00	...	350 00	750 00	1,550 00	7,250 00
Restigouche Agency	11,750 00	1,000 00	22,000 00	...	310 00	80 00	8,500 00	43,640 00
River Desert Agency	5,280 00	912 00	15,360 00	533 55	60 00	6,700 00	7,000 00	35,845 55
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	12,000 00	...	24 00	1,200 00	25,000 00	38,224 00
Becancour Agency	600 00	30 00	1,200 00	...	...	...	370 00	2,200 00
Timiskaming Agency	1,546 00	...	8,371 00	50 00	245 00	1,300 00	39 00	11,551 00
Bersimis Agency	375 00	...	1,550 00	...	1,020 00	51,500 00	450 00	54,895 00
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	7,000 00	250 00	3,500 00	...	300 00	25,000 00	700 00	36,750 00
Total	166,650 00	44,156 00	508,398 75	5,409 12	3,777 00	89,952 00	97,441 00	915,783 87

[*No return received.]

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.										
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	1,370	980	173	142	253	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	4	...	7,750 00
Fredericton Superintendency	188	489	26	54	91	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	4	...	7,200 00
Total	1,558	1,469	199	196	344	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	8	...	14,950 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	210	383	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5,800 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	200	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	800 00
Yarmouth County	3	1/4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	8	1	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	200	200	20	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	300	98	9	30	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2,000 00
Colchester County	20	15	...	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	285 00
Cumberland County	225	25	14	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	150 00
Pictou County	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4,500 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	135	180	80	50	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...

County																	
Inverness County	415	665	16	20	36	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1,000 00
Victoria County	200	60	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	850 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	16	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2,400 00

Agency	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.										
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
Lunenberg County	300	450	30	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,200 00
Total	3,223	2,702 1/2	169	241	188	51	...	...	...	...	7	1	10	2	4	1	13,185 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	5,400	3,202	24	104	344	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	10,245 00
West Coast Agency	336	56	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	302 1/2	13 1/4	...	730	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,650 00
Lower Fraser Agency	3,498	3,713	527	656	587	396	...	...	...	...	43	5	1	...	...	...	38,100 00
Williams Lake Agency	59,550 1/2	1,852	665	329	229	134	1	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	35,200 00
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	241,643	17,046	893	537	53	816	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...	...	26,630 00
Kootenay Agency	38,436	1,560	134	152	60	113	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25,000 00
Northwest Coast Agency	534 1/2	196	...	1,103	986	...	1	...	...	...	15	5	12	...	15	...	53,550 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,492	592	...	1,742	317	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,200 00
Cassiar Agency	325	...	...	70	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	370,517 1/2	28,230 1/4	2,243	7,556	2,827	1,506	3	...	1	...	120	13	25	...	17	...	197,575 00
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	12,540	463	227	236	220	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	9	...	...	2	38,500 00
Portage la Prairie	21,862	981	37	125	95	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	7	...	2,800 00

Agency																	
Manitowapah Agency	39,709	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	10	1	7,725 00
Norway House Agency	13,132	2,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	14	...	...	...	23,250 00
The Pas Agency	6,912	44	...	433	41	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2,725 00
Birtle Agency	38,705	2,260	39	66	26	72	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	2,420 00
Oak River Sioux Agency	8,876 1/2	3,147 1/2	66	49	28	26	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	2	...	2,870 00
Total	141,736 1/2	10,074 1/2	369	909	410	135	...	1	...	6	29	2	42	3	25	3	80,290 00

Agency	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	939	183	...	35	50	59	...	52	20	...	49	1	2,075 00	21,325 00	23,400 00
Fredericton Superintendency	369	118	33	29	18	30	7	19	30	...	10	9	1,875 00	20,850 00	22,700 00
Total	1,299	301	33	64	68	89	7	71	50	...	59	10	3,925 00	42,175 00	46,100 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	283	50	...	...	26	23	...	23	12	4	41	6	1,640 00	6,000 00	7,640 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	35	14	...	4	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	65 00	1,000 00	1,065 00
Shelburne County	9	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	450 00	1,100 00	1,550 00
Digby County	...	27	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450 00	1,450 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 00	65 00
King's County	60	12	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
Queen's County	200	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	75 00	1,200 00	1,275 00
Halifax County	...	17	...	28	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hants County	80	15	1	2	7	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	500 00	6,000 00	6,500 00
Colchester County	15	21	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	1,050 00	1,060 00
Cumberland County	12	22	...	7	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	25 00	800 00	825 00
Pictou County	50	30	...	6	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	2,000 00	2,050 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	42	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	3,600 00	3,700 00
Richmond County	165	17	...	5	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	1,750 00	1,850 00	3,600 00
Inverness County	667	21	1	13	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	700 00	3,660 00	4,360 00

Victoria County	180	16	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	3,200 00	3,700 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	2 3/4	13	...	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	850 00	875 00
Lunenburg County	490	15	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	200 00	4,106 00	4,306 00

Agency	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	500	17	4	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	12,000 00	12,500 00
Total	2,665 3/4	322	8	103	104	20	2	20	17	...	1	4	5,050 00	46,131 00	51,181 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	5,439	577	10	22	213	4	...	68	...	...	...	...	105,350 00	84,500 00	189,850 00
West Coast Agency	55	396	...	294	1	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,600 00	93,150 00	94,750 0
Kwawkewlth Agency	19	87	1	171	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	190 00	28,815 00	29,005 00
Lower Fraser Agency	4,823	762	62	301	299	274	1	269	92	8	51	1	15,007 00	150,596 00	165,603 00
Williams Lake Agency	25,376	6	474	...	...	187	...	...	33	...	20	...	6,850 00	48,950 00	55,800 00
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	95,695	143	836	12	24	599	2	105	81	91	298	4	191,390 00	256,650 00	448,040 00
Kootenay Agency	1,560	31	139	86	27	21	...	21	...	...	22	...	9,300 00	12,135 00	21,435 00
Northwest Coast Agency	47	793	71	5	22	2	5	2	...	29	168	...	...	232,800 00	232,800 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	868	330	407	240	...	63	...	58	...	15	117	...	11,170 00	108,300 00	119,470 00
Cassiar Agency	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total	133,882	3,125	2,026	1,131	586	1,152	8	523	217	144	676	5	340,857 00	1,025,896 00	1,365,753 00
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	292	3	356	...	...	27	...	201	...	66	10	8	3,604 00	62,650 00	66,254 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	3,385	...	59	21	...	38	...	34	...	12	12	3	3,250 00	4,300 00	7,550 00
Manitowapah Agency	256	...	282	32	...	136	...	205	...	110	8	47	353 00	17,650 00	18,003 00
Norway															

House Agency	356	...	402	...	...	4	...	148	...	23	...	...	1,403 00	28,425 00	29,828 00
The Pas Agency	87	2	190	...	...	9	...	36	...	7	...	...	485 00	17,900 00	18,385 00
Birtle Agency	9,705	9	62	29	...	82	1	74	4	44	3	4	1,130 00	15,760 00	16,890 00
Oak River Sioux Agency	3,675	29	25	29	...	43	15	29	2	41	23	...	1,060 00	11,325 00	12,385 00
Total	17,756	43	1,376	111	...	339	16	727	6	303	56	62	11,285 00	158,010 00	169,295 00

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	24	22	...	7	3	7	...	5	...	...	19
Fredericton Superintendency	33	35	...	18	8	1	...	9	5	...	...
Total	57	57	...	25	11	8	...	14	5	...	19
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	11	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hants County	4	4	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	10
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Richmond County	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inverness County	10	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	10	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	38	...	9	2	12	...	5	...	1	41
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	158	104	...	3	3	44	17	29	7	15	...
West Coast Agency	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Fraser Agency	108	89	1	4	...	25	3	6	...	3	...
Williams Lake Agency	180	71	...	3	83	46	5	28	17	1	...
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	502	370	3	9	279	121	20	100	26	4	...
Kootenay Agency	104	27	...	...	...	34	4	24	2	1	...
Northwest Coast Agency	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	18
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,063	669	4	19	365	272	49	188	52	24	199
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	75	47	...	...	1	62	5	43	2	...	12
Portage la Prairie Agency	45	20	6	...	...	22	4	19	3	...	4
Manitowapah Agency	23	18	...	...	...	41	...	33	...	...	8
Norway House Agency	49	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	14	20	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2

Birtle Agency	78	50	19	4	1	45	19	38	6	...	...
Oak River Sioux Agency	88	60	27	8	...	30	37	24	4	2	3
Total	372	243	52	12	2	204	65	161	15	2	29

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	1,950	15	...	67	17	28	19	4,025 00
Fredericton Superintendency	202	33	...	29	33	2	9	3,552 00
Total	2,152	48	...	96	50	30	28	7,577 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	112	4	3	9	2	...	...	840 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	75 00
Shelburne County	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	35 00
Digby County	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
King's County	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	60 00
Queen's County	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	160 00
Halifax County	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	255 00
Hants County	50	2	...	6	6	...	...	1,900 00
Colchester County	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 00
Cumberland County	40	2	...	2	1	...	...	200 00
Pictou County	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	400 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	3	3	4	2	1	2	150 00
Richmond County	180	4	4	11	4	...	...	500 00
Inverness County	150	4	9	9	3	...	...	450 00
Victoria County	125	2	3	4	2	...	...	600 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	80 00
Lunenberg County	15	5	2	1	2	...	...	278 00

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	10	12	5	...	...	...	1,855 00
Total	650	49	40	55	22	2	6	7,021 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	4,064	181	2	13	8	37	155	35,115 00
West Coast Agency	1,130	3	...	...	...	1	13	1,810 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,085 00
Lower Fraser Agency	2,110	104	6	9	4	...	6	16,223 00
Williams Lake Agency	658	110	...	153	11	34	18	25,438 75
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	1,899	218	3	320	72	57	83	56,991 50
Kootenay Agency	244	55	...	61	6	12	9	13,740 00
Northwest Coast Agency	3,730	5	...	17	...	...	...	9,510 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	9,750	2	...	16	...	...	...	4,650 00
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,110	678	11	589	101	141	284	165,563 25
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	17	75	4	91	13	15	17	16,000 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	250	42	10	32	33	...	55	5,150 00
Manitowapah Agency	735	67	3	82	75	3	94	7,500 00
Norway House Agency	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857 00
The Pas Agency	355	3	2	2	2	...	...	1,150 00
Birtle Agency	1,525	77	3	68	56	21	47	13,006 00
Oak River Sioux Agency	495	68	3	51	35	49	47	15,680 00
Total	4,541	332	25	326	214	88	260	60,343 00

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	30	...	...	...	70	34	...	...	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	5	25	3	...	...	8	17	33	...	...	...
Total	5	55	3	...	...	78	51	33	...	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	11	...	1	...	2	10	12	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Queen's County	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	5	5	12	...
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...
Hants County	...	6	...	...	2	2	7	10	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Pictou County	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	3	...	...	4	4	6	4	...	...	...
Richmond County	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
Inverness County	...	11	1	2	...	4	20	15	...	...	...
Victoria County	...	6	...	2	...	4	14	15	2	6	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	...	3	1	1	6	8	14	10	20	25	...

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	12	...	10	...	20	30	28	25	50	...
Total	4	53	2	15	19	46	110	105	52	93	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	127	207	83	6	16	44	364	281	380	1,205	...
West Coast Agency	...	15	4	16	...	...	61	50	...	8	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Lower Fraser Agency	82	548	53	45	72	92	697	463	370	242	48
Williams Lake Agency	39	896	345	23	...	235	352	193	...	2	8
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	164	5,964	1,853	72	...	344	1,453	2,239	30	37	51
Kootenay Agency	53	1,480	170	32	...	51	740	735	...	...	...
Northwest Coast Agency	32	42	...	18	...	46	71	53	10	10	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	90	534	39	28	...	38	325	136	...	...	...
Cassiar Agency	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	587	9,695	2,547	241	88	850	4,067	4,154	790	1,504	107
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	6	202	26	10	115	175	250	215	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	153	...	5	22	16	51	67	...	...	1
Manitowapah Agency	...	388	...	16	37	67	653	1,115	...	57	...
Norway House Agency	1	29	...	18	23	59	146	141	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	5	39	...	5	19	14	69	107	...	...	...
Birtle Agency	2	293	...	8	17	116	208	280	...	...	...
Oak River Sioux Agency	1	345	19	3	...	42	69	81	...	...	...
Total	15	1,449	45	65	233	489	1,446	2,006	...	57	1

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						GENERAL EFFECTS.			
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.				...			...
Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	Richibucto Superintendency
...	28	...	...	...	...	3,355 00	45	42	20	Fredericton Superintendency
7	67	...	35	...	670	3,725 00	2	5	127	Total
7	95	...	35	...	670	7,080 00	47	47	147	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island Superintendency
...	6	...	...	...	127	1,552 00	11	34	...	NOVA SCOTIA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annapolis County
...	2	4	...	...	10	140 00	...	...	5	Shelburne County
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	1	2	...	Digby County
...	...	...	...	...	10	42 00	...	...	10	Yarmouth County
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	King's County
...	4	...	...	...	100	300 25	...	...	2	Queen's County
...	6	...	...	...	...	370 00	...	4	6	Halifax County
...	...	...	...	...	100	350 00	4	4	...	Hants County
2	1	...	...	...	100	870 00	2	3	3	Colchester County
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00	...	...	...	Cumberland County
...	2	...	3	...	40	150 00	...	2	1	Pictou County
...	...	...	...	...	68	508 00	6	9	...	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties
...	...	...	...	...	60	400 00	2	3	1	Richmond County
...	...	...	...	...	16	460 00	4	7	...	Inverness County
...	4	...	...	...	60	1,030 00	...	15	...	Victoria County
...	...	...	...	...	85	850 00	...	8	...	Cape Breton (Sydney) County
...	...	...	...	...	50	100 00	...	...	...	Lunenberg County
...	7	12	16	14	25	850 00	...	4	6	

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						GENERAL EFFECTS.			
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.							
...	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,675 75	5	8	...
Total	2	26	16	19	14	824	9,171 00	24	69	34
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	5	20	10	630	690	5,470	43,250 00	164	1	449
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	6	8	570	4,755 00	117	7	1,300
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	...	14	14	702	682 00	56	35	347
Lower Fraser Agency	252	1,947	...	20	949	3,017	62,809 00	113	158	486
Williams Lake Agency	29	101	...	...	6	2,500	57,221 00	...	21	93
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	384	1,096	...	36	15	2,988	332,551 50	4	48	145
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	...	580	90,749 00	...	...	55
Northwest Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	20	2,450	13,600 00	328	212	1,239
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,960 00	...	1	393
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	...	3	2
Total	670	3,164	10	706	1,702	18,277	662,377 50	781	486	4,509
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	10	60	...	...	...	715	34,190 00	10	230	25
Portage la Prairie Agency	2	25	...	...	...	...	7,300 00	...	10	5
Manitowapah Agency	12	51	...	...	...	150	43,550 00	38	125	152
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,130 00	13	359	276
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,950 00	...	14	374
Birtle Agency	1	10	...	...	...	301	36,600 00	...	2	...
Oak River Sioux Agency	5	11	4	14	23	465	21,280 00	...	...	10
Total	30	157	4	14	23	1,631	163,000 00	61	740	842

Agency	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	12	182	260	71	6	5,075 00	16,000 00	104,980 00
Fredericton Superintendency	72	57	2	490	45	3,830 00	8,125 00	84,721 00
Total	84	239	262	561	51	8,905 00	24,125 00	189,701 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	16	35	16	...	620 00	2,950 00	6,370 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	4	9	5	14	2	100 00	150 00	2,130 00
Shelburne County	1	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,075 00
Digby County	9	6	...	20	3	300 00	300 00	4,487 00
Yarmouth County	...	1	...	12	...	15 00	25 00	105 00
King's County	5	30	...	100	...	295 00	500 00	2,385 25
Queen's County	6	5	10	12	6	275 00	140 00	3,820 00
Halifax County	16	14	8	8	...	585 00	...	2,390 00
Hants County	10	9	...	100	...	700 00	2,000 00	27,780 00
Colchester County	4	12	...	15	...	65 00	225 00	2,623 00
Cumberland County	12	20	...	30	...	150 00	450 00	3,575 00
Pictou County	4	22	8	16	...	420 00	760 00	10,605 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	30	2	6	...	150 00	1,500 00	9,910 00
Richmond County	...	12	...	38	...	340 00	280 00	8,380 00
Inverness County	3	16	8	80	...	260 00	850 00	13,595 0.
Victoria County	...	18	...	150	...	450 00	500 00	16,040 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	9	...	...	...	55 00	350 00	6,620 00
Lunenberg County	6	5	...	18	4	250 00	125 00	10,459 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	10	10	75	...	...	440 00	24,970 00

Agency	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	...
Total	80	234	53	769	17	4,560 00	8,895 00	151,949 25
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	349	321	55	24	169	26,640 00	33,150 00	1,066,885 00
West Coast Agency	129	419	44	810	351	41,215 00	31,260 00	198,458 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	268	188	160	2,596	81	20,120 00	51,200 00	154,708 50
Lower Fraser Agency	428	454	177	1,183	408	45,415 00	62,470 00	1,211,895 00
Williams Lake Agency	414	130	156	1,235	241	12,731 00	14,064 00	497,269 25
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,050 00	2,971,082 92
Kootenay Agency	185	27	...	131	146	4,947 00	4,050 00	294,057 00
Northwest Coast Agency	1,095	349	357	11,980	132	124,930 00	114,200 00	729,353 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	711	407	97	6,500	66	52,300 00	23,800 00	334,796 00
Cassiar Agency	120	30	2	1,600	20	4,690 00	1,300 00	17,215 00
Total	4,377	2,597	1,518	27,580	2,634	353,989 00	381,544 00	7,475,719 67
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	33	94	320	1,001	240	13,145 00	17,318 00	660,257 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	29	57	32	1,075	92	1,400 0	2,000 00	208,683 00
Manitowapah Agency	83	599	664	5,145	274	10,825 00	8,700 00	231,058 00
Norway House Agency	41	371	1,702	3,252	361	24,755 00	19,175 00	233,275 00
The Pas Agency	80	325	375	372	221	15,895 00	7,415 00	96,430 00
Birtle Agency	35	60	2	1,175	100	1,992 00	4,320 00	448,821 00
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	40	57	...	1,470	72	3,056 00	4,950 00	223,520 00
Total	341	1,263	3,095	13,490	1,360	71,168 00	63,878 00	2,102,044 00

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	11	105	177	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	5	108	31 1/2	745	...	...	1	30	5	100
Total	16	213	208 1/2	2,540	...	...	1	30	5	100
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	6	62	34	564	...	...	1/4	8	1/4	3
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	...	...	1 1/2	40	1/2	17	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	...	...	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	15	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	1 1/2	5	8	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	5	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness County	...	...	4	50	...	...	1	20	...	...

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.
Victoria County	...	...	2 1/2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	1	25	5	100	1/2	20	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2 1/2	30	72	1,197	1	37	1	20	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	17	620	295	14,215	...	...	...	...	9	260
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Fraser Agency	81	3,220	448	28,320	...	...	21 1/4	1,260	180	6,670
Williams Lake Agency	122	1,717	109	2,395	2	30	...	...	13	190
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	2,823	44,497	3,773	56,200	15	270	35	483	152	3,110
Kootenay Agency	70	1,050	1,090	19,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,113	51,104	120,620	120,620	17	300	56 1/4	1,743	354	10,230
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	105	1,190	140	5,400	10	112	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	654	11,541	199	5,932	19	327	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle Agency	955	15,564	693	25,423	14	207	9 3/4	215	...	...
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	2,377	32,517	418	10,564	9	308	18	454	...	...
Total	4,091	60,812	1,450	47,319	52	954	27 3/4	669	...	...

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	4	55	...	...	180	6,700	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	...	...	29	800	4 1/2	90	25 1/4	1,590	...	...
Total	...	...	33	855	4 1/2	90	205 1/4	8,290	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	950	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	1/4	2	2	200	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	25	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	1	20	1	40	5	600	...	...
Queen's County	...	...	1/2	12	...	...	2	150	...	...
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	5 1/4	...	10	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	150	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	1/2	10	...	...	4	400	...	...
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	95	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	700	...	...
Inverness County	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,100	...	...
Victoria County	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	560	...	...

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	10	...	...
Lunenberg County	1	20	1	25	1/2	12	5	600	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3,000	...	...
Total	1	20	3	67	7	54	165 1/2	7,800	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	4,480	...	...
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/4	305	...	30
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	970	3 3/4	380
Lower Fraser Agency	...	...	...	...	22 1/4	646	267	45,797	15 1/2	2,103
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	95	109	5,330	13 1/2	680
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	...	...	...	...	125	2,163	335	37,525	52 1/2	5,625
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	10,200	...	...
Northwest Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	14,700	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	77,000	...	...
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	151 3/4	2,904	1,385 1/4	196,307	85 1/4	8,818
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	...	...	2	28	27	2,660	4 1/2	50
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2	810	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3,992	...	...
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	6,365	1	10
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3,410	...	...
Birtle Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 1/2	2,160	...	...
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2,526	...	...

Total	...	...	...	...	2	28	277	21,923	5 1/2	60

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued						Other fodder	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			...	...	...	...
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	...	...	87	8	50	11	...	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	1 1/2	200	4 1/2	140	85	9	23	...	...	...	...
Total	1 1/2	200	4 1/2	140	172	17	73	11	...	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1 1/2	280	...	...	25	24	...	3	6	6	6
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	...	...	2	20	1	1	...	...	...
Queen's County	1/2	100	1	20	18	10	2	1	1/2	1	2 1/2
Halifax County	2	...	2	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	1/4	50	...	...	70	...	2	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	1	75	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	3	2	...
Richmond County	...	...	...	...	25	15	...	5	5	5	5
Inverness County	3	56	...	...	135	10	5	...	...	...	...

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued						Other fodder	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			...	...	...	...
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Victoria County	...	...	...	...	90	120	3	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	1	200	1 1/2	25	55	20	12	3	2 1/2	2	4 1/2
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	8	100	...	...	150	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15 3/4	581	4 1/2	45	650	226	25	10	11	10	12
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...	132
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	13 1/2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	1/2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Fraser Agency	34 1/2	5,582	...	...	662	428	400	11	11	11	8
Williams Lake Agency	6 1/2	683	8 1/4	400	343	650	205	...	7	7	500
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	51 1/2	6,700	2	250	4,188	704	1,140	13	38	38	2,000
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	260	355	120	...	...	...	...
Northwest Coast Agency	1 1/2	300	...	...	20	210	...	20	22	22	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	71	24,600	...	...	132	285	64	33	53	53	54
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	168	37,865	10 3/4	730	6,513 1/2	2,943	1,929	77	131	131	2,694
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	2 3/4	70	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	3	25

Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	2	100	...	860	5	...	148	148	659
Manitowapah Agency	1/4	20	2 1/4	70	...	4,455	...	...	35	30	53
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	1	...	...	7
Birtle Agency	...	...	11 1/2	155	6 1/2	1,433	1,032	...	57	133 3/4	...
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	...	...	4 1/2	480	5	1,083	1,000	...	90	486	120
Total	3	90	20 1/4	805	11 1/2	13,638	2,037	1	330	800 3/4	864

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906 - 7.

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton											

(Sydney) County	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	10	2	13	3	1	...	...	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Agency	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Fraser Agency	...	...	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kootenay Agency	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
Northwest Coast Agency	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	91	28	...	4	4	...	3	...	...
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	2	12	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	23	...	...	10	...	3	...	6
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas											

Agency	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
Birtle Agency	...	...	3	2	1	...	19	...	5	...	5
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	7
Total	...	...	8	65	1	...	36	3	11	1	18

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	...	90 00	500 00	590 00
Fredericton Superintendency	...	...	...	...	220 00	220 00
Total	...	...	...	90 00	720 00	810 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	...	...	50 00	60 00	110 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	1	...	...	...	350 00	350 00
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	...	20 00	...	20 00
Queen's County	...	...	...	75 00	40 00	115 00
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	20 00	20 00
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	200 00	200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
Richmond County	...	...	...	150 00	70 00	220 00
Inverness County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	...	...	...	...	200 00	200 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	140 00	140 00

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Lunenberg County	...	...	...	175 00	70 00	245 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	250 00	250 00
Total	1	...	...	430 00	1,490 00	1,920 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	...	820 00	3,600 00	4,420 00
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	3,500 00	3,500 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	...	...	...	...	900 00	900 00
Lower Fraser Agency	1	...	...	525 00	2,945 00	3,470 00
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	...	275 00	615 00	890 00
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	...	...	...	4,334 00	1,700 00	6,034 00
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Northwest Coast Agency	...	...	...	2,100 00	8,600 00	10,700 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	4	...	...	6,925 00	8,400 00	15,325 00
Cassiar Agency	...	...	...	...	500 00	500 00
Total	5	...	...	14,979 00	31,160 00	46,139 00
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	...	400 00	690 00	1,090 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	...	725 00	525 00	1,250 00
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	170 00	1,175 00	1,345 00
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	1,400 00	1,400 00
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	85 00	800 00	885 00
Birtle Agency	2	...	...	476 00	1,410 00	1,886 00
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	4	...	...	1,600 00	1,210 00	2,810 00
Total	6	...	...	3,456 00	7,210 00	10,666 00

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.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and trapping		
NEW BRUNSWICK.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	4,075 00	200 00	26,950 00	...	10,125 00	300 00	9,850 00	51,500 00
Fredericton Superintendency	3,252 00	4,650 00	29,200 00	20 00	290 00	6,750 00	14,150 00	58,312 00
Total	7,327 00	4,850 00	56,150 00	20 00	10,415 00	7,050 00	24,000 00	109,812 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	939 00	50 00	150 00	...	1,145 00	55 00	13,035 00	15,374 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	149 00	...	600 00	...	120 00	100 00	450 00	1,419 00
Shelburne County	100 00	...	1,500 00	...	250 00	600 00	250 00	2,700 00
Digby County	92 00	...	750 00	...	25 00	500 00	600 00	1,967 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	610 00	...	700 00	...	100 00	300 00	500 00	2,210 00
Queen's County	375 00	200 00	1,750 00	...	600 00	500 00	25 00	3,450 00
Halifax County	1,050 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050 00
Hants County	855 00	...	500 00	...	50 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,405 00
Colchester County	101 00	70 00	2,400 00	...	25 00	325 00	1,200 00	4,121 00
Cumberland County	1,200 00	...	2,000 00	...	25 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	5,725 00
Pictou County	410 00	...	1,250 00	...	900 00	40 00	600 00	3,200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	410 45	...	1,500 00	6 00	500 00	...	6,500 00	8,916 45
Richmond County	750 00	...	1,800 00	...	420 00	35 00	600 00	3,605 00

Inverness County	1,950 00	125 00	3,400 00	20 00	500 00	75 00	1,300 00	7,370 00
Victoria County	2,400 00	150 00	750 00	...	450 00	375 00	3,800 00	7,925 00
*Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenberg County	1,260 00	500 00	2,750 00	...	750 00	600 00	450 00	6,310 00

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.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and trapping		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	1,980 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	...	2,000 00	250 00	4,000 00	12,230 00
Total	13,692 45	2,045 00	24,650 00	26 00	6,715 00	5,700 00	23,775 00	76,603 45
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	24,550 00	4,425 00	30,450 00	...	30,625 00	2,800 00	1,200 00	94,050 00
West Coast Agency	499 00	230 00	10,250 00	...	27,900 00	4,800 00	44,850 00	88,529 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	710 00	...	4,210 00	...	56,950 00	6,300 00	25,100 00	93,270 00
Lower Fraser Agency	47,872 00	4,856 00	64,220 00	517 90	64,391 00	42,799 00	48,235 00	272,890 00
Williams Lake Agency	22,294 25	3,925 00	32,825 00	...	16,120 00	23,447 00	6,931 75	105,543 00
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency	135,637 65	9,645 00	145,000 00	233 33	34,600 00	21,400 00	28,950 00	375,465 98
Kootenay Agency	29,043 00	4,125 00	8,250 00	...	1,440 00	7,800 00	1,370 00	52,028 00
Northwest Coast Agency	12,850 00	...	46,250 00	50 00	114,230 00	23,700 00	24,000 00	221,080,00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	35,300 00	2,500 00	30,000 00	...	23,950 00	51,600 00	34,800 00	178,150 00
Cassiar Agency	250 00	...	8,000 00	...	...	12,000 00	200 00	20,450 00
Total	309,005 90	29,706 00	379,455 00	801 23	370,206 00	196,646 00	215,636 75	1,501,456 88
MANITOBA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	27,200 00	5,400 00	45,000 00	...	7,100 00	5,400 00	3,250 00	93,350 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	10,360 00	550 00	5,000 00	...	325 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	23,735 00
Manitowapah Agency	8,275 00	2,950 00	11,650 00	...	8,600 00	12,350 00	5,850 00	49,675 00

Norway House Agency	13,370 00	...	5,950 00	...	10,600 00	22,950 00	2,350 00	55,220 00
The Pas Agency	3,630 00	455 00	11,500 00	...	16,385 00	16,900 00	1,325 00	50,195 00
Birtle Agency	24,275 38	1,450 00	5,320 00	...	406 00	4,203 00	3,015 00	38,669 38
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	30,524 75	1,112 00	1,450 00	...	425 00	4,100 00	510 00	38,121 75
Total	117,635 13	11,917 00	85,870 00	...	43,841 00	69,903 00	19,800 00	348,966 13

[*Not given.]

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											Value of Public Properties, & c.
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	
SASKATCHEWAN.	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	46,263	878	43	40	...	96	...	...	3	1	21	3	...	3	2	11	...	11,160 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	17,109	825	24	8	6	19	...	...	1	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,950 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	10,160	628	24	20	10	30	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	3,000 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	145,284	5,970	113	...	459	133	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3,880 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	107,019	1,472	47	...	...	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	87,551	851	63	133	188	91	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6,675 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	160,680	1,406	124	19	193	199	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5,800 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	135,190	1,068	420	1,327	876	503	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	7	...	4	...	8,825 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	88,979	1,644	60	137	16	128	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	6,050 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	143,357	179	45	154	22	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	941,592	14,921	963	1,838	1,770	1,403	1	2	16	10	99	8	...	24	3	17	1	51,740 00
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	34,135 1/4	1,280	20	73	40	76	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9,725 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	69,957	323	144	137	57	123	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10,500 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	72,093 1/2	1,166 1/2	107	132	...	107	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,625 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	45,530	190	50	100	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1,100 00
Sarcee Agency,																		

Treaty No. 7	58,120	218	19	7	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	9,500 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	299,950	250	24	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	349,255 1/2	71	...	...	10	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	22,200 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	114,973	323	14	...	150	145	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	14,300 00
Total	1,044,014 1/4	3,821 1/2	378	449	362	1,000	5	1	2	2	1	3	1	15	2	5	...	69,950 00

Agency	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barnes.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	865	...	...	1	57	49	...	44	...	91	...	19	...	7	6	2,787 00	12,100 00	14,887 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	6,550	...	...	...	40	...	...	8	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	815 00	1,715 00	2,530 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	1,480	...	...	...	6	51	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	3,510 00	3,520 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	33,374 1/2	...	...	1	181	...	...	107	...	140	2	2	...	1	63	9,422 50	20 420 00	29,842 50
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	3,150	...	...	...	25	74	...	53	...	84	14	19	4	3	...	6,300 00	11,960 00	18,260 00
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	15,483	...	...	...	96	14	...	57	3	103	4	21	...	2	...	2,718 00	11,195 00	13,913 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	27,670	...	...	...	193	...	...	40	...	154	18	13	40	...	...	20,140 00	16,446 00	36,586 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	2,324	...	...	...	87	176	3	67	...	128	5	46	7	7	...	14,795 00	17,119 00	31,914 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	4,040	...	...	...	125	4	...	23	...	150	5	36	...	5	...	21,550 00	19,065 00	40,615 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	235	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	62	...	6	...	...	...	730 00	6,565 00	7,295 00
Total	95,171 1/2	...	...	2	914	368	3	422	3	938	48	162	51	25	69	79,267 50	120,095 00	199,362 20
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	2,388	...	...	2	30	72	...	25	10	67	6	33	4	5	8	1,390 00	8,200 00	9,590 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	890	...	...	...	112	8	...	53	...	40	...	15	52	...	...	682 00	17,610 00	18,292 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	2,350	...	...	...	172	...	...	11	...	158	...	18	2	...	...	6,270 00	12,115 00	18,385 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	11,000	...	...	...	130	...	...	44	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	7,000 00	14,000 00	21,000 00
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	69,120	...	...	1	51	...	...	26	1	17	...	2	1	2	...	7,000 00	4,000 00	11,000 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	13,220	...	...	12	120	...	...	67	3	80	...	...	7	...	...	1,100 00	13,800 00	14,900 00

Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	1,900	...	...	4	210	...	...	70	...	100	...	...	18	...	...	2,710 00	7,595 42	10,305 42
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	400	...	...	21	92	...	...	36	...	25	...	...	20	1	...	9,000 00	24,035 00	33,035 00
Total	101,268	...	...	40	917	80	...	332	14	512	6	68	124	8	8	35,152 00	101,355 42	136,507 42

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	51	34	2	...	...	32	2	34	1	3	5
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	31	12	3	1	...	16	1	7	1	1	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	23	5	3	...	...	16	3	10	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	126	71	24	2	...	76	30	74	7	...	4
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	60	37	15	9	...	43	14	45	6	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	53	23	7	8	...	47	9	39	3	1	3
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	120	58	...	...	...	82	14	66	...	...	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	81	52	4	...	...	52	11	46	4	...	5
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	90	62	13	11	3	48	14	50	2	...	14
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	27	15	...	...	...	43	...	38	...	...	1
Total	662	369	71	31	3	455	98	409	24	5	32
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	47	27	7	...	...	35	9	31	2	...	2
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	98	45	3	2	2	44	4	33	...	...	3
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	34	28	...	...	...	32	4	28	...	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	22	6	...	...	...	27	...	26	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	1
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	55	19	1	3	2	73	1	64	1	1	1
Blood Agency,	15	2	...	...	...	91	...	89	...	...	7

Treaty No. 7											
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	23	8	1	...	...	45	1	48	1	...	...
Total	296	135	12	5	4	361	19	325	4	1	14

Agency	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	627	57	33	53	26	8	31	9,025 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	48	30	7	22	14	3	12	8,350 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	200	34	2	25	10	6	14	4,370 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	1,303	160	41	126	74	23	61	27,156 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	450	86	7	72	65	11	29	19,391 00
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	592	80	22	58	56	4	18	10,677 50
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,414	148	42	125	135	25	29	24,008 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,374	86	14	87	71	14	27	15,237 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,780	76	55	72	62	12	44	25,960 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	650	69	10	81	...	...	29	8,234 00
Total	8,438	826	233	721	513	106	294	152,408 50
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	314	52	...	51	20	2	8	9,165 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	505	105	38	91	54	1	13	12,245 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	794	65	7	44	41	5	7	19,125 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	45	67	...	55	...	2	...	8,000 00
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	250	30	...	17	...	1	6	4,500 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	240	161	...	26	55	17	45	20,320 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	2,000	292	...	...	...	49	50	47,525 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	315	100	...	...	...	20	20	6,600 00
Total	4,463	872	45	284	170	97	149	127,480 00

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	165	...	17	53	2	264	456	...	27	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	107	60	...	24	5	45	85	...	...	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	100	...	1	23	13	90	147	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	20	668	...	14	34	166	384	839	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	3	312	41	6	49	41	225	342	...	8	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	12	264	44	13	32	129	453	533	...	...	...
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	16	555	...	24	112	32	290	995	...	103	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	2	334	3	12	112	227	427	477	...	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	1	273	67	3	27	96	250	633	...	23	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	9	313	30	4	147	99	318	631	...	...	...
Total	63	3,091	245	94	613	810	2,746	5,138	...	161	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	1	352	19	...	4	30	198	323	...	5	1
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	423	...	...	11	97	294	363	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	3	244	34	1	58	113	217	491	...	43	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	950	...	...	...	73	484	365	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	300	...	...	...	5	166	186	...	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	44	2,500	125	38	...	588	944	1,179	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	20	3,034	...	140	...	831	3,687	2,963	...	...	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	750	250	...	...	151	1,020	1,409	...	...	...
Total	68	8,553	428	179	...	1,888	7,010	7,279	...	48	1

Agency	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY						GENERAL EFFECTS.			
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.							
Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	SASKATCHEWAN.
...	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	...	...	...	Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	91	29,712 00	...	1	...	Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	140	12,435 00	...	...	...	Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	5	12,260 00	...	...	...	Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	180	92,440 00	...	7	...	Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	41	...	...	...	80	38,576 00	...	...	...	Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	60	63,500 00	...	...	...	Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	90	...	...	...	390	68,128 00	...	8	9	Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	1	3	1	...	216	57,473 40	...	8	229	Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
10	...	60	...	15	500	48,216 25	...	19	28	Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	50,500 00	...	2	58	Total
10	132	63	1	15	1,662	473,240 25	...	45	324	ALBERTA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	12	8	...	...	125	29,400 00	...	...	24	Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,650 00	...	...	...	Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
12	40	5	8	...	250	32,903 00	...	24	69	Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	36,180 00	...	...	...	Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	...	...	6	...	15,375 00	...	...	...	Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	3	...	...	40	118,838 00	...	11	...	Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	234,095 00	...	1	...	Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	...	...	...	100	74,060 00	...	8	...	...
19	52	16	8	6	515	580,501 00	...	44	93	Total

Agency	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property
...	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	...
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	25	90	...	775	83	2,025 00	5,750 00	641,935 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	44	...	168	40	1,116 00	800 00	290,537 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	10	33	4	110	52	1,132 00	750 00	230,022 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	83	134	22	270	226	3,350 00	10,800 00	1,932,294 50
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	16	42	12	97	98	1,612 00	2,960 00	686,670 00
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	27	79	...	1,549	106	2,369 00	4,200 00	933,748 50
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	86	157	70	695	200	5,626 00	10,800 00	923,276 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	158	237	273	3,195	239	8,801 50	5,042 00	615,586 90
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	52	185	69	3,617	179	8,842 00	13,300 00	736,551 25
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	50	98	104	1,385	188	5,255 00	3,625 00	731,011 00
Total	521	1,099	554	11,861	1,411	40,128 50	58,027 00	7,721,632 15
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	66	106	68	2,300	123	3,570 00	2,600 00	538,111 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	20	95	110	300	127	1,465 00	1,825 00	790,509 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	28	123	118	1,082	104	4,196 00	3,880 00	278,957 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	130	20	2	210	136	3,000 00	9,000 00	245,910 00
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	5	8	...	40	70	500 00	1,500 00	984,317 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	47	41	...	24	125	4,005 00	12,800 00	205,360 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	40	10	...	40	185	...	6,000 00	1,392,176 42
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	20	35	...	...	100	1,359 00	4,000 00	719,449 00
Total	356	438	298	3,996	970	18,095 00	41,605 00	5,154,789 42

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease	
Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	291 1/4	8,619	481	14,115	8	260	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	442	4,930	173	3,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	255	4,372	68	1,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	2,484	60,491	1,102 3/4	32,186	6	248	...	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	829	14,908	277	8,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	56	1,553	575	23,502	16 1/4	766	...	...	...	...
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	579	5,838	559	11,329	7	115	...	...	...	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	346	6,794	482	15,680	88	1,877	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	295 1/2	7,945	326 3/4	16,755	34	417	...	...	...	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	249	144	2,790	10	281	...	...	...	...
Total	5,592 3/4	115,669	4,198 1/2	130,230	169 1/4	3,964	...	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	76	1,682	410	14,035	68	1,400	...	...	...	...
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	123	2,453	180	7,743	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	67 1/2	4,911	349	13,676	45 1/2	896	...	...	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	146	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	10	240	168	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	4	35	50	1,476	14	685	...	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	30	595	70	1,567	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	310 1/2	9,916	1,373	41,857	127 1/2	2,981	...	...	...	...

[*Use for fodder.]

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,575	1 1/4	110
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,600	1 1/2	108
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	225	1/2	100
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2,930	1	48
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3/4	1,484	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	1,500	2 3/4	73
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3/4	1,370	1 3/4	127
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/4	1,277	3/4	215
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	707	4	34
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 3/4	12,668	13 1/2	815
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1/2	2,300	10 1/2	190
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,335	3	540
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1/2	1,400	...	147
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	600	1	200
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1/4	920	3 1/4	115
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,200	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 1/4	7,830	17 3/4	1,192

Agency	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued						Other Fodder	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		...				...
Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushes Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land fenced.	SASKATCHEWAN.
...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
1 1/2	210	1 1/2	110	...	2,805	2,450	...	53	214	...	Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4
2 1/2	420	...	...	...	850	200	...	36	126	43	Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	...	...	...	600	500	...	53	116 1/2	...	Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4
9 1/2	960	3 3/4	310	...	2,880	5,800	...	...	...	100	Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
...	...	2 1/4	307	...	2,095	1,360	...	84	144	...	Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
4 1/2	349	2	177	...	2,369	1,400	...	188 1/4	...	104	Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	...	39	*	53	4,544	1,177	...	80	80	33	Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
1 1/2	163	1	51 1/2	...	1,991	405	132	205	134	112	Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
1 1/2	410	1 1/4	322	...	3,916	769	...	198	170	370	Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
...	97	...	28	...	2,446	220	...	27	26	21	Total
21	2,609	50 3/4	1,305 1/2	53	24,496	14,281	132	924 1/4	1,010 1/2	783	ALBERTA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
5 1/2	275	...	...	...	2,048	530	...	...	...	...	Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6
6	950	...	...	...	2,802	610	...	179	...	...	Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
27	1,420	7	88	...	3,542	175	...	...	...	...	Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7
1 1/2	50	1/2	...	...	1,166	366	...	...	...	...	Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
1	200	8	100	39	900	160	...	...	...	70	Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7

4	250	...	...	...	2,000	90	...	...	12	350	Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7
...	...	...	...	...	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7
4	375	...	...	60	600	...	...	73	73	470	Total
49	3,520	15 1/2	188	99	16,140	1,931	...	252	85	890	

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
...	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	3	9	...	7	4	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	1	18	...	...	7	1	8	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	10	2	...	7	...	3	...	11
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	3	1
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	13	19	...	2	...	9	...	1
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	10	...	...	7	...	15	...	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
Total	...	...	2	73	30	...	38	5	48	3	19
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	5	...	6
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total	...	...	3	22	1	...	15	...	8	...	6

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	750 00	1,100 00	1,850 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	2,699 00	1,200 00	3,899 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	265 00	1,490 00	1,755 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	11	100 00	3,780 00	3,880 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	684 00	300 00	984 00
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	1,150 00	2,000 00	3,150 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	3	...	...	362 00	1,690 00	2,052 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	888 50	1,875 00	2,763 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	2,054 00	2,400 00	4,454 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	217 00	840 00	1,057 00
Total	3	...	11	9,169 50	16,675 00	25,844 50
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	375 00	375 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	2,148 00	600 00	2,748 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	807 00	807 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	50 00	2,000 00	2,050 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	7,000 00	2,700 00	9,700 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	905 42	905 42
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	492 00	800 00	1,292 00
Total	...	...	...	9,690 00	8,187 42	17,877 42

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.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing	Earned by hunting and Trapping		
SASKATCHEWAN.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	19,453 00	3,840 78	3,400 00	...	180 00	6,400 00	4,850 00	38,123 78
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	7,133 50	1,014 40	1,465 25	...	1,650 00	460 25	2,386 00	14,109 40
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	4,593 10	1,000 00	650 00	...	600 00	700 00	3,500 00	11,043 10
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	69,026 90	7,573 00	10,610 00	...	2,300 00	3,850 00	9,102 40	102,462 30
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	16,587 70	3,145 00	2,135 00	...	380 00	2,900 00	6,362 00	31,509 70
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	22,393 20	5,746 10	1,902 75	3,090 00	400 00	19,538 00	5,323 30	58,393 35
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	23,602 00	14,764 00	4,110 00	155 00	1,352 00	5,330 00	8,390 00	57,703 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	12,804 50	3,827 39	6,419 10	...	13,893 90	26,289 55	8,323 60	71,558 04
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	30,222 35	13,096 34	12,185 92	...	8,100 00	50,117 00	6,781 15	120,502 76
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	12,970 00	7,104 00	4,638 00	...	2,314 00	13,914 00	2,188 00	43,128 00
Total	218,786 25	61,111 01	47,516 02	3,245 00	31,169 90	129,498 80	57,206 45	548,533 43
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	14,500 00	1,415 00	5,280 00	...	400 00	14,075 00	2,550 00	38,220 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	12,653 05	3,125 00	1,000 00	...	2,400 00	2,000 00	2,135 00	23,353 05
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	21,894 90	2,050 00	2,534 31	...	2,650 00	7,720 00	889 00	37,738 21
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	2,200 00	2,342 63	2,145 00	...	...	3,700 00	9,247 50	19,635 13
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	4,600 00	700 00	3,300 00	...	75 00	90 00	350 00	8,015 00

Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	5,500 00	7,375 16	7,500 00	...	200 00	550 00	11,000 00	32,125 16
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	10,517 00	9,289 62	13,258 36	...	...	...	4,308 40	37,373 38
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	2,300 00	...	5,000 00	1,500 00	...	...	6,580 00	15,380 00
Total	74,164 95	26,297 41	38,917 67	1,500 00	5,765 00	28,135 00	37,059 90	211,839 93

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTIONS 14 - 5 OF THE INDIAN ACT. Commutations 1906 - 7. Norway House Agency. Catherine McKay, née Goosehead, No. 293 - Berens River Band. Portage la Prairie Agency. Mrs. Bella McDonald, No. 66 1/2 - Sandy Bay Band. Mrs. Albert Moar, No. 90 - Fairford Band. Rat Portage Agency. Osawwahquaneetunawook, No. 61 - Big Island Band. Hobbema Agency. Mrs. Jacob Ward, No. 111 - Ermineskin Band. Treaty 8. Mrs. McDonald - of Fond du Lac.

RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
...	...	$	...	...
Hon. Frank Oliver	Superintendent General	...	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior	
Frank Pedley	Deputy Superintendent General	4,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,700	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	Chief Clerk and Assistant-Secretary	2,150	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant	2,500	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Fred'k H. Paget	Chief Clerk	2,000	July 1, 1904	June 1, 1882
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	Chief Clerk and Chief Surveyor	1,950	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
William A. Orr	Chief Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,950	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr	First Class Clerk	1,900	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Alfred E. Kemp	First Class Clerk	1,650	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Hiram McKay	First Class Clerk	1,550	July 1, 1905	July 9, 1880
James J. Campbell	First Class Clerk	1,500	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	First Class Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Martin Benson	Second Class Clerk	1,500	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	Second Class Clerk	1,400	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
John W. Shore	Second Class Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Geo. M. Matheson	Second Class Clerk	1,400	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Robert B. E. Moffat	Second Class Clerk	1,400	Jan. 30, 1903	Feb. 7, 1891
Joseph deLisle	Second Class Clerk	1,300	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Peter Joseph O'Connor	Second Class Clerk	1,250	July 1, 1905	Feb. 15, 1898
Robert M. Ogilvie	Second Class Clerk Architect	1,200	Aug. 25, 1905	Aug. 25, 1905
James Guthrie	Second Class Clerk	1,200	May 10, 1906	July 21, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell	Second Class Clerk	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Thos. P. Moffatt	Second Class Clerk	1,100	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Fannie Yeilding	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883

Helen G. Ogilvy	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Herbert N. Awrey	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Alex. F. MacKenzie	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Emma S. Martin	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	July 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	July 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
Wm. Edwin Allan	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Sidney Wm. Hobart	Junior Second Class Clerk	950	April 1, 1907	Jan. 2, 1900
Helen M. O'Donahoe	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	July 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1900
David Morin	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
John Ackland	Junior Second Class Clerk	850	June 23, 1905	July 28, 1899
Margaret H. Brennan	Junior Second Class Clerk	850	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1896
Robert Pringle	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Gertrude A. Gorrell	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	May 10, 1906	May 26, 1899
Effie K. McLatchie	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	Aug. 1, 1906	July 1, 1901
Henry Hooper	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	Writer	550	July 31, 1905	July 31, 1905
Ellen J. Findlay	Writer	550	Feb. 1, 1906	Feb. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	Writer	550	Mar. 26, 1906	Mar. 26, 1906
Gertrude C. Neelin	Writer	550	Mar. 26, 1906	Mar. 26, 1906
Helen G. Russell	Writer	500	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Lillie M. Whitten	Writer	500	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907
Beatrice Phelan	Writer	500	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907
Eva A. Lord	Writer	500	Mar. 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907

Benjamin Hayter	Packer	700	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
William Seale	Messenger	700	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
Fred Munro	Messenger	600	Aug. 20, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904
McLeod S. McAllister	Messenger	550	Oct. 10, 1905	Oct. 10, 1905

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
...	...	$	...	...
Jas. Ansdell Macrae	Insp. Of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,500	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893
P. H. Bryce, M.D.	Medical Inspector	1,000	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1904
Sydney Swinford	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,700	Mar. 1, 1905	May - 1886
Henry Fabien	Draughtsman	1,200	Aug. 11, 1905	Aug. 11, 1905

RETURN A (2) - Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 7, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Aylsworth, W.R.	Indian Agent	700 00	Belleville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Cockburn, G.P.	Indian Agent	300 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French R. and Temagaming, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Ferguson, W.J.C.	Indian Land Agent	- Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Gibson, J.A.	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O.V.	Guardian of Islands	150 00	Gananoque	Thousand Islands.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	500 00 - $60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Hill, H.M.	Clerk, Indian Office	600 00	Brantford	...
Hill, E.P.	Clerk, Indian Office	300 00	Brantford	...
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works.	400 00	Manitowaning	...
Macdonald, D.F.	Indian Supt.	900 00 - Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex, R.	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J.B.	Indian Agent	500 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McDougall, Neil	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
McFarlane, William	Indian Agent	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	Indian Agent	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John	Indian Agent	500 00	McIver	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
McPhee,	Indian	400 00	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.

Duncan, J.	Agent			
Mullin, Martin	Indian Agent	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R.W.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	...
Nichols, W.L.	Indian Agent	825 00 - With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Nisbet, William	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Scoffield, John	Indian Agent	600 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C.L.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Magnettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Smith, G.J.	Indian Supt.	1,400 00 - $140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent.	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Smith, W.	Clerk, Indian Office	500 00	Brantford	...
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	Indian Agent	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R.	Indian Agent	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Van Loon, W.C.	Indian Agent	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Williams, Albert W.	Indian Agent	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog
Yates, John	Indian Agent	350 00	Virginia	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00 - Paid by Bands and appro.	...	Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	...	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	...	Indians of Manitoulin Island.
Hay, W.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	...	Indians on Walpole Island
Hayden, E.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	275 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Holmes, C.U., M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 00 - Paid by Band	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	...	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by Band	...	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McCaig, A.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	...	Garden River.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Mitchell, F.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Voted by Parliament	...	Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00 - Paid by Band and Vote	...	Fort William.
McLean, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by Band and appro.	...	Chippewas of Rama.

McPhail, D.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band	...	Moravians of the Thames.
McEwen, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00 - Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament	...	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
McWilliams, V.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Merrill, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Chapleau	Indians between Chapleau and Poganissing.
Pringle, H.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	...	Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	70 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Walker, C.W. M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00 - Paid by Band and Vote.	...	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Williams, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band and Vote.	...	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creegan, Rev. A.H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00 - Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H.S.	Constable	168 00 - Paid by Band	...	Serpent River and Spanish River.
...	...	QUEBEC	...	...
Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette: Quarante Arpents and Rocmont reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	Indian Agent	150 00 - Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	Indian Agent	600 00 - $60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	Indian Agent	200 00	N. Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming.
Comiré, A.O., M.D.	Indian Agent	300 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Dubé, J.R.	Indian Agent	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Gagnon, Adolphe	Indian Agent	400 00	Bersimis	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	Indian Agent	50 00 - Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2 1/2 p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.

QUEBEC - Concluded.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Marcoux, A.	Indian Agent	400 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Morin, Rev. J.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Grand Casapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Scott, W.D.B.	Indian Agent	400 00	Mingan	Indians of Lower St. Lawrence.
Perillard, Joseph	Indian Agent	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	200 00	Pointe la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00 - Voted by Parliament	...	Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Paid by Band	...	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix county.
Pinault, L.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Restigouche	...
Ouimet, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Oka	...
Arnold, Rev. C.	Missionary	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 - Also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Forbes, Rev. G.	Missionary	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J.C.	Missionary	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent	500 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James	Indian Agent	600 00 - Allowed $50 for office rent	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Benson, J.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co.; Burnt Church reserve.
Desmond, J.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Duncan, G.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Ferguson, A.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
Landry, D.V., M.D.	Medical Officer	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R.W.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McAllister, D.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Sussex	King's Co.
McGrath, R.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Fredericton	...
McWilliams, L.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	175 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	Oromocto	...
Ross, J.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Woodstock	...
Weaver, W.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Fredericton	...
Bannon, Rev. E.J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
D'Amour, Rev. L.C.	Missionary (R.C.)	40 00	Edmundston	...
Morrisey, Rev. W.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Bartibog Bridge	...
Ryan, Rev. F.C.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Tobique	...
Barnaby, Peter	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ellis, Joseph	Constable	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Swasson, Joseph	Constable	24 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Ward, John	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Tenas, James	Constable	12 00	Burnt Church	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of Church.	50 00	Tobique	...
NOVA SCOTIA.				

Beckwith, Chas, E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus	Indian Agent	75 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve.
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	50 00	Sheet Harbour	Micmacs of Halifax County.
Fraser, Rev. John	Indian Agent	100 00	St. Peter's	Micmacs of Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
Harlow, Charles	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Micmacs of Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Hipson, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Micmacs of Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Annapolis	Micmacs of Annapolis County, Maitland and Milford reserve.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County: Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
Macdonald, Arch. J.	Indian Agent	100 00	Baddeck	Micmacs of Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	Indian Agent	100 00	Heatherton	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D.	Indian Agent	100 00	New Glasgow	Micmacs of Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Micmacs of Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Bear River	Micmacs of Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro'	Micmacs of Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Parrsboro'	Micmacs of Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).

NOVA SCOTIA - Concluded.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Smith, R.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	Micmacs of Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	50 00	Shubenacadie	Micmacs of Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	175 00	St. Peters	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Morse, G.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	...	Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh, N., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Whycocomagh	Inverness County, Whycocomagh reserve.
McDonald, D.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S.N., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	...	Annapolis County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County
Yorston, F.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Black, B., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	...	Hants County.
Smith, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	Queen's County.
Lovitt, L.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Bear River	Digby County.
Elderkin, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Weymouth	Digby County.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, King's County.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				

Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. And Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	...
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk	1 900 00	Victoria	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Stevens, W.A.	Clerk	1,200 00	Victoria	...
Dalby, H.G.	Clerk	840 00	Victoria	...
Cameron, A.L.	Clerk	500 00	Victoria	...
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	720 00	Victoria	...
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Callbreath, J.F.	Indian Agent	600,00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar Agency.
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency
Halliday, W.M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency
Irwin, Archibald	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops - Okanagan Agency
Loring, Richard E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency
McDonald, R.C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River Agency
Morrow, G.W.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Metlakatla	Northwest Coast Agency
Neill, Alan, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency
Robertson, W.R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncan's Station	Cowichan Agency
Sanson, G., M.D.	Indian Agent	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops Agency
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan Agency
Drysdale, W.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan Agency
Elliott, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Windermere	Kootenay Agency
Millard, H.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Comox	Cowichan Agency
Large, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast Agency
Kergin, W.T., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson	Northwest Coast Agency
Jones, O.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally Agency
Wilson, T.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Port Essington	Indians generally Agency
McLean, Charles, M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	Ucluelet	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Wrinch, H.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	660 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
Mostyn-Hoops, S.E., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	150 Mile House	Williams Lake Agency.
Keller, H.L.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops Agency.
Williams, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Vernon	Kamloops Agency.
White, R.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Fairview	Kamloops Agency.
Wade, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	Kamloops	Kamloops Agency.
Offerhans, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	210 00	Spallumcheen	Kamloops Agency.
Tutill, G.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Nicola	Kamloops Agency.
Bryden-Jack, W.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser Agency.
Elliott, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison	Fraser Agency.
Drs. Drew & Hall.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	New Westminister	Fraser Agency.
Henderson, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	...	Fraser Agency.

Whillans, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	180 00	Hedley City	Kamloops Agency.
Rogers, H.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan Agency.
Spencer, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast Agency.
Inglis, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Telegraph Creek	...
Greer, R.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Stevenson	Fraser Agency.
King, A.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Ladner	Fraser Agency.
Stuart, A.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Mission City	Fraser Agency.
Tremayne, H.E., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Metlakatla	Northwest Coast Agency.
McDonald, D.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Kincolith	Northwest Coast Agency.
Foot, E.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake Agency.
Green, T.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Lillooet	Williams Lake Agency.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Concluded				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Green, A.E.	Inspector of Indian Schools	1,100 00	Vancouver	...
McDonald, N.	Clerk	600 00	New Westminster	Fraser Agency
O'Connell, Thomas	Constable	1,000 00	Quamichan	...
MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA				
...	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	...	...	...
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
McKenna, J.A.J.	Asst. Indian Commissioner and Chief Inspector	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Jean, E.	Secretary to Commissioner	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Reid, J. Lestock, Sr.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	Ottawa	...
McLean, J.K.	Asst. Surveyor	1,800 00	Ottawa	...
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Richardson, H.	Clerk	1,100 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Robson, E.	Stenographer and Typewriter	720 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	660 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Ivey, W.	Clerk	480 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Fewtrell, E.L.	Caretaker	144 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
...	TREATY NO. 8.	...	...	...
Conroy, H.A.	Inspector	2,200 00	Ottawa	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
...	LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.	...	...	...
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man	Clandeboye, Berens River, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
...	LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.	...	...	...
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle agencies.
Campbell, M.	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	...
Ginn, J.C.	Farmer	300 00	Dominion City, Man	...
Telfer, J.S.	Caretaker	40 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	...
...	TREATY NO. 2.	...	...	...
Logan, Robt	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Manitowapah agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo.	Issuer	40 00	Indian Ford, Man.	...
...	TREATY NO. 3	...	...	...
Wright, J.P.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances Agency; Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickcousemennecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
McKenzie, R.S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont.	Kenora and Savanne agencies.
...	TREATY NO. 5.	...	...	...
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland
Calverley, C.C.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Keewatin District	Norway House Agency
Crate, W.H.G.	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House	...
			Selkirk,	Clandeboye Agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort

Lewis, J.O.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Man.	Alexander.
...	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.	...	...	...
...	TREATY NO. 4	...	...	...
Graham, W.M.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Balcarres, Sask	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - Continued.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - Continued.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
...	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.	...	...	...
...	TREATY NO. 7 AND PART TREATY NO. 6.	...	...	...
Markle, J.A.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
...	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.	...	...	...
...	TREATY NO. 6.	...	...	...
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Saddle Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Sinclair, C.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	Prince Albert, Sask	...
...	Assiniboine Agency.	...	...	...
Grant, W.S.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Sintaluta, Sask	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas.	Farmer	600 00	Sintaluta, Sask	...
...	Battleford Agency.	...	...	...
Day, J. P.G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's, reserves.
Johnson, C.J.	Clerk	720 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Forest, J.O.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Coture, H.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	$ cts.	...	...
Suffern, A.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Jefferson, R.	Farmer	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Venne, W.	Teamster & Interpreter	360 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Tompkins, A.	Blacksmith	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Langlois, E.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Morin, P.C.	Overseer	240 00	Battleford, Sask.	Meadow Lake.
...	Birtle Agency.	...	...	...
Wheatley, G.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo. Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Miller, F.C.	Clerk	720 00	Birtle, Man	...
Cornes, T.J.	Teamster	360 00	Birtle, Man	...
Hollies, J.H.	Sub-agent	900 00	Griswold, Man	Sioux Reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	Griswold, Man	...
...	Blackfoot Agency.	...	...	...
Gooderham, J.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S.M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
Laycock, J.L.	Farmer	480 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
Jones, A.E.	Farmer	540 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
Mayfield, W.	Interpreter	300 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
Donnelly, J.P.	Ass't Farmer	120 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
...	Blood Agency	...	...	...
Wilson, R.N.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.

Jowett, J.W.	Clerk	900 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Clark, C.H.	Stockman & Farmer	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Winder, G.D.	Stockman & Farmer	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Hillier, E.G.	Stockman & Farmer	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Gamoose, D.	Mail Carrier	180 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Webb, J.A.	Issuer	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Sister Brannigan	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Sister Girard	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Alta	...
...	Carlton Agency	...	...	...
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T.E.	Clerk	780 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
Sanderson, J.G.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Keneemotayo's reserve.
Dreaver, J., Sr.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Big River reserve.
Settee, J.R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Montreal Lake.
Dreaver, John	Labourer	300 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Mistawasis.
Isbester, G.B.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Ahtakakakoop's reserve.
Beverley, J.	Farmer	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Wahspaton Sioux reserve.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Crooked Lake Agency.	$ cts.	...	...
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Sutherland, J.A.	Miller & Blacksmith	660 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Smith, I.	Farmer	600 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Hourie, Peter	Interpreter	480 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Cameron, Henry	Teamster	480 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Nichol, H.	Clerk	720 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Geo. A. Sutherland	Farmer	480 00	Broadview, Sask	...
...	Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Clerk and Farmer	720 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
Marion, Louis	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
Campbell, P.	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	John Smith's.
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	360 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
McKay, A.J.	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	Jas. Smith's.
Hamilton, P.J.	Farmer	800 00	Melford, Sask.	Kinistino's reserve.
...	Edmonton Agency.	...	...	...
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Black, W.	Clerk	720 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
Bard, D.	Farmer	480 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
Foley, John	Interpreter	500 00	Edmonton, Alta	...

Pattison, A.E.	Farmer	480 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
...	Whitecap Sioux.	...	...	...
Tucker, W.R.	Overseer	240 00	Saskatoon, Sask	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Crooked Lake Agency.	$ cts.	...	...
...	Hobbema Agency.	...	...	...
Mann, G.G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B.M.	Clerk	660 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Perry, A.W.	Farmer	600 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Lucas, T.W.	Farmer	600 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Blanc, H.	Teamster & Interpreter	420 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Indian	Miller & Interpreter	120 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
Ferguson, Geo.	Blacksmith	480 00	Ponoka, Alta	...
...	Moose Mountain Agency.	...	...	...
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	900 00	Carlyle, Sask	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Stewart, J.A.	Farmer	480 00	Carlyle, Sask	...
...	Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Slater, T.J.	Farmer	480 00	Onion Lake, Sask	...
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	480 00	Onion Lake, Sask	...
Turner, L.E.	Clerk	660 00	Onion Lake, Sask	...
Vivier, W.	Interpreter	180 00	Onion Lake,	...

			Sask	
...	Peigan Agency.	...	...	...
Yeomans, E.H.	Indian Agent	900 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Race, G.H.	Clerk and Issuer	720 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Macdonald, R.C.	Stockman	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
English, J.	Interpreter	360 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Aldersmith, R.A.	Farmer	480 00	Macleod, Alta	...
...	Pelly Agency.	...	...	...
Blewett, W.G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kamsack, Sask	Côté, Key's and Keeseekoose reserves.
Crawford, A.A.	Clerk	600 00	Kamsack, Sask	Côté, Key's and Keeseekoose reserves.
Brigham, A.F.	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask	Côté, Key's and Keeseekoose reserves.
Singoosh, John	Labourer	360 00	Kamsack, Sask	Côté, Key's and Keeseekoose reserves.
...	Qu'Appelle Agency.	...	...	...
Gordon, Wm.	Indian Agent	900 00	Balcarres, Sask	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanese, Peepeekeesis, Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's reserves.
Tye, A.W.	Clerk	540 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Brack, F.	Interpreter	420 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Willis, D.	Stockman	420 00	Balcarres, Sask	...

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - Continued.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Qu'Appelle Agency. - Con.	$ cts.	...	...
Davidson, W.F.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Fraser, P.	Farmer	480 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
A.H. Miles	Farmer	720 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Muirhead, A.	Farmer	480 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Indian	Mail Carrier	96 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Oliver, H.	Asst. Stockman	180 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
...	Saddle Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Batty, J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	900 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	...
H.T. Niblock	Farmer	600 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	...
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	...
Carroll, I.W.	Clerk	300 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	...
Erasmus, P.	Asst. Farmer	420 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	...
...	Sarcee Agency.	...	...	...
McNeill, Alex J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	Calgary, Alta	...
Indian	Scout	120 00	Calgary, Alta	...
Onespot, John	Stockman	360 00	Calgary,	...

			Alta	
Indians (3)	Herders	540 00	Calgary, Alta	...
...	Stony Agency.	...	...	...
Fleetham, T.J.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve
Smith, W.B.	Clerk	600 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve
Schmidt, E.	Interpreter	480 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve
Christianson, S.	Labourer Hospital	420 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve
Cook, A.L.	Cook Hospital	300 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Touchwood Hills Agency	$ cts.	...	...
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa, Sask	Muscowequan's George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	760 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Robinson, W.B.H.	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster	360 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Nolan, R.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Anderson, W.P.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Pratt, Josiah	Farmer	420 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
...	Medical Officers.	...	...	...
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Kenora	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg, Man	Clandeboye agency.
Denovan, H.E., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer, Alta	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Brandon, Man	Brandon industrial school.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn, Man	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S.T., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Battleford, Sask	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Harvey, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Lebret, Sask	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Whitewood, Sask	Crooked Lake agency.
Matheson, E., M.D.	Medical Officer	180 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Onion Lake agency.
Labrecque, J.J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Emmanuel College.
Thomson, A.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Regina, Sask	Regina industrial school.
Reid, J.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Prince Albert, Sask	John Smith's Sioux, Sturgeon Lake, W. Charles & Jas. Roberts reserves.

Walkin, R.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Carlyle, Sask	Moose Mountain agency.
des Rues, Gautier, M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	The Pas, Sask	Pas agency reserves.
Tierney, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	950 00	St. Albert, Alta	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	Medical Officer	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask	Moosejaw Sioux.
West, C.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta	Treaty 8.
Wallace, J.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Kamsack, Sask	Pelly agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Marcelin, Sask	Carlton agency.
Stuart, W.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Kinistino, Sask	James Smith's reserve.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1906 - 07.

...	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	5,700 00	5,645 00	55 00	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	4,475 00	4,517 32	...	42 32
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	485 16	14 84	...
Salaries of chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at Oka	112 50	112 50	...	...
Schools, Ontario and Quebec and Maritime Provinces	48,082 50	45,596 68	2,585 82	...
Payment of Robinson Treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00	...	...
Survey of Indian reserves	7,000 00	1,887 33	5,112 67	...
Indian Land Management Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00	...	...
Grant agricultural society Munsees of the Thames	90 00	90 00	...	...
General legal expenses	6,340 00	872 83	5,467 17	...
Annuity, gratuity and expenses, Treaty 9	29,200 00	10,757 76	18,442 24	...
To settle claims of Chippewas of the Thames and Sarnia and Wyandottes of Anderdon	4,731 19	4,731 19	...	...
To purchase land and removal of houses and surveying land at Seven Islands	1,500 00	...	1,500 00	...
Repair of roads on Rama reserve	500 00	500 00	...	...
...	130,681 19	97,545 77	33,177 74	42 32
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	918 75	913 92	4 83	...
Relief and seed grain	2,125 00	2,111 47	13 53	...
Medical attendance and medicines	3,875 00	3,868 92	6 08	...
Office and unforeseen	225 00	242 71	...	17 71
...	7,143 75	7,137 02	24 44	17 71
NEW BRUNSWICK	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,056 00	1,046 00	10 00	...
Relief and seed grain	1,875 00	1,863 52	11 48	...
Medical attendance and medicines	2,625 00	2,653 92	...	28 92
Miscellaneous, & c.	450 00	313 18	136 82	...
...	6,006 00	5,876 62	158 30	28 92
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	225 00	225 00	...	...
Relief and seed grain	693 75	537 32	156 43	...
Medical attendance and medicines	887 50	869 12	18 38	...
Office and miscellaneous	56 25	2 06	54 19	...
...	1,862 50	1,633 50	229 00	...

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...
Annuities and commutations	146,405 00	123,530 00	22,875 00	...
Implements, tools and hardware	8,307 00	8,295 89	11 11	...
Field and garden seeds	1,689 00	1,291 90	397 10	...
Live stock	20,867 00	20,855 25	11 75	...
Supplies for destitute and working Indians	113,244 00	113,298 95	...	54 95
Triennial clothing	5,237 00	3,559 69	1,677 31	...
Day, boarding and industrial schools	231,495 00	209,957 83	21,537 17	...
Surveys	11,000 00	7,423 92	3,576 08	...
Sioux	4,514 00	4,504 7	9 26	...
Grist and saw-mills.	625 00	624 59	0 41	...
General expenses	189,906 00	188,638 95	1,267 05	...
Total	7,332,289 00	681,981 71	51,362 24	54 95

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS - Concluded

1906 - 07

...	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
INDIANS OF YUKON DISTRICT.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supplies for destitute Indians	6,000 00	2,496 39	3,503 61	...
Day and boarding schools	3,750 00	2,358 33	1,391 67	...
Total	9,750 00	4,854 72	4,895 28	...
DESTITUTE ESQUIMAUX.	...	...	...	...
Destitute Esquimaux	500 00	...	500 00	...
TREATY 10.	...	...	...	...
Treaty 10	12,000 00	11,294 41	705 59	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	18,135 00	18,155 00	...	20 00
Relief	6,000 00	5,760 25	239 75	...
Seed	750 00	722 82	27 18	...
Medical attendance and medicines	15,000 00	15,204 22	...	204 22
Day schools	10 450 00	10,412 83	37 17	...
Industrial and boarding schools	62,500 00	53,665 60	8,834 40	...
Travelling expenses	4,950 00	4,747 42	202 58	...
Office and miscellaneous, hospital and dyking, cleansing Indian orchards and C. boat for Northwest Coast agency and expenses	25,127 50	12,768 86	12,358 64	...
Survey and reserve commission	2,500 00	105 75	2,394 25	...
...	145,412 50	121,542 75	24,093 97	224 22
GENERAL.	...	...	...	...
Salaries of inspectors	3,225 00	3,225 00	...	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	1,650 00	1,088 22	561 78	...
Printing and stationery, outside service	4,500 00	4,500 00	...	...
...	9,375 00	8,813 22	561 78	...

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance to June 30, 1906	...	4,868,622 00
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees	...	431,354 87
Interest for nine months ended March 31, 1907, on above balance	...	143,003 47
Legislative grants to supplement the funds	...	23,123 02
Outstanding cheques for 1904 - 5	...	26 27
Expenditure during nine months ended March 31, 1907	308,563 04	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,157,566 59	...
...	5,466,129 63	5,466,129 63

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund' see Part J of the Auditor General's Report.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

1906 - 07

PART J

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

1 - 1 J

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INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: EXPENDITURE

Summary of Expenditure.	...	Amount.	Total.
...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government - Salaries	(Page J - 4.)	48,608 04	...
Civil Government - Contingencies	(Page J - 6.)	11, 550 48	...
...	...	...	60,158 52
Indians - Ontario and Quebec -	...	...	...
Relief and medical attendance, Quebec	(Page J - 7.)	5,645 00	...
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario	(Page J - 7.)	4,517 32	...
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	(Page J - 7.)	485 16	...
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	(Page J - 7.)	45,496 68	...
Salaries of chiefs and of agent at St. Regis	(Page J - 9.)	112 50	...
Payment of Robinson Treaty Annuities	(Page J - 9.)	12,450 00	...
Treaty 9 - Annuities, gratuities and expenses	(Page J - 10)	10,757 76	...
Surveys of Indian Reserves	(Page J - 10)	1,887 33	...
Grant to Indian Land Management Fund	(Page J - 11)	10,000 00	...
Grant to Agricultural Society	(Page J - 11)	90 00	...
General legal expenses	(Page J - 11)	872 83	...
Settlement of outstanding Indian claims;	(Page J - 11)	4,731 19	...
Repairs on Roads	(Page J - 11)	500 00	...
...	...	...	97,54577
Indians - Nova Scotia	(Page J - 11)	...	7,137 02
Indians - New Brunswick	(Page J - 12)	...	5,876 62
Indians - Prince Edward Island	(Page J - 13)	...	1,633 50
Indians - Manitoba and Northwest -	...	...	...
Schools and subdivisions of expenditure by agencies	(Page J - 14)	681,347 46	...
Sioux	(Page J - 53)	4,504 74	...
Surveys	(Page J - 53)	7,423 92	...
...	...	...	693,276 12
Indians - Yukon Territory	(Page J - 54)	...	4,854 72
Indians - British Columbia -	...	...	...
Schools and subdivision of expenditure by agencies	(Page J - 55)	121,437 00	...
Surveys	(Page J - 62)	105 75	...
...	...	...	121,542 75
Indians - General -	...	...	...
Salaries of Inspectors	(Page J - 62)	3,225 00	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance of Inspectors	(Page J - 62)	1,088 22	...
Printing and stationery, Outside Service	(Page J - 62)	4,500 00	...
...	...	...	8,813 22

Miscellaneous -	...	...	...
Unforeseen expenses	(Page J - 62)	...	316 67
...	...	...	1,001,154 91
Indian Trust Fund -	...	...	...
Summary of balances	(Page J - 63)	...	...
Summary of accounts	(Page J - 64)	...	...
Quebec Indian Fund	(Page J - 126)	...	...
Land Management Fund	(Page J - 126)	...	...
Suspense account	(Page J - 129)	...	...
Indians Saving account	(Page J - 129)	...	...
Suppression of Liquor Traffic account	(Page J - 130)	...	...

Abatements.	**Salaries at Ottawa.**	Civil Government.	Outside Votes.
$ cts.	Minister.	$ cts.	$ cts.
...	Hon. Frank Oliver, Superintendent General, salary shown under Interior Department	...	...
...	Civil Government Salaries ($48,608.04).	...	...
(t)105 00	Deputy Superintendent General, F. Pedley, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $4,000	3,000 00	...
...	Chief Clerks -	...	...
29 25	S. Bray, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,950	1,462 50	...
40 50	J.D. McLean, secretary, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $2,700	2,025 00	...
28 50	W.A. Orr, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,900	1,425 00	...
*75 00	F.H. Paget, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $2,000	1,500 00	...
37 50	D.C. Scott, accountant, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $2,500	1,875 00	...
32 25	S. Stewart, assistant secretary, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $2,150.	1,612 50	...
...	First Class Clerks-	...	...
32 50	J.J. Campbell, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,500	1,125 00	...
*61 88	J.B. Harkin, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,650	1,237 50	...
24 50	A.E. Kemp, 3 m. at $1,600, 6 m. at $1,650	1,225 00	...
28 50	J. McGirr. 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,900	1,425 00	...
23 25	H. McKay, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at	$1,5501,162 50	...
20 00	H.C. Ross, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,500	1,000 00	...
...	Second Class Clerks -	...	...
22 50	M. Benson, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,500	1,125 00	...
18 75	J. Delisle, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,250	937 50	...
18 00	J. Guthrie, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,200	900 00	...
20 25	G.M. Matheson, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,350	1,012 50	...
16 00	Miss M.D. Maxwell, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,200	800 00	...
20 25	R.B.E. Moffatt, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,350	1,012 50	...
16 00	T.P. Moffatt, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,200	800 00	...
*46 88	P.J. O'Connor, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,250	937 50	...
*46 25	R.M. Ogilvie, 3 m. at $1,200, 6 m. at $1,250	925 00	...
2 50	H.C. Ross, 1 m. to July 31 at $1,500 (promoted)	125 00	...
21 00	J.W. Shore, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,400	1,050 00	...
*52 50	J.D. Sutherland, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,400	1,050 00	...
...	Junior Second Class Clerks -	...	...
*31 88	J. Ackland, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $850	637 50	...
*35 00	W.E. Allan, 3 m. at $900, 6 m. at $950	700 00	...
*35 63	H.N. Awrey 9 M. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
*31 88	Miss M.H. Brennan, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $850	637 50	...
16 50	F.R. Byshe, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,100	825 00	...

*35 63	G.A. Conley, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
*35 63	C.A. Cooke, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
12 81	Miss L.E. Dale, 7 m. to Jan. 31 at $1,100 (superannuated)	641 62	...
*30 00	Miss G.A. Gorrell, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $800	600 00	...
*26 42	H. Hooper, Aug. 3 to Mar. 31, at $800	528 98	...
16 50	Miss E.H. Lyon, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,100	825 00	...
16 50	Miss F.K. Maracle, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,100	825 00	...
(t)24 94	Miss E.S. Martin, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
1 83	Miss M.D. Maxwell, 1 m. to July 31 at $1,100 (promoted)	91 66	...
1 75	T.P. Moffatt, 1 m. to July 31 at $1,050 (promoted)	87 50	...
*33 75	D. Morin, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $900	675 00	...
*36 25	A.F. McKenzie, 6 m. at $950, 3 m. at $1,000	725 00	...
*26 64	Miss E.K. McLatchie, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at $800	533 28	...
*33 75	Miss H.M. O'Donahue, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $900	675 00	...
*35 63	Miss S.M. O'Grady, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
16 50	Miss H.G. Ogilvy, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,100	825 00	...
*30 00	R. Pringle, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $800	600 00	...
16 50	Miss C. Reiffenstein, 9 m. to Mar. 31, at $1,100	823 00	...
*35 63	S.E. Sangster, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $950	712 50	...
16 50	Miss F. Yeilding, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $1,100	825 00	...
10 50	Packer, B. Hayter, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $700	525 00	...
10 50	Messenger, Wm. Seale, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $700	525 00	...
...	Private Secretaries -	...	...
...	R.H. Campbell, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $300	225 00	...
...	Miss A.G. Crawford, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $300	225 00	...
1,484 56	Carried forward	48,608 04	...

[*Retirement Fund.]

[(t)Superannuation Fund No. 2.]

Abatements.	**Salaries at Ottawa** - Concluded.	Civil Government.	Outside Votes.
$ cts.	...	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,484 56	Brought forward	48,608 04	...
...	Civil Government Contingencies, Page J - 6($3,593.68).	...	...
...	Miss E.J. Findlay, clerk, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, at $500, less 5 d	368 29	...
...	H.M. Graham, clerk, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, at $500	375 00	...
...	Miss A.S. Jones, clerk, 3 m. to Sept 30, 1906, at $665	166 23	...
...	Miss Eva A. Lord, clerk, 1 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, at $500	41 66	...
...	McLeod McAllister, messenger, 6 m. at $500, 3 m. at $550	387 50	...
...	Miss M.M. McIntosh, clerk, 3 m. at $500, 6 m. at $550	400 00	...
...	Miss E.K. McLatchie, clerk, 1 m. to July 31, 1906	54 16	...
...	F. Munro, messenger, 3 m. at $550, 6 m. at $600	437 50	...
...	Miss G.C. Neelin, clerk. 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $500	375 00	...
...	Miss B. Phelan, clerk, Jan. 7 to Mar. 31, 1907, at $500	116 92	...
...	Miss H.G. Russell, clerk, 7 16/31 m. to Mar. 31 at $500	313 16	...
...	Miss S.E. Whitehead, clerk, 8 m. to Feb. 28 at $650	433 28	...
...	Miss L.M. Whitten, clerk, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, at $500	124 98	...
...	Indians, General, Page J - 62 ($3,531.45).	...	...
...	P.H. Bryce, M.D., medical inspector, 9 m. to Mar. 31, (also receives $2,200 a year from Interior Dept)	...	750 00
...	G.L. Chitty, timber inspector, 9 m. to Mar. 31	...	1,125 00
...	Miss E.A. Lord, clerk, 8 m. to Feb. 28 at $500, less 21 d	...	306 45
27 00	J.A. Macrae, inspector of agencies and reserves, 9 m. to Mar. 31.	...	1,350 00
...	Indian Commissioner's Office, Page J - 47 ($3,300).	...	...
...	H. Fabien, draughtsman, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	...	750 00
...	J.L. Reid, surveyor, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	...	1,350 00
...	S. Swinford, clerk, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	...	1,200 00
1,511 56	...	52,201 72	6,831 45

Civil Government: Contingencies.	$ cts.
Salaries at Ottawa	3,593 68
Stationery supplies, July, 1906 to January, 1907, inclusive ($2,035.96) -	...
Books printed and maps, $255.80; blank books, diaries, etc., $187.60	443 40
Imperial map cases with name plates etc., $86.74; paper and envelopes, $424.89	511 63
Typewriters, 3, $325, less $55 for old machines; repairs and supplies, $110.60	380 60
Sundry stationery supplies, $662.22; parliamentary publications, $38.11	700 33
King's Printer's account, printing, binding, etc	3,910 19
Telegrams, $788.93; subscriptions to newspapers, $66.07; gratuities, $8	863 05
Express and cartage charges, $6.40; street car fares, $4; telephones, $9.50	19 90
Membership fees to different associations, $14; framing pictures, $16.25	30 25
Engrossing, A. Drouin, $10; E.G. Arcand, $35; levels, 1 at $23; 1 at $4.50	72 50
Washing towels, Mrs. F. Ridgway, 9 m. $45; soap, towels, etc., $22.65	67 65
Washing impression cloths, Mrs. M. Allison, 9 m. $45; sundries, $8.07	53 07
Cab hire, at Ottawa, H.C. Ross, $1; general, $3.75	4 75
Travelling expenses, F. Pedley, trip to Vancouver, etc., transportation expenses. $163.55; living allowance, Sept. 10 to Nov. 23, 1906, 75 d. at $10, $913.55 (less $728.55 paid in 1907 - 08) $185; S. Bray, $93.70; M. Benson, $34.15; J.T. Campbell, $11; Chas. Cooke, $16.95; J.K. McLean, $22.85; H. McKay, $75.45; W.A. Orr, $89.13; R.M. Ogilvie, $326.40; H.C. Rose, $44.85	899 48
...	11,550 48
Relief and Medical Attendance, Quebec.	...
Becancour Agency: medical attendance, V.P. Landry, M.D., $22.50; clothing, $17; coffin, $5; provisions, $53.50; wood, $32	130 00
Bersimis: C.A. Coté, M.D., medical officer, 3 m. to March 31, $50; medicine, $139; freight, $1.50	190 50
Gaspé Indians: F.W. Macartney, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to March 31, $80; oats, 30 bus. at 55c; potatoes, 40 bush. at 53c; provisions, $75.21	192 91
Caughnawaga Indians: medical attendance, O.H. Brown, M.D., $3. J.E. Fontaine, M.D., $55; board and care of sick Indians, $31; burial expenses, $31; mattresses, two, $7; medicine, $10; railway fares, $10	147 00
Lake of Two Mountains Agency: W. Ouimet, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to March 31, $100; medical attendance, B.G. Connolly, M.B., $14; W. Ouimet. M.D. $30.24; T.G. Wilson, M.D., $98.45; clothing, $22.60; burial expenses, $21; wood, $3; provisions, $60.10; medicine, $18.40; board and care of sick and destitute, $189; bedding, $10; lumber, $45; livery, $6	617 79
Lake St. John Agency: medical officers, E. Claveau, M.D., 12 m. to March 31, $200; J. Constantin, 12 m. to March 31, $500; livery, $7	707 00
Lorette Agency: medical attendance, L. Gauvreau, M.D., $11.75. L.N. Leclerc, M.D., $493; provisions, $122.70; burial expenses, $7.50; seed grain, $4; building material $15; clothing, $10.30	664 25
Maria Agency: medical attendance, A. Arsenault, M.D., $24; L. Cuprault, M.D., $7.50; J.A. Lucier, M.D., $205; board and care of sick and destitute, $60; provisions, $77	373 50
Mingan Indians: medical attendance, J.E. Tremblay, M.D	234 75
Restigouche Agency: L.G. Pinault, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to March 31, $200; board and care of sick and destitute, $175; provisions, $457; clothing, $33.35; leather, $6.65	872 00
St. Francis Agency: medical attendance, J.M. Brisebois, M.D., $63.75; L.O. Charland, M.D., $60.05; vaccine, $3.75; coffin, $5; provisions, $39.05	171 60

St. Urbain Indians: J.A. Peltier, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to March 31	50 00
Timiskaming Indians: board and care of sick and destitute, $96; clothing, $7.35; provisions, $5	1083 5
Viger Agency: medical attendance, A. Boucher, M.D., $23.60; F.E. Gilbert, M.D., $91.60; T.A. LaRue, $12. 80; J.S. Sirois, $73,75; wood, $7.75; provisions, $140.58; board and care of sick and destitute $19.80	369 88
General: Provincial Secretary, Quebec, maintenance of insane, $371. 61; railway fares, $12.60; provisions, $198.34; vaccine, $192.75, clothing $33.63; small items, $6.54	815 47
...	5,645 00
Relief and Medical Attendance, Ontario.	
Salaries of medical officers: R.H. Arthur, M.D., Spanish River, 12 m. to March 31, $75; J. Channonhouse, M.D., Golden Lake, 3 m. to March 31, 1906, $50; M. James, M.D., Mattawa, 9 m. to March 31, $150; J.W. Merrill, M.D., White Fish, 9 m. to March 31, $100; F.H. Mitchell, M.D., Oneidas of Thames, 12 m. to March 31, $60; J.A. McEwen, M.D., Munceys of Thames, 12 m. to March 31, $60; J.A. McGrady, M.D., Fort William, 12 m. to March 31, $50; J. Reeves, M.D., Algonquins of Golden Lake, 3 m. to March 31, $50; C.W. Walker, M.D., 9 m. to March 31, $138.06	973 06
Medical attendance: H. Bryan, M.D., $30; J.E. Fontaine, M.D., 80.50; W.J. Maloney, M.D., $116.50; W.R. Pringle, M.D., $15; B.W. Woods, M.D., $100	342 00
Boey, Mrs. Mary, Hull: rent of house, 4 m. to Dec. 4, at $6	24 00
Carriere, R.C., Hull: wood $9.50; beef $10.66; pork, $9.57; potatoes, $6.02; sundry provisions, $70.89	106 64
Farley, A.R., Hull: medicines	16 40
Carried forward	1,462 10

Relief and Medical Attendance, Ontario - Concluded	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,462 10
Fort Albany Hospital: grant, 124 d. at $1	124 00
Healey, J.P., Rossport: flour, $15; pork, $17.05; small items, $2.95	35 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: provisions and supplies	1,724 29
Hugli, Fred., Golden Lake: flour, $22; pork, $10	32 00
Laing, W.J.: beef, $8.99; flour, $37.85; pork, $55.24; wood, $50.30; sundry provisions and supplies, $178.69	331 07
London Asylum for Insane: maintenance of patient, 9 m. to March 31, 1907	107 25
Mimico Insane Asylum: maintenance of patient, 6 17/31 m. to Jan. 31, 1907, $78.36; dentistry, 25c	78 61
McKirdy, Wm., Nepigon: flour, $23.20; pork, $6.70; small items, $9.10	39 00
McDougall, W.H., White River: flour, $60.25; pork $45.15; small items, $13.60	119 00
Revillon Bros., Nepigon: provisions	39 00
Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie: maintenance of patient, 3 3/30 m. to April 4	47 00
Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital: maintenance of patient, 6 13/31 m. to Aug. 20, 1906	110 85
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur: grant, 9 m. to March 31, 1907	75 00
Quarantine Guards at Oneida: J. Hill, 6 d. at $2; 6 d. board allowance at $1; R. Hill, 5 d. at $2; 5 d. board allowance at $1; S. Williams, 14 d. at $1.50; livery, $1; R. Doxtator, 45 d. at $2.50	167 50
Small payments cod liver oil, 8 qts., $6; provisions, $5.80; railway fares $9.70; board and lodging, $2 express $1.40; cab-hire, 50c.; telephone, 25c	25 65
...	4,517 32
Blankets and Clothing: Ontario and Quebec.	...
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 222 at $2.021; 13 3/4 lb. overweight at 40 1/2c	455 11
Freight, express and cartage: Canadian Express Co., $12.45; Dominion Express Co., $7.11; W. Hunt, $5; small items, $5.49	30 05
...	485 16
Schools Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.	...
Boarding and Industrial Schools.	...
Albany Mission, grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	750 00
Fort William Orphanage: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,125; inspection, $19.65	1,144 65
Mohawk Institute, grant, 9 m. to March 31	4,500 00
Moose Factory: grant, 3 m. to Sept. 30, 1906, $345; grant for building and equipment, $1,500	1,845 00
Mount Elgin Institute: grant, 9 m. to March 31, $4,436; balance of grant for repairs, $2,205.98; inspection, $9; expenses in connection with arrest of pupil, $14.60	6,665 58
Shingwauk Home: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2,606; advance for repairs, $2,150; express, 55c.; transport of pupils, $76.15; inspection, $7	4,839 70
Wikwemikong: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $7,930; inspection, $33.70; transport of pupils, $144.20; medical examination of pupils, $7	8,114 90
Day Schools.	...
Back Settlement, teacher, L.W. Fisher, 9 m. to Mar. 31	75 00
Bear Creek: teachers, Nettie Lockwood, 3 m. to Sept. 30, 3 m. to March 31, $50; Nora Coveny, 56 d. to Dec. 31, $21.21	71 21

Bear River: teacher, Laura Barteaux, 9 m. to March 31, $225; inspection, $5; wood, 2 1/4 cords, $9; cutting wood, & c., $2	241 00
Bersimis: teacher, Sister Marie Pauline, 9 m. to Mar 31, $225; cleaning school, & c., 80c	225 80
Big Cove: teacher, Mary Isaac, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; hauling wood, & c., $8.50; cleaning school, & c., $1.75; lighting fires, & c., $10	245 25
Burnt Church: teacher, Mary Keating, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; fuel and lighting fires, $12; inspection, $5; gifts for Christmas tree, $5	172 00
Caughnawaga (Bush): teacher, Mme. A. Beauvais, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; repairs to school, $75.50; gifts, $10; express, 85c.; material for repairs, $118.28; wood, $6.50; hardware supplies, $5.45; heater, stove pipes, zinc, & c., $14.22; cartage, $3.66; school furniture, $72.35	531 81
Caughnawaga (Protestant): teachers, E. M. Young, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $187.50; A.M. Demers, 3 m. to June 30, $62.50; inspection, $5; care of school, 9 m., $15	270 00
Caughnawaga (R.C.): teachers, 9 m. to Mar. 31; P.J. Delisle, $337.50; P. Williams, $262.50; Miss M. Howlett, $262.50; Miss A. Howarth, $187.50; care of boys' school, 7 m. to Mar. 31, $35; coal, $7.40; wood, $6; repairs, $5.25; lodging of 2 teachers for 5 months, $62.50; Christmas gifts, $10.30; inspection, $15	1,191 45
Congo Bridge: teachers, Nora McCaffrey, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150, Margaret McCaffrey, 3 m. to Mar. 31, $75	225 00
Cornwall Island: teacher, D.A. Benedict, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $262.50; coal, 4 tons, $25.38; inspection, $7	294 88
Carried forward	31,403 23

Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces - Continued.	$ cts.
Brought forward	31,403 23
Day Schools - Continued.	...
Eel Ground: teacher, Frances Schultz, 64 m. to Mar. 31, $173.08; fuel and lighting fires, 3 m. $15; Christmas gifts, 88; inspection, $15; rent of school building, 6 m., $24	235 08
Eskasoni: teacher, J.F. Beaton, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; wood, $24; cleaning school, $6; repairs, hardware, & c., $12; inspection, $10.25	277 25
Fort William Orphanage: teacher, Sister M. Ambrose, 9 m. to Mar. 31	450 00
Garden River: teacher, Rev. J.A. Drolet, 9 m. to Mar. 31	225 00
Georgina Island: teacher, J.H. Prosser, 9 m. to Mar. 31	112 50
Gibson: teacher, W. Kendall, 6 3/4 m. to Mar. 31, $173.08; caretaking, $18.75	191 83
Golden Lake: teacher, Charlotte Casey, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; inspection, $6.75	231 75
Goulais Bay: teacher, T. Cadreau, 6 m. to Dec. 31	150 00
Henvey Inlet: teacher, J.D. McLeod, 45 d. to Mar. 31	35 15
Indian Cove: teacher, Cassie McDonald, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; coal, 6 1/2 $22.75; freight and cartage, $5.30	253 05
Kingsclear: teacher, Mary Monaghan, 9 m. to Mar 31, $225; lighting fires, piling wood, & c., $26.25; wood, 5 cords, $20.56	271 75
Lake Helen: teacher, Alice Barker, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; dry goods, $14.32; hardware, $1.75; inspection, $13; cleaning, & c., $2	256 07
Lennox Island: teacher, W.J. Overbeck, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; inspection, $7.50; wood, 5 1/2 cords, $16.50; hardware, 95c	249 95
Long Lake: teacher, Elizabeth Finlayson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $300; express, 80c	300 80
Lorette: teachers, Sister St. Damase, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $37.50; Sister Marie du Sacre-Coeur, 6 m. to Mar. 31, $75; Sister St. Augustin, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $112.50; water supply, $,4; wood, 17 1/2 cords, $67.50; cutting wood, $10.50; inspection, $10; school books $10. 03; translation, $5.80	332 83
Maria: teacher, Margaret Isaac, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; scrubbing and washing towels, $4.90; wood, 9 cords, $13.50; repairs to schoolhouse, $9; small items, $6.70	259 10
Mattawa: teacher, Rev. Sister St. Gregory, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $100; inspection, $6	106 00
Michipicoten: teacher, Katie O'Connor, 9 m. 13 d., $240.15; hardware supplies, $13.20; caretaking, $15; cutting wood, & c., $42; repairs to school, $4; inspection, $12.50	326 85
Middle River: teachers, D. Buckles, 3 m to Sept. 30, $75; T. Gallant, 6 m. to Mar. 31, $175; coal, 5 tons, $20; hauling coal, & c., $8.50; caretaking, $8; inspection, $8; small items, $7.25	301 75
Millbrook: teacher, Jessie Scott, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; wood, 5 cords, $16; cleaning school, & c., $6; building shed, $15; plastering, $3; shingles, $9.90; lumber, & c., $16; hardware, $3.68	294 58
Mission Bay: teacher, Mrs. Jos. Huard, 1 m. to Mar. 31, $15; lumber, $30; doors and windows, $12; building material, $8	65 00
Moose Factory: grant for building	500 00
Muncey: teacher, J.L. Case, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; wood, 12 cords, $15; inspection, $7; caretaking, $4	251 00
New Germany: teacher, Belle Hawkesworth, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; brooms, 50c	225 50
Oka (county): teachers, Florence Seaward, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $31.25; M. Morin, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $31.25; Annie Matthieu, 3 m. to Mar. 31, $31.25; inspection, $7.50; school supplies, $1.95; wood, 10 cords, $30	133 20
Oka (village): teacher, Miss J. Alexander, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $93.75; rent of school, 9 m., $18; cleaning school and lighting fires, 9 m., $18.75; inspection, $7.50; wood, 10 cords, $30; small hardware, $3.50	171 50

Oneida No. 2: teacher, L. Williams, 9 m. to Mar. 31	225 00
Oneida No. 3: teacher, Mrs. C. Vollick, 9 m. to Mar. 31	225 00
Pic River: teacher, J.A. Blais, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; purchase of building and ground for school, $300	450 00
Pointe Bleue: teachers, Mrs. Jos. Cleary, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Bertha Potvin, 5 m. 3 d. to Mar. 31, $128.40; inspection, $7.50	210 90
Rama: teachers, Rev. J. Lawrence, 4 m. to Oct. 31, $58.33; Eva McBain, 4 m. to $58.33;	116 66
Restigouche: teacher, Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary, 9 m. to March 31, $225 caretaking, & c., $10.50; lumber, $13; repairs to school and shed, $47.55; wood, 7 cords, $28	324 05
Sagamook: teacher, Emily Frawley, 9 m. to March 31, $225; inspection, $17.55	242 55
Salmon River: teacher, Sara O'Toole, 9 m. to March 31, $225; caretaking, & c., $10.65; wood, 5 cords, $7.50; ladders, 2, $4	247 15
Serpent River: teacher, Mrs. J. McKay, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Shawanaga: teacher, Lucy McLellan, 6 m. to Dec 31	100 00
Shubenacadie: inspection	5 00
Six Nations: grant	450 00
Skene: teacher, Mrs. A. McKelvie, 9 m. to March 31	112 50
South Bay: teacher, Zoé St. James, 9 m. to March 31	75 00
Spanish River: teacher, W.H. Trickett, 9 m. to March 31, $225; repairs to school, $12.75; cleaning, & c., $9; wood, 20 cords, $27.50; small items, $3.45	277 70
Sucker Creek: teacher, Ida Ferguson, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Carried forward	41,122 23

Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	41,122 23
Day Schools - Concluded.	...
Sydney: teacher, Margaret McLellan, 7 m. to March 31, $184.61; caretaking, $36; inspection, $6; coal, $9.40; small supplies, $6.90	242 91
St. Francis (Protestant): teacher, S.J. Boyce, 9 m. to March 31, $225; inspection, $5; wood, 4 cords, $15	245 00
St. Francis (R.C.), 2 schools: teachers, 9 m. to March 31, Sister Mary Josephine, $225; Sister Dufrost, $225; inspection, $5; sawing wood, & c., $4.63; cleaning school, & c., $16.53; repairs to building, $39; shutters, & c., $15.17; lighting fires, $10.50; coal, 2 1/2 tons $17.33; wood, 23 cords, $62.25; typewriter $102.50; freight, 80c	723 98
St. Mary's: teacher, Maria Rush, 9 m. to March 31, $225; lighting fires, $4.50; cleaning school, $7.50; building fences, & c., $5; wood, 4 cords, $19.50; cutting wood, & c., $4; locks, & c., $1.63	267 13
St. Régis: teachers, Lena Gilhooly, 48 d. to Sept. 5, $64.61; Mary Nolan, 6 1/3 m. to March 31, $188.46; inspection, $10; coal, $12.90	275 97
Timiskaming: teacher, Sister Mary Aimee, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Temagami: teacher, Emma Doherty, 4 1/2 m. to Oct. 15	150 00
Tobique: teacher, Miss A.A. Bradley, 9 m. to March 31, $225; lighting fires, $13; scrubbing, $7.25; inspection, $5; desks, 16, $53; stove, $15; repairs, $60; small items, $12.94	391 19
Walpole Island, No. 1, teachers: Grace Aylesworth, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $25; C. Kiyoshk, 6 m. to March 31, $50	75 00
Walpole Island, No. 2: teacher, J. Sampson, 9 m. to March 31, $225; inspection, $7.50	232 50
Whitefish River: teacher, J.C. Ross, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Whycocomagh: teacher, D.J. Gillis, 9 m. to March 31, $225; caretaking, $13.50; cartage, $2.50; coal, 2 tons, $7.50	248 50
Wikwemikong (boys): teacher, J. Gorman, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Wikwemikong (girls): teacher, Elizabeth Lensch, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
Wikwemikongsing: teacher, Rose Fagan, 9 m. to March 31, $225; wood, 15 cords, $52.50; inspection, $10.80; small supplies, $4.70	293 00
General: grants to white schools: Graham, S.S. No. 5, $150; Missanabie, S.S. No. 1, $30.37; St. Dunstan's College, $75; tuition, Escoumains, $25.55; Halfway River, $24; Lequille, $7; freight and transport, $17.35	329 27
...	45,496 68
Salaries of Chiefs and of Agent at St. Régis.	...
N. Commandant, chief, Gibson Indians, 9 m. to March 31	37 50
W.B. McGregor, chief, Chippewas of Nawash, 9 m. to March 31	37 50
George Long, agent, St. Régis, addition to salary, 9 m. to March 31	37 50
...	112 50
Robinson Treaty Annuities.	
Geo. P. Cockburn, annuities paid: Dokis Band, 80; Nipissing Band, 217; Temagaming Band, 92; arrears, 1; total, 390 at $4	1,560 00
Geo. P. Cockburn, expenses paying annuities	68 70
S. Hagan, annuities paid: Mississagi Band, 123; Spanish River Band, No. 1, 211; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 42; Serpent River Band, 114; Thessalon Band, 133; total, 623 at $4	2,492 00
S. Hagan, for expenses paying annuities	100 00

Neil McDougall, annuities paid: Fort William Band, 280; Long Lake Band, 67; Nepigon Band, 425; Pays Plat Band, 42; Pic Band, 206; Red Rock Band, 221; arrears, 36; total 1,277 at $4	5,108 00
Neil McDougall, expenses paying annuities: board, $10.25; boat hire, $6; fares, $45.40; provisions, etc., $27.02; rent of house, &c, $5.90; team hire, $22; wages, $95.50	212 07
W.B. McLean, annuities paid: Henvey's Inlet Band, 173; Maganettawan Band, 28; Parry Island Band, 104; Shawanaga Band, 110; total, 415 at $4	1,660 00
W.B. McLean, expenses paying annuities: hire of yacht and boat, $73; interpreters and guides, $11; provisions, & c., $12.86	96 86
W.L. Nichols, Batchawana Band, 361; Garden River Band 413; Michipicoten Band, 351; Mississagi Band, 35; Serpent River Band, 12; Spanish River Band, 74; total, 1,246 at $4; less $8 overpaid Garden River in 1905	4,976 00
W.L. Nichols, expenses paying annuities: board, $48; boat and canoe hire, $30.25; camp outfit, $10.35; cabs, $4; express, $2.60; fares, $44.80; hire of launch, $12; interpreters, $3; provisions, $50.86; pullmans, $4.50; rent of room, $1; supplies for Indians, $25.05; team hire, $11; telegrams, 50c.; tips, $2.50	250 41
C.L.D. Sims, annuities paid: French River Band, 49; Maganettawan Band, 98; Point Grondine Band, 37; Spanish River Bind, No. 3, 246; Tahgaiwenene Band, 121; Whitefish Lake Band, 162; Whitefish River Band, 69; total, 782 at $4	3,128 00
Carried forward	19,652 04

Robinson Treaty Annuities - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	19,662 04
C.L.D. Sims, expenses paying annuities: board, $19.30; fares, $18.15; interpreter, $7.50; team hire, $10.50; tug hire, $45	100 45
Commutations, 3, $120; arrears paid from Ottawa, $15	135 00
...	19,887 49
Less - Refund by J.F. Hodder, $13; paid from Trust Account No. 26, Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, $6,770.42; paid from Trust Account No. 27, Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, $654.07	7,437 49
...	12,450 00
Annuities, Gratuities and Expenses, Treaty No. 9.	...
Annuities paid by Inspector J.G. Ramsden; Summer, 1906, 64 Indians at $8; 2,021 Indians at $4; arrears, 424 at $3; detailed in 1905 - 06, $152; total, $12,140; less $10,000 paid in 1905 - 06	2,140 00
J.G. Ramsden, inspector, services and expenses paying annuities: salary, 9 m. to March 31, $1,125; board and lodging, $47.70; railway fares, $165.75; pullmans, $13; travelling bag, $11; gloves, 2 prs., $4.25; sweaters, 2, $4; waterproof suit, $4; long boots 1 pr., $9.50; sundry clothing, $5.05; canoemen, 4, 2 6/31 m. each, $394.60; 3, 18 d. each, $93.45; sundry transport, $577.33; provisions, $307.60; camp utensils, $44.46; interpreters and messengers, $46.75; kodak and supplies, $29.65; drugs, etc., $7; laundry and mending, $4; boat cushions and life-preservers, 5, $8; small items, $13; incidentals (no voucher), $15; total, $2,930.09; less $175 paid in 1905 - 06	2,755 09
Benneway, J.B., canoeman, detailed in 1905 - 06, page J - 8	71 50
Dunnett, H.W., canoeman, July 1 - August 16, 47 d. at $2.50; travelling expenses, $8.75; total, $126.25; less $11 charged in miscellaneous travel, 1905 - 06, page J - 9	115 25
Edgar, Pelham, secretary; detailed 1905 - 06, $100; paid J. Miller for provisions, $22.81	122 81
Ferries, Walter, guide, detailed in 1905 - 06, page J - 8	89 00
McMartin, J.G., commissioner, summer, 1906; 62 d. at $10; travel, $66.55; less paid 1905 - 06, $1.30	685 25
Meindl, A.G., M.D., physician; detailed in 1905 - 06, page J - 8	284 30
McCormick, J.P., M.D., physician: 89 d. at $6; board, $13; fares, $8.95; interpreters, $17; team, $10; laundry, $4.75; sundries, $22.60; total, $610.30; less advanced 1905 - 06, $50	560 30
McKay, H., clerk, summer, 1906: board, $33; fares for self and cook, $26.70; cab's and transfers, $5.60; suit clothes, $20; overcoat, $10; sundry clothing, $11.90; insurance, $7.50; tips and charity, $10.25; telegrams, $5.41; sundries, $21.50; incidentals (no details), $10; refunded to casual revenue, $38.14; total, $200; less, $150 advanced 1905 - 06	50 00
Riddel, E., canoeman, services and expenses, 1 m.	50 00
Scott, D.C., commissioner, advance, $81; allowance, July 1 - August 16, 47 d. at $5	316 00
Stewart, S., commissioner, allowance, July 1 - August 1.6, 47 d. at $5	235 00
Vanasse, J.L., constable and canoeman, detailed in 1905 - 06, page J - 9	314 65
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: provisions, $51.55; freight prepaid; $4.32	55 87
Canadian Canoe Co., Peterborough: cedar canoes, 2, $158.60; 9 paddles, $11.25; freight, $31.60	201 45
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; express and cartage, $2.50; freight, 80c	3 30
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies and transport for Comrs. Scott and Stewart and men; provisions, $649.62; 8 men, 2 trips with canoes, Brunswick House to Missanabie, $128; canoemen, & c., 482 d. at $2; sundry wages, $28; canoe hire at 50c. per d., $111.75; paddles, 11, $9; camp equipment, $23.32; fares, $13.85; express and freight, $57.10; sundries, $4.25.	1,988 89
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies for destitute at: Attawapiscot, $32.41; Fort Hope, $126.23; Martin's Falls,	227 61

$68.97	
Malone, M.J., North Temiscamingue supplied to Comrs. Scott and Stewart and party: provisions, $105; blankets, 4 prs. $16; tent and equipment, $16.38; guides etc. 54 d., $135, 18 d. $36; canoe hire, 80 d. at 75c	368 38
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa: medicines and medical supplies	29 10
Topley Studio, Ottawa: photographers' supplies, $32.39; Woods, Ltd., mosquito netting, $1.75	34 14
Turner, Mrs. S., Missanabie: board of 4 Indian women, $53.87; 1 tent, $6	59 87
...	10,757 76
Surveys of Indian Reserves.	...
Advances: W.B. Hoyt, $50; F.C. Laberge, $700; D.W. Mill, $700	1,450 00
Manouan Lake Reserve, Quebec, P.T.C. Dumais: survey of reserve per contract, $400; less $100 paid 1905 - 06	300 00
Milford Reserve, N.S., Ed. Bathan, services and expenses, 2 d.	9 50
Kingsclear Reserve, N.B.A.E. Hanson, surveyor: services, 8 d. at $6; men, 14 d. at $1.50; provisions, $22; horse hire, $20; plan of survey, $7; sundries, $9.83	127 83
...	1,887 33

Grant to Indian Land Management Fund.	$ cts.
Transferred to credit of Land Management Fund, Trust Account No 75, (Page J - 126)	10,000 00
Grant to Agricultural Society.	...
Treasurer Munsey-Tecumseth Agricultural Society, grant	90 00
General Legal Expenses.	...
M.L. Alaire, Chicoutimi, legal services, King vs. Donohue	60 40
J. Anderson, Restigouche, costs re Maggie Martin	13 40
J.H. Barry, Fredericton, re Oromocto Indian Reserve	34 59
Cardin & de Grandpré, costs re Autole O. Comin vs. Georges Paquette	19 75
Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, legal services, King vs. Administrators of H. Lockwood estate	185 09
F. Leavitt. Annapolis, N.S., costs re King vs. Alfred Fancey	15 25
R.T. MacIlreith, Halifax, legal services re claim Micmac Indians	37 50
J.F. MacGillivray, Kenora, legal services, King vs. Indian Tushwegeh	50 00
D. Murphy, Ashcroft, B.C., legal services, King vs. L.J. Corsins	356 85
C.J.C. Wurtele, Sorel, Que., King vs. St. Francis Indians	100 00
...	872 83
Outstanding Indian Claims.	...
Claims of the Indians, Chippewas of the Thames, Chippewas of Sarnia and Wyandottes of Anderton (voted)	4,731 19
Repairs on roads on Indian Reserve In Township of Rama.	...
Treasurer of Municipality of Township of Rama	500 00
Indians of Nova Scotia.	...
District 1a, Annapolis Co. ($188 41) -	...
John Lacey, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; medical officers, S.N. Miller, M.D., 9 m., $37.50; Russel Withers, 9 m., $37.50	112 50
Agent's travel, $17.36; medical attendance, $18.50; 3 1/2 brl. flour, $19.60	55 46
Pork and Beef, $4.65; sundry seed, fertilizers, & c., $15.80	20 45
District 1b, Digby Co. ($481.40) -	...
J.H. Purdy, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; physicians, 9 m. to Mar. 31, E.J. Elderkin, M.D., $75; L.J. Lovett, M.D., $187.50	300 00
Agent's travel, $4.30; 3 coffins, $18.50; medical attendance, $46.05	68 85
Flour, 2,034 lb., $66.88; sundry provisions, & c., $45.67	112 55
District 2, King's Co. ($440.75) -	...
C.E. Beckwith. agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; H. Jacques, M.D., physician, $37.50	75 00
Agent's travel, $87.40; 1 coffin, $8; 21 brls. flour, $123.75; medical attendance, $10.75; sundry provisions, $34.60; seed potatoes, fertilizers, & c., $30; 18 M. shingles, $28.25; 15 cords wood, $43	365 75
Districts 3 and 4, Queen's and Lunenburg Cos. ($388.17) -	...
Charles Harlow, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $75; physicians, 12 m. to Mar. 31, H.A. March, $100; G.R. Morse, $50; J.W. Smith, $100	325 00
Coffins, 3, $15; blanket, $2.20; provisions, $39.97; medical attendance, $6	63 17
District 5, Halifax Co. ($865.76) -	...

Daniel Chisholm, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; travel, $15	52 50
Medical attendance: John McC. Gourley, M.D., $252.95; A. McD. Morton, M.D., $35; Finlay McMillan, M.D., $44; R.F. O'Brien, M.D., $201.25; M.A.B. Smith, M.D., $151.35; G.W. Whitman, M.D., $45.50	730 05
Blankets, 3 pr., $9.75; funeral expenses, $46.50; hospital, $9; sundry, $17.96	83 21
District 6a, Hants Co. ($498.88) -	...
A. Wallace agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31. $37.50; physicians 12 m. to Mar. 31, B. Black, M.D. $50; E.D. McLean, M.D., $150	237 50
Funeral expenses, $15; hospital attendance, 15 5/7 w., $47.15; lumber, 600 ft., $5; medical attendance, $13.75; provisions, $160.98; seed potatoes, $19.50	261 38
District 6b, Colchester Co. ($244.03) -	...
R.H. Smith, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; F.S. Yorkston, M.D., 12 m., $150	187 50
Coffin 1, $6; hospital treatment, 14 2/7 w., $42.86; bal. due late agent, $7.67	56 53
District 7, Cumberland Co, ($463.16) -	...
F.A. Rand, M.D., agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $37.50; physician, 12 m., $200	237 50
Medical attendance: O.H. Cameron, M.D., $15; A.E. Porter, M.D., $38.85	53 85
Funeral expenses, $14; lumber, nails, & c., $15; ploughing, 6 1/2 d., $19.50; provisions, $108.86; postage stamps, $5.10; seeds, & c., $9.35	171 81
Carried forward	3,570 56

Indians of Nova Scotia - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,570 56
District 8, Pictou Co. ($605.07) -	...
Rev. J.D. McLeod, agent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $75; J. McMillan, M.D., 12 m., $75	150 00
Funeral expenses, $20; hospital treatment, 54 3/4 w., $218; lumber, $100; ploughing, $21.30; provisions, $11; seed and fertilizers, $63.25; medical attendance, $21.52	455 07
District 9, Antigonish and Guysborough Cos. ($425.19) -	...
J.R. McDonald, agent, 9 m., $75; W.H. McDonald, M.D., physician, 9 m., $150.	225 00
Medical attendance, G.E. Buckley, M.D., $32.65; agent's travel, $7	39 65
Funeral expenses, $16; ploughing and harrowing, $44.95; provisions, $45.46; seed and fertilizers, $22.75; 10 1/2 M. shingles, $24.63; sundry goods, $6.75	160 54
District 10, Richmond Co. ($412.18) -	...
Rev. J. Fraser, agent, 9 m., $75; C.P. Bissett, M.D., physician, 9 m., $131.25	206 25
Hospital charges, 210 1/2 d., $75.08; clothing, $40.35; conveying Indian from hospital, $32.30; lumber, 2,088 ft., $30; provisions, $24; postage, $4.20	205 93
District 11, Inverness Co. (.$345.26) -	...
Rev. D. McPherson, agent, 9 m., $75; physicians, J.F. McAulay, M.D., 9 21/30 m., $60.83; H.N. McDonald, M.D., 12 m., $109.43	245 26
Labour at breakwater, $10; provisions, $13.30; seed potatoes and grain, $60; wood, 8 cords, $10; sundries, $6.70	100 00
District 12, Victoria Co. ($482.06) -	...
A.J. McDonald, agent, 9 m., $75; D. McDonald, M.D., physician, 12 m., $325	400 00
Lime, & c., $11.05; ploughing, $12; provisions, $4.50; seed, 115 1/2 bush. potatoes, $48.51, 10 1/2 bush. oats, $6.30	82 36
District 13a, Cape Breton Co. ($147.50) -	...
Rev. A. Cameron, agent, 9 m., $56.25; D. McDonald, M.D., physician, 9 m. $56.25: provisions to destitute, $35	147 50
District 13b, Cape Breton Co. ($616.09) -	...
D.K. McIntyre, M.D., agent, 9 m., $75; physician, 12 m., $293.75	368 75
Cleaning and repairing closets, $27.66; funeral expenses, $10; hospital attendance, 13 5/7 w., $41 15; expenses taking Indian to hospital, $14.25; provisions, $5; water for reserve. $93.66; rent of meter, $4; interest on construction, $860.29 at 6%, $51.62	247 34
District 14, Yarmouth Co. ($253.71) -	...
W.H. Whalen, agent, 9 m., $37.50; medical attendance, J.R. Pennington, M.D., $85.11; C.A. Webster, $38.55; 12 prs. boots, $20.30; provisions, $68.90; cotton, & c., $3.35	253 71
District 15, Shelburne Co. ($137.16) -	...
John Hipson, agent, 9 m., $37.50; medical attendance, S.W. Burns, M.D., $6.50, J.D. Densimore, M.D., $26.75, L.O. Fuller, M.D., $28.25, W.D. Whitman, M.D., $8; provisions, $7.09; postage, 92c.; seeds, $17.20; travel of agent, $4.95	137 16
General ($141.94) -	...
Expenses with Nova Scotia Indians in New Brunswick: clothing and shoes, $6; medical attendance, $64.27; provisions, $71.67	141 94
...	7,137 02

Indians of New Brunswick.	...
General ($1,114.88) -	...
North-eastern Superintendency, W.D. Carter, agent: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, $375; travel, $76.88; postage and telegrams, $24.85	476 73
South-western Superintendency, Jas Farrell, agent: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $450; office rent, $37.50; travel, $89.55; postage and telegrams, $11.10; purchase of land, $50	638 15
Carleton Co. ($180.68) -	...
F.F. Sprague, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	75 00
Firewood, $19; flour, $58.40; pork, $15; clothing, $8.78	101 18
Burial expenses	4 50
Charlotte Co. ($19.85) -	...
C.C. Alexander, M.D., medical attendant	14 00
1 brl. flour	5 85
Gloucester Co. ($161.01) -	...
G. M. Duncan, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31	75 00
Medical attendance: G.M. Duncan, $44.86; R.G. Duncan, $15.15	60 01
Sundry provisions	26 00
Kent Co. ($626.02) -	...
Medical officers, each 9 m. to Mar. 31: D.V. Landry, M.D., $30; L.J. McWilliam, M.D., $131.25	161 25
Rev. E.J. Bannon, missionary, 9 m., $75; Abraham Clare, constable, 9 m., $15	90 00
Medical attendance: H.W. Coates, M.D., $21.50; F.A. Richard, M.D., $20.50; D.M.J. D'Olloqui, M.D., $8; F.W. Tozer, M.D., $14	64 00
Board of Indian boy, $6; seed oats, $11.25, lime, $9; brush, $6.10	32 35
Flour, $182.04; pork, $52.74; sundry provisions, $43.64	278 42
King's Co. ($199) -	...
D.H. McAllister, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	150 00
Medical attendance: D.R. Arnold, M.D., $7; J.B. Gilchrist, M.D., $8.25	15 25
Clothing, $18.15; flour, $14.13; sundry provisions, $1.47	33 75
Carried forward	2,301 44

Indians of New Brunswick - Concluded	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,301 44
Madawaska Co. ($230) -	...
Rev. L.C. D'Amour, missionary, 9 m. to Mar. 31	30 00
Medical attendance, G.A. Grey, M.D	133 50
Maintenance of Indians in hospital, $43.50; sundry provisions, $23	66 50
Northumberland Co. ($688.85) -	...
Medical officers, each 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: J.S. Benson, M.D., $112.50; F.J. Desmond, M.D., $150	262 50
Missionary, Rev. Wm. Morrisey, 9 m. to Mar. 31	75 00
Constables: Solomon Francis, $6; Peter Guish, $2; Jos. Swasson, $9; Jas. Tenas, $9	26 00
Medical attendance: L.G. Bourret, M.D., $13.50; G.E. Robidoux, M.D., $18	31 50
Board of aged Indian, 12 weeks, $18; oats for seed, $18.50	36 50
Flour, $91.35; potatoes, $72.50; pork, $40.61; sundry provisions, & c., $52.89	257 35
Queen's Co. ($279.59) -	...
Medical attendance, J.A. Casswell, M.D.	236 15
Flour, $15.29; clothing, $5.95; sundry supplies, & c., $11.96	33 20
Burial expenses, $5.64; medicine, $4.60	10 24
Restigouche ($37.50) -	...
A.G. Ferguson, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31	37 50
Sunbury Co. ($202.05) -	...
Jas. Peake, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31	93 75
Flour, $51.44; pork, $38.71; sundry provisions, & c., $8.45	98 60
Burial expenses	9 70
St. John Co. ($78.17) -	...
Medical attendance: M. Case, M.D., $68; A.T. Murphy, M.D., $5	73 00
Medicine and prescriptions	5 17
Victoria Co. ($768.11) -	...
R.W.L. Earle. M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31	225 00
Medical attendance, G.H. Desjardins	100 00
Flour, $212.55; pork, $109.20; sundry provisions, $77.45; delivering and cutting firewood, $17.75	416 95
Burial expenses	26 16
Westmorland Co. ($710.25) -	...
Medical officers, each 9 m, to Mar. 31: J.A. Leger M.D., $150; J.D. Ross, M.D. $150	300 00
Medical attendance: Ed. Moore, M.D., $7; G.E. Robidoux, M.D., $6.25; J.F. Teed, M.D., $317.33	330 60
Burial expenses, $26; sundry clothing and provisions, $53.65	79 65
York Co. ($580.66) -	...
Medical officers, each 9 m, to Mar. 31: R.H. McGrath, M.D., $112.50; W.J. Weaver, M.D., $75	187 50
Flour, $155.19; pork, $105.78; clothing, $120.36; sundry provisions, $50.93; burial expenses, $23.30; less refund for relief supplies for St. Mary's Indians, $62.40	393 16
...	5,876 62

Indians of Prince Edward Island.	...
Agent, J.O. Arsenault: Salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; postage, $2.06	227 06
Medical attendance: J.B. Champion, M.D., $141.50; F.W. Jardine, M.D., $8; H.D. Johnson, M.D., $6; A.E. Long, M.D., $252.70; D. Mackintosh, M.D., $7; R.D. McLauchlan, M.D., $244.47; A. MacNeill, M.D., $37.85; J.F. McNeill, M.D., $8.50; A. Ross, M.D., $41; J.A. Stewart, M.D., $19.50; J.G. Toombs, M.D., $13.50	780 02
Arsenault, J.F.H., Higgins Road: blankets, 6, $1.75; shoes, 6 prs., $1.30; flannellette, $2.10	20 40
Brown, J.W., Tyne Valley: flour, 42 1/4 brl., $193.52; clothing, $21.29; burial expenses, $1.55; sundry provisions $45.07	261 43
Brown, W.C., Port Hill, sundry vegetables and seeds	132 37
Cox, Robt. N., Morell, sundry provisions	69 12
Dyer. W.B., Alberton, sundry drugs and medicines	35 00
McLellan, A.J., Richmond, flour, 5 1/2 brls	26 29
Stewart & Milligan, Tyne Valley, medicines	33 95
Small payments: medicine, $19.15; lumber, $17.70; board of Indian, $7; dental work, $1; sundry, $3.01	47 86
...	1,633 50

SUMMARY - Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Number.	Agencies.	...	Total.	Annuities.	Agricultural Implements, & c.
1	Assiniboine Agency	(Page J - 16)	3,432 87	790 00	39 59
2	Battleford Agency	(Page J - 16)	20,525 54	4,635 00	478 76
3	Birtle Agency	(J - 18)	11,536 69	2,290 00	420 28
4	Blackfoot Agency	(J - 19)	22,404 18	4,295 00	42 72
5	Blood Agency	(J - 20)	42,545 50	6,020 00	...
6	Carleton Agency	(J - 22)	28,365 10	7,890 00	521 45
7	Clandeboye Agency	(J - 23)	18,671 28	9,345 00	214 84
8	Crooked Lakes Agency	(J - 24)	13,694 10	2,170 00	164
9	Duck Lake Agency	(J - 25)	26,723 28	4,975 00	326 99
10	Edmonton Agency	(J - 27)	15,668 56	3,650 00	30 60
11	Francis Agency	(J - 29)	11,788 21	4,960 00	132 20
12	Hobbema Agency	(J - 29)	17,548 16	3,990 00	458 65
13	Kenora Agency	(J - 30)	23,062 31	11,220 00	21 03
14	Moose Mountain Agency	(J - 31)	3,768 47	1,040 00	72 30
15	Norway House Agency	(J - 32)	21,959 53	12,505 00	27 00
16	Onion Lake Agency	(J - 33)	16,635 73	4,865 00	159 30
17	Pas Agency	(J - 34)	19,641 31	8,175 00	661 69
18	Peigan Agency	(J - 35)	14,998 36	2,480 00	12 00
19	Pelly Agency	(J - 36)	11,891 90	3,185 00	202 07
20	Portage la Prairie Agency	(J - 37)	26,045 43	9,815 00	1,091 19
21	Qu'Appelle Agency	(J - 38)	12,494 68	3,460 00	17 75
22	Saddle Lake Agency	(J - 40)	20,247 65	4,045 00	2,815 90
23	Sarcee Agency	(J - 41)	7,077 09	1,085 00	...
24	Stony Reserve	(J - 41)	19,192 84	3,350 00	58 99
25	Touchwood Agency	(J - 43)	13,429 02	2,645 00	28 85
26	Miscellaneous and general	(J - 44)	70,997 00	...	...
27	Treaty 8	(J - 46)	27,961 61	50 00	297 74
28	Treaty 10	(J - 47)	11,471 90	...	...
29	Commissioner's office	(J - 47)	13,392 79	...	...
30	Alberta Inspectorate	(J - 48)	1,824 20	...	...
31	Battleford Inspectorate	(J - 48)	3,114 97	...	...
32	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate	(J - 48)	3,180 80	...	...
33	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate	(J - 48)	2,551 52	...	...
34	Qu'Appelle Inspectorate	(J - 48)	3,385 83	...	...
35	Battleford Industrial School	(J - 48)	6,769 05	...	...
36	Brandon Industrial School	(J - 48)	12,629 54	...	...
37	Calgary Industrial School	(J - 49)	5,112 78	...	...

38	Elkhorn Industrial School	(J - 49)	13,687 12	...	...
39	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	(J - 50)	35,478 84	...	...
40	Red Deer Industrial School	(J - 51)	7,327 88	...	...
41	Regina Industrial School	(J - 52)	9,071 03	...	...
42	Ruperts' Land Industrial School	(J - 52)	1,122 23	...	...
43	St. Joseph's Industrial School	(J - 52)	9,020 58	...	...
...	...	...	681,347 46	123,530 00	8,295 89

Summary - Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Seed.	Live Stock.	Supplies for Destitute.	Triennial Clothing.	Schools.	Grist and Saw Mills.	General Expenses.	Number.
...	...	493 11	...	...	...	2,110 17	1
...	657 00	3,641 32	91 65	2,413 78	98 52	8,209 51	2
1 31	...	2,179 45	...	4,076 00	...	2,569 65	3
32 20	...	9,401 38	...	3,868 65	...	4,764 23	4
1 60	12,269 00	11,715 74	...	4,218 04	...	8,321 12	5
41 08	402 50	4,553 59	608 11	5,702 82	190 97	8,454 58	6
1 00	35 00	3,028 44	...	4,379 71	...	1,667 29	7
0 85	115 00	1,167 04	...	4,358 43	...	5,118 78	8
1 45	...	2,678 92	179 52	11,973 55	...	6,587 85	9
17 50	...	2,111 09	221 94	4,413 82	...	5,123 61	10
...	...	1,177 89	926 19	2,763 93	...	1,828 00	11
268 95	179 00	3,092 15	201 55	3,687 41	21 60	5,648 85	12
5 13	11 50	3,254 64	996 11	5,293 01	...	2,260 89	13
0 79	...	587 14	...	360 31	...	1,707 93	14
33 60	15 00	2,803 93	...	4,811 26	...	1,763 74	15
82 00	723 00	3,143 41	...	2,999 32	8 60	4,655 10	16
2 50	339 00	4,525 91	...	2,856 89	254 33	2,825 99	17
146 60	2,052 00	3,225 85	...	3,588 13	...	3,493 78	18
0 95	...	1,333 18	...	3,969 65	...	3,201 05	19
...	98 25	3,838 75	...	8,447 55	...	2,754 69	20
0 97	125 00	1,148 05	...	1,150 44	...	6,592 47	21
268 63	...	3,400 62	157 13	5,496 93	50 57	4,012 87	22
...	230 00	2,961 58	...	664 80	...	2,135 71	23
362 72	3,304 00	6,473 22	...	1,765 89	...	3,878 02	24
22 07	...	2,128 99	...	3,775 92	...	4,828 19	25
...	...	13,685 78	...	2,521 95	...	54,789 27	26
...	...	15,547 78	...	10,180 59	...	1,885 50	27
...	...	...	177 49	...	...	11,294 41	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,392 79	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824 20	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114 97	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,180 80	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,551 52	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,385 83	34
...	...	...	...	6,769 03	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	12,629 54	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	5,112 78	...	...	37

...	...	...	...	13,687 12	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	35,478 84	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	7,327 88	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	9,071 03	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	1,122 23	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	9,020 58	...	...	43
1,291 90	20,855 25	113,298 95	3,559 69	209,957 83	624 59	199,933 36	...

Assiniboine Agency, Saskatchewan.	$ cts.
Annuities ($790) -	...
Chief, 1 at $25; headmen, 3 at $15; Indians, 143 at $5; arrears, 1 at $5	790 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($39.59) -	...
McKinney A. & Son, Sintaluta, 1,000 ft. lumber, $27.14; nails, 75c	27 89
Small payments: implement repairs, $2.75; express, $4.60; sundry hardware, $4.35	11 70
Supplies for destitute ($493.11) -	...
Dundas Bros, Sintaluta, 92 lbs. bacon at 15c	13 80
Garland John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: 6 pairs trousers at $1.65; 30 yds. shirting, $3.38; 79 yds. print, $7.37	20 65
Horn Bros., Lindsay, 10 blankets	20 50
Hudson's Bay Co.: 10 lbs. wire, $3.20; 75 lbs. shot, $5.25; 25 lbs. gunpowder, $5.62; sundry supplies, $2.43	16 50
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Sintaluta, 10 sacks flour at $1.95	19 50
Matthews Geo. Co., Hull, 951 lbs. bacon at 13.78c	131 04
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling CO., Moosomin. 19 2/5 sacks flour at $2.10	40 74
Trench, W.R., Sintaluta, sundry drugs and medicines	94 15
Small payments: salt, $3.60; 53 lbs. tea, $9.27; 48 lbs. soap, $1.99; freight, $4.27; beef, 160 lbs. at 6c	28 73
Medical attendance, V. Bonju, M.D.	107 50
General expenses ($2,110.17) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 72 lbs. at 17 1/2c	12 60
Dickey Bros., Sintaluta, blacksmith work	24 40
Dundas Bros., Sintaluta, beef, 1,617 1/2 lbs. at 10c	161 75
Grant, W.S. Sintaluta: agent, wood, $5; postage stamps, $8; work on buildings, $16.50; posts, $3	32 50
Grass, L.K., Sintaluta: repairs to building, $66.50; sundry items, $4.75	71 25
Hassan, James, Sintaluta, meals, 50 at 20c	10 00
McKinney & Son, Sintaluta: coal, 9.95 tons, $86.10; lumber, 2,536 ft., $65.67; hardware supplies, $34.38	186 15
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling Co., Moosomin, flour, 21 3/5 sacks at $2.10	45 36
Thompson, A.G., Wolseley: twine, 50 lbs., $6.50; hardware supplies, $4.95	11 45
Wilson, J.G., Sintaluta: coal oil, 32 gal at 40c; coal oil can, $2; sundry supplies, $10.60	25 40
Small payments: harness supplies, $6.15; small items, $14.86	21 01
Indians: fire wood, 20 loads, $35; threshing oats, $9.10; work, $3	47 10
Salaries: agent, W.S. Grant, 9 m. to March 31, $825; farmer, James Hassan, 9 m. to March 31, $360	1,185 00
Travel of agent, W.S. Grant, board, lodging and horse feed	23 95
Removal expenses of agent, W.S. Grant: transport of agent and family from Ponoka to Sintaluta, $124.75; transport of household effects, $94.50; board and lodgings, $18; pullmans, $15	252 25
...	3,432 87
Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan.	
Annuities ($4,635) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at $25; headmen, 2 at $15; Indians, 882 at $5; arrears, 29 at $5	4,635 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($478.76) -	...
Clinkskill, James, Battleford: 100 ft. hardwood, $10; 80 lb. bluestone, $8; small items, $4.40	22 40

Coté, M., Battleford: 2 sets double harness at $36; 209 3/4 lb. leather, $9.65	81 65
Dulmage, E.H., Battleford: 100 ft. hardwood, $10; 241 lb. iron, $12.05; 235 lb. steel, $12.92	34 97
Hudson's Bay Co.: machine oil, 231 gal., $10; bluestone, 250 lb., $25; bolts, 200, $6; axle grease, 72 boxes, $9: whiffle trees, 15 sets, $6; small items, $7	66 00
Latour, Wilfred, Battleford: mower, $55; rake, $34	89 00
Massey-Harris Co., Battleford: wagon, $85; plow handles, 6 pr., $9; repairs, $11.50	105 50
Prince Bros., Battleford: bluestone, 170 lb. at 10c.; glass, 1 box, $4; iron, 300 lb., $19.50; steel, 140 lb., $10.50; small items, $11.85	62 85
Small payments: to recoup Indian trust fund account, $6.88; machine repairs, $5.56; small items, $3.95	16 39
Live stock ($957) -	...
Day, J.J., Battleford, stallion	400 00
Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association: 10 bulls, $915; freight, $20	935 00
Supplies for destitute ($3,641.32) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton, 173 sacks flour	286 75
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa. 251 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	43 92
Canadian Northern Railway, freight	24 69
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: gilling twine, 24 lb., $12.72; soap, 246 lb., $10.21	22 93
Garland, John M. Son & Co., Ottawa: trousers, 50 pr. at $1.65; shirting, 215 3/4 yds. at ll 1/4c	106 77
Horn Bros., Lindsay, 60 blankets	123 02
Hudson's Bay Co.: gun caps, 17,000, $8.50; shot, 1,000 lb., $70; salt, 4 brl., $11.25; gunpowder, 250 lb., $60.50; twine, 75 lb., $17.15; small items, $11.03	178 43
Laronde, Wm., Green Lake, steer	35 00
Latimer, W.R., Battleford, freighting	11 59
Carried forward	7,281 86

Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	7,281 86
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Matthews Co., Geo., Hull, 5,563 lb. bacon at 14.11c	784 93
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, 304 yds. serge at 22 1/2c	68 40
Smith, R.J. & Co., Ottawa, 15 pr. boys' trousers at $1.34 1/2	20 17
Indians, beef: 24,110 lb. at 5c., 2,505 lb. at 4 1/2c	1,318 22
Medical officer, S.T. Macadam, M.D.: salary, 10 m. to March 31, $500; horse hire, $116.50	616 50
Triennial clothing ($91.65) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 2 at $23.67: headmen's outfits, 2 at $22.03; freight, 25c	91 65
Schools ($2,413.78) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: rice, 300 lb. at 4 1/5c.; biscuits, 500 lb. at 5 1/2c	40 10
Nicoll, J., Battleford, drugs and medicines	18 90
Prince Bros., Battleford: teacher's desk and chair, $14.50; supplies, $18.16	32 66
Small payments: freight, $6.89; yarn, $8.60; small items, $19.98	35 47
Salaries of teachers: Thunderchild's, Solomon Buller, 4 m. 21 d. to March 31, $134.09; G.F. Gibbs, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Poundmaker's, Agnes Calvert, 9 m. to March 31, $225; Little Pines, C.P. Desmarais, 9 m. to March 31, $225; Stony, Jas. Isbister, 4 m. 17 d. to March 31, $129.54; Andrew Love, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Red Pheasants, Mrs. R. Jefferson, 9 m. to March 31 $225; Meadow Lake, Pierre C. Morien, 4 m. 19 d. to March 31, $131.82	1,220 45
Grant to R.C. boarding school, Thunderchild's reserve, 9 m. to March 31	1,066 20
Saw Mills and Grist Mills ($98.52) -	...
Robt. Bell Engine and Thresher Co., Seaforth, saw	75 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Battleford: 6 cutters at 70c., small items $9.80	14 00
Small payments: 10 1/4 gal. oil, $7.10; small items, $2.42	9 52
General Expenses ($8,209.51) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton, 73 sacks flour at $1.75	127 75
Bate, H.N. & Son, Ottawa, 324 lb. of tea at 17 1/2c	56 70
Battleford Industrial School: work on agency clerk's house, $12; firewood, 25 cords at $3	87 00
Boughey, Chas., Battleford: storm sashes, 5, $16; building out house, $15; window and frame, $4.90	35 90
Burlingham, Speers and Crottle, Battleford, 45 bush. lime at 50c	22 50
Clinkskill, Jas., Battleford: stone, $50; steel tape line, 85; small items, $11.55	66 55
Collinge, Walter, Battleford: furnace, $125; small items, $45.50	170 50
Coté, M., Battleford: 2 sets harness, $65; bridles, 3 pr., $16.50; harness supplies, $52.30	133 80
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, 324 lb. soap at 4.15c	13 45
Desjardins, Salamon, Battleford, work on store house	92 50
Hope, Robert, Battleford, work on farm house, 7 d. at $2	14 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: alabastine, 22 pkts., $11.50; rice, 243 lb. at 4 1/5c; tents, 2, $30; coal oil, 177 gal. at 40c.; small items, $16.80	139 31
Macdonald, Rev. D.D., team horses	250 00
Macfarlane, B., Battleford, 2 pumps and piping	45 00

Massey-Harris Co.: 1 set harness, $35; 2 buckboard springs, $8; 1 set whiffletrees, $3.50	46 50
Matthews Co., Geo., Hull, 2,000 lb. bacon at 14.11c	282 20
Morin, Pierre C., Green Lake, team horses	180 00
Morrison, W.W., Battleford, horseshoeing	16 75
McKenzie, H., Battleford, 1 buggy	80 00
Nicholson, J.G. Battleford: twine, 100 lb., $16; repairs to machinery, $4.65	20 65
Phillips, G.H., postmaster, Battleford: postage stamps, $20; rent of box, $5	25 00
Prince Bros., Battleford: glass, 101 Its., $19.08; alabastine, 32 pkgs., $17.40; desk, $41; hay, 40 loads, $156; lumber, 8,642 ft., $261.80; nails. 659 1/2 lb., $42.62; oats, 341 11/17 bush., $175.14; shingles, 46 1/4 M., $186.81; doors, 10, $29.75; typewriter table $21; work on buildings, $122.65; freight on lumber, $37.95; small items, $110.85	1,222 05
Small payments: freight, $18.86; horse blankets, 4 at $2; small payments, $15.30	42 16
Indians: beef. 2,138 lbs at 5c.; firewood, 50 cords at $3; oats, 228 18/34 bush. $126	382 90
Day, J.P.G., agent: work on agent's house, $9.25; meals and horse feed, $7.50; rent of engineer's house, 21 m. to March 31, at $4; pasturage, $18; telegrams, $6.50; horseshoeing, $20.75; sleigh, $46; pole for wagon, $11; express, $2.55	205 55
Salaries: agent, J.P.G. Day, 10 m. to March, 31, $833.37; clerk, C.S. Johnson 10 m. to March 31, $550; farmers, R. Jefferson, 10 m. to March 31, $400; H. Couture, 10 m. to March 31, $400; A. Suffern, 8 m. 12 d. to March 31, $336.78; J.O. Forest, 6 m. to March 31, $240; D. Nilbrun, 8 m. 1 d. to March 31, $321.29; engineers and blacksmiths, A. Thompkins, 10 m. to March 31, $500; A. Nolin, 1 m. 28 d. to July 28, $76.13; M. L'Heureux, 1 m. 18 d. to July 18, $63.22; S. Warden, 2 m. 12 d. to July 12, $95.48; Jas. Warden, 1 m. 19 d. to Aug. 31, $64.52; interpreters and teamsters. S. Desjardins, 2 m. to July 31, $60; W. Venne, 7 m. 20 d. to March 31, $230; overseer, P.C. Morin, 10 m. to March 31, $200	4,370 79
Gratuity, 2 m. salary of S. Warden	80 00
...	20,903 54
Less paid from bull fund, Trust Account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	378 00
...	20,525 54

Birtle Agency, Manitoba.	$ cts.
Annuities ($2,290) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at $25; headmen, 4 at $15; Indians, 418 at $5; arrears, 21 at $5; less refund on account of script, $15	2,290 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for Indians (420.28) -	...
Harlow, J.R., Rossburn, repairs to plows	10 00
Kippen, D., Minnedosa: fence wire, 225 lb. at 4c.; posts, 100 at 3c	12 00
Massey-Harris Co., Birtle: drills, 2 at $85; harrows, 2 at $35	240 00
Taylor & Mitchell, Birtle: barb wire, 3,850 lb., $144.38; machine oil 4 gal. at 50c.; staples, 75 lb, at 5c	150 13
Small payments: repairs to plows, & c.	8 15
Seeds ($1.31) -	...
Freight	1 31
Supplies for destitute ($2,179.45) -	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle: 21 sacks flour at $2.25	47 25
Battram, J.A., Birtle: sundry drugs and medicines	48 13
Doig, W.J., Russell: dresser, $10; stand, $4.50; chairs, 7, $6.90; table, $4.50; beds, 5, $31; mattresses, 5, $20; pillows, 6 pr., $12; heaters, 2, $15; cook stove, $22; teaming, $9; small hardware, 126	160 90
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, men's cloth trousers, 12 pr. at $1.65	19 80
Gibson, H., Birtle, furniture and repairs	10 60
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 12 at $2.05 1/26	24 61
Hough & Wickware, Rossburn; towels, 2 doz., $5.10; rug, $5; bed spreads, 5, $7.50; sheets, 28 at $1; blankets, 9 pr., $52.50; cotton, 102 1/2 yds., $10.55; small dry goods $3.20; groceries, $13.45; hardware, $16.35	141 65
Hudson's Bay Co., Birtle: gun powder, 100 lb. at 21 2/5c.; shot, 300 lb. at 7c.; twine, 30 lb. at 31c.; sundries, $4.90	56 60
Johnson, C., nurse, Birtle, wages, Nov. 12 to March 31, at $15 per week	297 85
Ledingham, W., Russell, drugs and medicines	118 55
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 464 lb. at $13.51 per 100 lb	62 68
McKay, Hugh, Birtle, interpreter and hospital orderly. 5 22/31 m. to March 31, at $20	114 20
Ross & Campbell, Rossburn: lumber, 2,764 1/3 ft., $79.78; doors, sashes, & c., $12.60; labour, 92 3/4 h., $35; small items, $10.29	137 67
Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford, serge, 49 yds. at 22 1.2	11 02
Victoria Cottage Hospital, Shoal Lake, attendance on patient, 13 d. at $1	13 00
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa: tents, 1 at $88; 1 at $50.35; tent bags, 3 at $1.50	142 85
Young, W., Rossburn: beef, 241 lb. at 7c.; butter, $9.75; flour, $9.30; sundry provisions, $64	99 92
Small payments: flour, 35; tea, $8.75; medicine, $7.90; twine, $3.18; fares. $4.50; freight, $5.74; sundries, $5.60	40 67
Indians: rent of house, 5 m. to March 31, at $3; wood, $54.50; teaming, $9.50; plastering, $4.50; digging well, $8	91 50
Medical attendance: J.N. Andrew, M.D., $63.90: R. Kippen, M.D., $80.35; Drs. Rondeau & Leishman, $25; J.S. Stewart, M.D., $88.25; F. A. Wright, M.D., $282.50	540 00
Schools ($4,076) -	...

Battram, J.A., Birtle: sundry drugs and medicines	40 65
Brennan, L., Birtle: deepening well, $28.75; blasting and boring, $16.50; powder and fuse, 50c	39 75
Gibson, H., Birtle, school desks, 4 at $5.23	21 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, biscuits, 300 lb. at 5 1/2c	16 50
Lidster, W., Birtle: plastering, $56.95; laying cement, 375 sq. ft. at 15c	113 20
Patterson Bros., Birtle: shiplap, 1,597 ft. at $30; sundry lumber, 13 ft. at $50; 224 ft. at $44: 16 ft. at $30; 27 ft. at $29; 32 ft. at $28; 24 ft. at $20	61 25
Speer-Stevenson Drug Co., Ltd., Birtle, drugs and medicines	13 75
Young, C.C. & Co., plumbing	1,170 00
Freight and small payments: freight, C.P. Ry., $26.27; G.T. Ry., $15.78; carpenter's time, $3.15; lumber, $6.50; pipe and couplings, $6.33; sundries, $3.17	61 20
Medical attendance: A.H. Rondeau, M.D., $11; Drs. Rondeau & Wheeler, $13; R. Wheeler, M.D., $13	37 00
Salaries of teachers, Okanase: J.M. McAlister, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Maggie Murray, 4 m. to Sept. 31, $112.50	187 50
Grant to Birtle Boarding School, 9 m. to Mar. 31	2,314 20
General expenses ($2,569.65) -	...
Beirnes, W.F., Birtle: 1 set harness, M; 2 collars, $7; repairs to harness, & c., $8.45.	43 45
Birtle, Town. of: gas, 4 mos.	25 00
Dudley, J.C., Birtle: declarations of agent as to correctness of books, $4.50; wood, 7 1/2 cords at $4	34 50
Fisher, C.A., Foxwarren: hay, 1.42 tons at $6; oats, 72 1/2 bush at 28c	28 80
George, F.D., Birtle, wood, 6 cords at $4.50	27 00
Gibson, H., Birtle: window shades, 4, $3; general repairs, $16.60	19 60
Huggins, J., Birtle, oats, 42 /12 bush at 30c	12 75
Leggat, M., Birtle: sleigh, $75; wood, 20 cords at $3.50; repairs to pump and windmill, $12	157 00
Manwaring, H.A., Birtle: oats, 100 bush. at 30 c.; hay, 1.17 tons at $8; wood, 1 3/4 cords, $7.50	46 86
Carried forward	9,362 00

Birtle Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,362 00
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Newsham, Jno., Birtle, hay, 6.597 tons at $5	32 95
O'Donnell, H., Birtle, wood, 11 1/2 cords	47 50
Patterson, W., Birtle, oats, 79 1/3 bush. at 35c	27 76
Patterson Bros., Birtle: coal, 3.35 tons, $33.25; lumber, $8.75	42 00
Salmon, S., Birtle, 2 cords at $5	10 00
Taylor, S.W., Griswold, expenses in assault case, King vs. Caske	43 15
Taylor & Mitchell, Birtle: gas burners, 4, $3.80; pr. buggy shafts, $5; general hardware, $7.74	16 54
Wheatley, Esther, Birtle: clerk, 20 d. to Jan. 2, at $1.25	25 00
Wood, W.H., Birtle, postage, $15; P.O. box, $3	18 00
Yeandle, F., Birtle, smithwork for department team and outfit	51 15
Small payments: bran, $5.50; hay, $9.10; oats, $3.65; wood, 2 cords, $9; half cost of telephone, $6; legal expense, $3; sundries, $5	41 25
Salaries: agent., G.H. Wheatley, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $900; clerks: H.D. Armstrong, 5 10/31 m. to Dec. 10, $319.35; F.C. Miller, 2 11/31 m. to Mar. 31, $141.29; teamster, F.J. Cornes, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $270	1,630 64
Agent, G.H. Wheatley, Birtle: fares, $19; board of men and stabling, & c., for team, $101.35; interpreting, $13.50; livery, $51.75; small items, $3.15	188 75
...	11,536 69
Blackfoot Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($4,295) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at $25; headmen, 11 at $15; Indians, 810 at $5; arrears, 1 at $5	4,295 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($42.72) -	...
Bray, C.J., Griswold, machine oil, 50 1/2 gal. at 45c	22 72
Cosgrave, W.S., Gleichen, wagon box	20 00
Seeds ($32.20) -	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight	1 60
James, W.H., Gleichen, barley, 51 bush. at 60c	30 60
Live stock ( ) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary: 6 pure-bred shorthorn bulls, $480; transport to Gleichen at $2 each	492 00
Supplies for destitute ($9,401.38) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton: flour, 504 sacks at $1.85; 81 at $1.10.	1,021 50
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 209 lb. at 17 1/2c	36 57
Bray, C.J. Gleichen: cartridges, 6 boxes at $1; coal oil, 2 cases, $8.25; lumber, $18.52; stove and elbow, $12.25; general hardware, $28.68	73 70
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight	13 87
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 234 lbs. at $4.15 per cwt	9 71
Findlay, J., Calgary, drugs and medical supplies	137 50
Garland, J.M., Sons & Co., Ottawa, trousers, 60 pr. at $1.65	99 00

Horn, Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 60 at $2.05 1/26	123 02
Hudson's Bay Co.: rice, 115 lbs. at 4 1/5c.; gun caps, 1 M. at 50c.; shot, 75 lb. at 7c.; gunpowder, 25 lb. at 23c	16 33
James, W.H., Gleichen: groceries, $25.43; hardware, $18.70; labour, $4.25	48 38
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull, smoked bacon, 2,500 lb. at $14.33 per 100 lb.	358 25
McKay, F.K., Gleichen: building closet, 27 h. at .30c; cartage, $5; emptying cesspit, $5; wood, $12; hay, 2 loads at $4; sundry items, $24.30	62 40
McNeill, D.B., Gleichen: coal, $38.60; coal oil, 5 cases at $4; electric battery, $15; evap. apples, $14.75; hay, 9 loads at 32; kalsomining and plastering, $26.52; papering and varnishing, $14,30; pump cylinder, $8; salt, $9; soap, $13; sugar, 6 sacks at $6; tea, 100 lb. at 28c.; wood, 15 loads, $29.25; sundry items $126.35	396 77
Rose, W., M.D., Gleichen, investigation for smallpox	7 00
Stocken, Rev. H.W.G., Blackfoot Mission: nursing, $30; customs duty, $7.17	37 17
Yates, A.R., Gleichen: alcohol, 1 gal., $7.50; bottles, $14.90; cod liver oil, 5 gal., $13.60; whisky. 1 gal., $6.35; drugs and medical supplies, $16.90	59 25
Indians: beef, 90,634 lb. at 6 1/2c.; beef and hay, $150; coal, $200; feeding and caring for cattle, $50; freighting, $5.70; ice, $85; slaughtering, $6	6,387 91
Lafferty, J.D., M.D., Calgary: salary as physician, 9 m. to March 31, $450; fares, $49.40; livery, $10.50; postage, 30c.; telegrams, $2.85	513 05
Schools ($3,868.65) -	...
Calgary Furniture Store, 15 desks	66 30
Findlay, J., Calgary: drugs and medicines	59 11
McNeill, D.B., Gleichen: sulphur, 50 lb. at 8c.; disinfecting expenses, $7	11 00
Rose. W., M.D., Gleichen, professional services	10 00
Small payments: freight on clothing, $12.04; candy, $1	13 04
Grants to boarding schools: Crowfoot, 12 m. to March 31., $2,137.20; Old Sun's, 9 m. to March 31, $1,572	3,709 20
Carried forward	18,131 95

Blackfoot Agency - Continued.	$ cts.
Brought forward	18,13195
General expenses ($4,764.23) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton, flour, 96 sacks at $1.85	177 60
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 216 lb. at 17 1/2c.	37 80
Beach, T.H., Gleichen: blankets, 1 pr., $7; ties, 20 at 35c.; set of harness, $30 parts of harness and repairs, $14.10	88 10
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: hay forks, 5, $5.40; nails, $7.35; stove, $20; general hardware, $44.10	87 11
Duhaime, C., Gleichen, painting agency buildings, 3,000 yd. at 10c.; sundries $21	321 00
Griesbach E., Gleichen, baseboard, 198 ft., $7.65; laths, 4,300, $17.20; lime, 43 bush., $25.85; lumber, 1,300 ft. at $20, 216 ft., $4.62; small items, $10.78	92 10
Holme, G.S., V.S., Gleichen, veterinary services	29 00
James, W.H., Gleichen: coal, 1,815 lb., $4.70; coal oil, 39 gal. at 57c.; pump cylinder, $26.50	53 43
Kydd, D., Gleichen: buggy pole, $10; horse shoes and shoeing, $17.75; repairs, $28.90	56 65
Millie & Wilson, Gleichen: mutton, 10.5 lb. at 10c.; pork, 202 lb. at 11 1/2c	33 73
McNeil, D.B., Gleichen: postage, $20; P.O. box, $3; window blinds, 12 at 75c.; small items, $1.90	33 90
Scott, H., Gleichen, saddle horses, 2 at $100	200 00
Service, W., Gleichen: horseshoeing, $19.80; repairs $17.45	37 25
Yostevin, E.P., Gleichen, carpenters time, 81 h. at 35c	28 35
Small payments: express, $3; freight, $6.92; ink, 85c.; rice, $6.80; soap, $8.96; subscription to 'Nor'-West Farmer, $3	29 53
Indians: beef, 5,913 lb. at 61c., $384.32; fuel, $202.75, hay, $45; labour, $7.50; oats, $120	759 57
Salaries: agent, H.E. Sibbald, 9 m. to Feb. 28, $750.01; clerk and issuer, S.M. Dickinson, 10 m. to Mar. 31, less 9 d., $732.50; farmers, A.E. Jones, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $450; J.L. Laycock, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $400; assistants, S. Not Useful, 5 m., $50; A. White Elk, 2 m. to Aug. 31, $20; J. Donnelly, 3 m., $30; interpreters, P. Fox, 3 m. to Aug. 31, $75; W. Mayfield, 7 m. to Mar. 31, $175	2,682 51
Sibbald, H.E., agent: board, $6; fares, $9.35; telegrams, $1.25	16 60
...	22,896 18
Less paid from bull fund, trust account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	492 00
...	22,404 18
Blood Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($6,020) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at $25; headmen, 11 at $15; Indians, 1, 155 at $5; arrears, 1 at $10, 4 at $5	6,020 00
Seeds, (81.60), Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on seed	1 60
Live stock ($12,269) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders Association, Calgary: pure bred bulls, 30, $.3,000; transport of same at $2 each	3,060 00
Christie, R.J., Pincher Creek: two year old heifers, 74 at $23	1,702 00
Clark, Duncan, Gleichen: 1 three year old Clyde stallion	250 00
Clark, James, Crowfoot, Alberta: 3 three year old Clyde stallions	725 00
Clark, John, Crowfoot: 1 three year old Clyde stallion	250 00
Duffield, E.I., Fishburn: stallions, 1 Percheron and 1 Clyde	475 00

Little, C., Leavings; 1 four year old Clyde stallion	225 00
Mackie, Col. H.J., Pembroke: two year old heifers, 100 at $23	2,300 00
McAllister, Stewart, Macleod: 1 Percheron stallion	200 00
McLean, James R., Macleod: 1 Clyde stallion, 20 months old	175 00
Rivière, H., Pincher Creek: 5 Clyde stallions	1,000 00
Stapleton Bros., Macleod: heifers, 2 year old, 54 at $23; 1 year old, 35 at $19	1,907 00
Supplies for destitute ($11,715.74) -	...
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge: coal, 16 1/2 tons at $2.75, 18 tons at $3.25	103 88
Barker & Co., Macleod, sundry cottons, towels, & c., for hospital	240 63
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, drugs and medical supplies	404 48
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 275 lbs. at 17 1/2c	47 78
Butcher & Son, Stand Off, wages of Carpenter at hospital, 4 d	10 00
Cardston Milling Co., Cardston, flour, 713 sacks, 100 lb. each at $1.65	1,176 45
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 333 lb. at $4.15 per cwt	13 82
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: men's cloth trousers, 60 prs. at $1.65; shirting, 113 yds. at 11 1/4c	111 71
Grady, A.F., Macleod, paints and small hardware	28 50
Horn Bros. Lindsay, blankets, 70 at $2.05 1/26	143 53
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod: 2 globe stoves, $11.50; 1 washer, $13; kitchen ware, $10.35; rice, 190 lb. at 4 1/5c	42 83
Matthews, Geo., Company, Hull, smoked bacon, 1,895 lb. at $14.33	271 55
MacGlynn, M., Ervelme: butter, 155 lb. at 20c	31 00
McNeill, E., Macleod, blankets, 6 pr. at $3.75; butter, 45 1/2 lb. at 20c.; coal oil, 40 gal. at 40c.; small items, $7.85	55 45
Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Toronto, beans, 8 brl., 2,578 lb. at 5 1/4c	135 35
Carried forward	20,891 56

Blood Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	20,891 56
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Reach & Co., Macleod: bacon, 55 lb. at 20c.; biscuits, 91 lb., $11.85; coffee, 50 lb. at 20c.; oatmeal, 4 sacks at $2.65; salt pork, 100 lb., $15.25; rice, 200 lb., $12; soap, 4 boxes, $21.50; sugar, 6 sacks at $5.65; tea, 130 lb. at 28c.; sundry fruits and groceries, $91.75.	254 25
Struthers, J.A. & W. Macleod: spring blinds, 24, $10.20; cotton 95 3/4 yds., $12.21	22 41
Small payments: freight, $14.06; oats, 1,000 lb., $8; sundries, $2.89	25 25
Indians: beef, 113,017 lb. at 6 1/2c.; freighting, $153.50; hay, 1.543 tons at $20; potatoes, 1,100 lb., $11; wages of stockmen and constables, 4 m., $80; sundry, $14.38	7,635 87
Salaries to Mar. 31, 1907: physician, O.C. Edwards, M.D., 9 m., $900; matron, Sister M. of Presentation, 9 m., $135; nurses, Sister St. Germain, 9 m., $90, Sister, St. Leblanc, 9 m., $90	1,215 00
Schools ($1,218.04) -	...
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: lumber, 1,008 ft. at $23, 695 ft., $22.33	45 51
Butcher, W.E., Stand Off: work on foundation of school, 24 d., at $2.50, less board at 50c. a d	48 00
Christensen, H.A., Macleod, lime, 3,400 lb. at 75c. per cwt	25 50
Grady, A.F., Macleod: painting fire, on 6 pails at 90c.; roofing, 4 squares, $15	20 40
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod: 1 force pump, $29; fixtures for same, $4.60	33 60
Sister St. Majorique, Stand Off: paid Indians for hauling stones, & c., $23.25; paid for 49 days' labour, $31.50; boarding Mr. Butcher, 24 d. at 50c	66 75
Small payments: cement, 600 lb., $9.75; lumber, $5.89; sundry, $7.70	23 34
Indians: beef supplied schools, 3,457 lb. at 6 1/2c	224 70
Grants: Church of England Boarding School, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,855.20; Roman Catholic, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2,104.20, less $229.16 for beef supplied	3,730 24
General expenses (88,321.12) -	...
Alberta Lumber Co., Cardston: lumber, 128 pcs., $36.04; sundries, $2.50	38 54
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge: coal, 113 1/2 tons at $2.75, 34 at $3.25	422 62
Allen, H.S. & Co., Ltd., Cardston: 1 ton bran. $13; 1 ton chop screenings, $11	24 00
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: lumber, 850 ft. at $36, 350 ft. at $30, 1,040 ft. at $24, 2,040 ft. at $23.50, 1,710 ft. at $23, 683 ft. at $22; shingles, 3 1/2 M. at $4; 2 sashes, $1.80.	184 16
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 252 lb. at 17 1/2c	44 10
Butcher & Sons, Stand Off, wages as carpenter, 48 d. at $2.50	120 00
Callie Brothers, Macleod: wall paper, 22 rolls, $10.80; sundries, $7.10	17 90
Cardston Implement Co., Cardston: oats, 9.244 lb., $60.09; neck yoke, $3	63 09
Cardston Milling Co., Cardston, flour, 87 sacks at $1.65	143 55
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 252 lbs. at $4.15	10 46
Foster & McLeod, Macleod: horseshoeing, $85; sundry repairs, $6.95	91 25
Grady, A.F., Macleod: boiled oil, 42 gal. at $1; coal oil, 10 cases at $4.25; chimney tops, 2, $8; heating stove, 1, $18; linseed oil, 20 gal. at $1.10 paint brushes, 6, $11.25; plaster, wood fibre, 3, 000 lb., $56.60; rope, 37 lb., $8.40 tent, 1, $41.50; white lead, 800 lb. at 10c.; wire, 1,111 lb. at 4 1/2c.; sundry paints, & c., $19.56; small hardware, $62.88; small payments, $22.55	485 24
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., Macleod, parts of harness	10 00

Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod: 28 rolls wall paper, $9.45 189 lb. rice at 4 1/2 c	17 39
Kearney, Jos., Macleod: wall-paper, 65 rolls, $13.04; railing, & c., $10.48	23 82
Kelley, H.E., Macleod, 1 road waggon	93 00
Little, H., Macleod: 8 horse blankets at $3; halters, 6 at $1.50; 1 set harness, $40	73 00
Maclachlan & Lambert, Macleod: lumber, ranging in price from $21 to $50, 7,173 ft., $181.80, 737 lineal ft., $19.15; laths, 3 1/2 M. at $5; doors, 4 at $2.55; windows, 3 at $2.10; shingles, 15 M. at $3.25; wood, 1 car load, $42	325 71
Heap, S., MacLeod: postage stamps, $20; rent of P.O. box, 1 y. to July 31, 1907, $10	30 00
Matthews, George Co., Hull, bacon, 1,000 lb. at $14.33 per cwt	143 30
Macleod Supply Co., Macleod, lumber, 1,300 ft	31 75
McPherson, F., Macleod, oats, 14,222 lb. at 75c. per cwt	106 66
Pearson, G., Stand Off, sundry groceries, & c. for luncheon at Upper Reserve	10 00
Skelding, George, Macleod, lumber at various prices, 4,202 ft	120 03
Thomas, A.E., Stand Off, oats, 12,781 lb. at 75c per cwt	95 85
Small payments: freight & c., $9.78; repairs to harness, & c., $18.40; sundry, $8.10	36 28
Advertising: Alberta 'Star,' $7.82; MacLeod 'Advance,' $8.10	15 92
Labourers: carpenters, 42 d. at $2.50, 509 hrs. at 40c., 40 hrs. at 50c.; masons, 45 hrs. at 50c.; paperhangers, 4 d. at $2.50, 35 h. at 49c; plasterers, 2 1/2 d. at $6	390 10
Indians: beef, 6,010 lb. at 6 1/2c.; freighting, $622.89; supplying wood, & c., $17	1,030 55
Travel of agent, R.N. Wilson and employees: horse feed and stabling, $88.10; board and lodging, $124.15; livery, fares, & c., $10.60	222 85
Salaries to March 31: agent, R.N. Wilson, 9 m. $975; clerk, Jno. W. Jowett, 9 m., stockmen, 9 m., C. Clarke, 950, E.G. Hillier, $450, G.D. Winder, $450; issuer, T.A. Webb, 9 m. $450, interpreter, David Mills, 9 m., $315; mail carriers, John Healy, 1 m. to July 31, $15; Donald Gamoose, 8 m., $120	3,900 00
...	42,583 50
LESS - Proceeds of sale, of flour	38 00
...	42,545 50

Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan.	$ cts.
Annuities ($7,890) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at $25; headmen, 21 at $15; Indians, 1,444 at $5; arrears, 51 at $5	7,890 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for Indians ($521.45) -	...
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co., Ltd., Prince Albert: blacksmith's blower, $35; stove pipes, $10; small items, $5	50 00
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: blacksmith's coal, $9; trace chains;, 1 doz., $5.40; general hardware, $21.63	36 03
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Duck Lake: breaker, $20; harrows and evener, $16; mower, $58; rake, $80	124 00
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: stone, 100 lb., $11.13; duck, 163 1/4 yds. at 15c; wire, 1,555 lb. at $3.75 per cwt	93 93
McKay, A., Mistawasis, lime, 25 bush. at 50c	12 50
McLellan, D.C., Prince Albert, harness, 2 sets at $12	24 00
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert: harness, 1 set, $41; small items, 75c	41 75
Stewart, A.S., Prince Albert: harrows, 1 set, $42.50; plow, $20	62 50
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford: frame for cradle saw, $45; freight, $4.95	49 95
Small payments: freighting, $19.79; labour, 5 d. at $1; repairs, $2	26 79
Seed ($41.08) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	1 45
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert, sacks, 8 1/2 doz. at $3.25	27 63
Indians, wheat, 20 bush. at 60c	12 00
Live stock ($402.50) -	...
Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Regina: bulls, 3, $335; freight, $6	341 00
Stirton, J.B., Prince Albert, stallion	250 00
Indians: difference in exchange of oxen, $10; wintering cattle, $1.50	11 50
Supplies for destitute ($4,553.59) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 348 lb. at 17 1/2c	60 90
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	28 51
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: soap, 213 lb. at $4.15 per cwt.; twine, 201 lb. at 53c	115 37
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: men's trousers, 40 pr. at $1.65; shirting, 215 1/4 yds. at 11 1/4c.; print, 185 1/4 yds. at 9 1/3c.	107 51
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 60 at $2.05 1/26	123 02
Hudson's Bay Co. freighting supplies, $345.88; cod line, 20 lb. at 50c.; fish hooks, 1 M. at $2; gun caps, 24 M. at 50c.; gun powder, 375 lb. at 24c.; rice, 145 lb. at 4 1/5c.; shot, 1,400 lb. at 7c.; snaring, wire, 8 lb. at 26c.; twine, 580 lb., $143.80	709 85
Kidd, J., Prince Albert, flour, 179 cwt. at $1.75	313 25
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: sacks, 100, $15; salt, 1 brl., $3.75	18 75
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull: bacon, 1,523 lb. at $14.22 per cwt., 4,893 1/2 lb, at $14.08; freight and packing, $6.05	911 62
Mitchell, J.H., Prince Albert, sundry drugs and medicines	132 39
Shepherd, R.T., Duck Lake, sundry drugs and medicines	18 70
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 252 1/4 yds. at 22 1/2c	56 76

Smith, R.J. & Co., Ottawa, boy's trousers, 15 pr. at $1.34 1/2	20 18
Stirton, J.B., Prince Albert, flour, 50 sacks at $2	100 00
Payments under $10: ferriage, $6.25; lime, 15 bush. at 60c.; salt, $7.85; small items, $4.49	27 59
Indians: attending aged and helpless Indians, $30; beef, 1,313 lb. at 6c., 13,262 lb. at 5c.; freighting supplies, $104.65; oxen, 2 at $60; wheat, 1,248 lb. at 55c. per bush., 23,827 lb. at 50c	1,206 53
Medical officer, V. Bourgeault, M.D.: 10 m. to March 31, $416.66; travelling expenses, 30 days at $2; medicine supplied, $1	477 66
Medical officer, H.A.L. Reed, M.D., 5 m. to March 31	125 00
Triennial clothing ($608.11) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 5 at $23.67; headmen's outfits, 22 at $22.03; freight, $5.10	608 11
Schools ($5,702.82) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	23 21
Hudson's Bay Co., Prince Albert: freight on supplies, $778.69; hardware, $54; labour of Indians, building boarding school at Lac la Ronge, $1,109.04; provisions, $444.59	2,386 32
Small payments: lumber, $6.28; soap, $3. 11; sundry hardware, $7.05; yarn, 33 lb. at 43c	22 03
Labour at Lac la Ronge boarding school: carpenters, 130 1/4 d. at $4, 51 66/125 d. at $2.50; sundry, $98.62	748 50
Indians: plastering and bricklaying, 8 d. at $3.50; plasterer's assistants, 9 d. at $1.50; carpentering, 8 d. at $2.50, 8 d. at $1.50; freighting, $29.22; wood, 2 loads at $2; 1 ox, $60	166 72
Salaries of teachers: S. Abraham, Lac la Ronge, 12 m. to Dec. 31, less 19 d., $283.85; L. Abenaken, Aktahkoops, 9 m. to March 31, $225; I. Badger, Big River, 4 1/2 m. to March 31, $112.50; R. Bear, Sturgeon Lake, 6 m., $150; W. Bear, Big River, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; C.W. Bryden, Mistawasis, 9 m. to March 31, $225; J.R. Settee, 9 2/30 m. to March 31, $229.89	1,301 24
Grant to Isle à la Crosse boarding school, 9 m. to March 31	1,054 80
Carried forward	19,919 55

Carlton Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	19,919 55
Saw and grist mills ($190 97) -	...
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: log chains, 2, $5.70; sundry hardware, $12.70	18 40
Merchant, Jno., inspection of two steam boilers	10 00
Small payments; parts of engine, $8.50; grain bags, 22 at 15c.; coal oil, 5 gal. at 40C.; small items, $2.15	15 95
Indians: freighting, $2.97; timber, 226 logs, $100; wood, 29.1 cords at $1.50	146 62
General expenses ($8,454.58) -	...
Bate, H.N., & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 252 lb. at 17 1/2c	44 10
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 2,52 cwt. at $4.15	10 46
Fawcett, W., Duck Lake: lumber, 200 ft. at $34, 2200 ft. at $30, 597 ft. at $24; sundry, $5.34	92 44
Holmes, A., Prince Albert, 2/3 of rent of house. 6 m. to June 30, 1906, at $10	40 00
Howard, A.C., Prince Albert, office table	21 75
Kalbfleisch, J.A., Mistawasis: bob-sleighs, 1 set, $30; grain bags, 22 at 15c.; nails, 65 lb. at 6 1/4c.; postage, $30; sundry hardware, & c., $11	78 86
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: axes, 4, $5.75; lock sets, 4, $6.50; rope, 25 lb. at 20c.; sundry hardware, $61.61	78 86
Kidd, J., Prince Albert, flour, 81 sacks at $1.75	141 75
Lepine, M., Duck Lake, trips with mail from Duck Lake to agency, 103 at 25c	25 75
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: coal oil, 39 gal. at 32c. stove pipes, 50c	12 98
Massey-Harris Co., Duck Lake: cord, 215 lb. at 15c.; canvasses for binders, 3 at $5.50; repairs to rig, $33; small parts, $2.10	83 85
Mathews, Geo., Co., Hull, bacon, 18 cwt. at $14.08	253 44
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: boiled oil, 10 gal., $11; bricks, 400, $10; building paper, 17 rolls, $18.75; duck, 32 yds., $8; flour, 25 bags at $2.45; pails, 6 kegs at $5, 95 lb., $4.85; white lead, 4 tins, $10; sundry hardware, & c., $27.80	181 65
Mitchell, J.H., Prince Albert, drugs and medicines	24 02
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert: blanket, $3.75; collars, 5, $16; parts of harness, & c., $10.85; repairs, $12.65	43 25
Stewart, A.S., Prince Albert, bob-sleighs, 1 set	30 00
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co.: building paper, 4 rolls, $6.60; doors, 6, $23.25; laths, 2,300, $9.05; lumber, 1,501 ft. at $42; 111 ft. at, $40; 171 ft. at $35; 3,320 ft. at $32; 1, 780 f t. at $28; 2,646 ft. at $27; 304 ft. at $26; 818 ft. at $23; 43 ft. at $22; 960 ft. at $20; 586 at $19; 200 ft. at $15; 1,076 l. ft., $29.69; shingles, 5 M at $4; windows, 23, $56.25; small items, $3.90	510 69
Van Gilder, F.M., Sturgeon Lake, two 2-year old mares at $75	150 00
Walsh & Gilmore, Prince Albert, team of driving mares	375 00
Woodman, A.H., Prince Albert: pump, M. 50; binder twine, 35 lb. at 15 1/2c	33 92
Wright, W.J., Prince Albert, lime, 22 1/2 bush. at 50c	11 25
Payments under $10: blacksmith's repairs, $5.10; care of team, $3; ferriage, $2.30; freight, $7.85; horseshoeing, $7; meals, $2; order books, $1.20; parts of harness, & c., $9.30; rice, 189 lb. at 4 1/5.: veterinary's services, $5	50 69
Labour: 89 d. at $3.50, 30 d. at $2, 19 d. at $1.50, 26 d. at $1; 363 1/2 h. at, 40c., 74 1/2 h. at 25c., 367 1/2 h. at 20c., 156 1/2 h. at 15c., 169 h. at 12 1/2c.; sundry, $3	711 11

Indians: beef, 4,259 lb. at 5c.; harvesting, $11.25; freighting, $226.79; ice, $8; labour, $109.50; livery, $8.75; logs, 89, $59.40; posts, 250 at 6c.; stone, $8; team of horses, $215; wood, 70.9 cords at $1.50; small items, $3.50	984 49
Agent, Thos. Borthwick: board, lodging and stabling, $187.90; fares, $7.35: ferriage, 75c.: livery, $5; horseshoeing, $21; veterinary's services, $10	232 00
Agent, Chas. Fisher: board, lodging and stabling, $82.35; fares, $4.35; ferriage, 40c.; livery, $5	92 10
Farmer, J.G. Sanderson: board, lodging and stabling, $80.50; ferriage, 75c.; postage, $2	83 25
Salaries: agents: C. Fisher, 2 m. to June 30, $166.66; T. Borthwick, 9 2/3 m. to Mar. 31, $802.77; miller, J. McKenzie, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $510; clerk, T.E. Jackson, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $590; farmers: J.G. Sanderson, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $400; J. Dreaver, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $400; G.B. Isbister, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $400; interpreter, R. Pratt, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $350; overseers: J. Clare, 12 m. to Aug. 31, 1906, $25; J.R. Settee, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $50; labourers: J. Mathieson, 1 m. to June 30, $30; W. Favel, 6 d. to July 7, $5.77; J. Dreaver, 8 23/31 m. to Mar. 31, $219.23; firemen: W. McKenzie, June 1 - 30, July 7 - 20, Nov. 21 - Dec. 18, Jan. 21 to Feb. 16, Mar. 1 - 31, $67.58; J. Campbell, Feb. 18 - 23, $3.75; watermen: W. Dreaver, 19 d. to Dec. 18, $8.52; H. Brydon, 1 11/31 m. to Feb. 28, $16.61, L. Arcand, 14 d. to Mar. 16, $6.46; J. Ledoux, 11 d. to Mar. 30, $5.07	4,057 42
...	28,565 10
Less paid from bull fund, trust account No. 201, for bulls purchased from Indians	200 00
...	28,365 10
Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities ($9,345) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at $25; headmen, 12 at $15; Indians, 1,791 at $5 arrears, 26, $135	9,345 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material ($214.84) Millidge Bros., Selkirk: ploughs, 2 breaking, at $26, 1 cross, $18; 1 waggon, $80	150 00
Carried forward	9,495 00

Clandeboye Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,495 00
Agricultural implements, & c. - Concluded.	...
Moody & Son, Selkirk: hay forks, 21, $11.70; scythes and snaiths, 19 at $1.66, sundry, $21.60	64 84
Seeds ($1) - Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, 50c.; J.D. Lewis, making cotton bags, 50c	1 00
Live stock ($35) - E.J. Thomas. Beausejour, part price of ox sold Brokenhead Reserve	35 00
Supplies for destitute ($3,028.44) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 150 lb. at 17 1/2c	26 25
Beal, H.W., Selkirk, freight and drayage	13 50
Colcleugh. E.B., Selkirk, making and supplying 4 coffins	25 50
Courtny & Brown, Ottawa, gilling twine, 711 lb. at 53c	376 83
Craig, George, Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: 2 pr. blankets, $7.50; 2 coats, $15	22 50
Dynevor Hospital, Selkirk, grant 9 m. to March 31	375 00
Finkleman, Chas., Selkirk: flour, 500 lb., $10; provisions, $26.85; cash, $12.10	48 95
Gibbs, W.H.G., Selkirk, medicine and medical supplies	314 68
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg; gunpowder, 237 lb., $45.72; rolled oats, 480 lb., at 2 9/10c.; shot, 725 lb., at 7c; twine, 263 lb., $50.90; sundry goods, $15.60	176 89
Imperial Fish Co., Selkirk: fares, $8; freight, $2.35,	10 35
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull: smoked bacon, 1,052 lb., at $13.15 per cwt	138 34
Moody & Son, Selkirk: 7 coffins, $55.75; McKenzie, J.K., Selkirk: 600 lb. bacon, at 15c:	145 75
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk, sundry groceries supplied Indians	43 00
Smith & Morrison, Selkirk, flour, 65 sacks, 100 lb. each, at $2	130 00
Sutherland, M., Selkirk, supplying 3 coffins	32 50
St. Boniface Hospital, board and care of patients, 65 d. at 60 c	39 00
Thomson, J. & Co., Winnipeg, supplying 75 coffins	46 00
Vance, A. Selkirk: lumber supplied Brokenhead Reserve, 1,200 ft. at $22	26 40
Wise, H.A. & Co., Winnipeg, medicine and medical supplies	23 70
Small payments: cash, $5; digging graves, $9.50; medical attendance, $10.15; provisions, $19.15; freight, & c., $9.42	53 22
Steep, J.R. M.D.: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $600; board and lodging, $49.13; canoemen, & c., 33 d., $48.75; horse feed and stabling, $23; fares, $10.20; horse hire, $165.50; camp bed, & c., $7,25	903 83
Salaries of dispensers: Rev. R.E. Coates, Scantlebury, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $18.75; Rev. Edward Thomas, Fort Alexander, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $18.75; Rev. Philip Vales, Fort Alexander, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $18.75	56 25
Schools ($4,379.71) -	...
Gibbs, W.H.G., Selkirk, medicines, $30; Leslie, J., Winnipeg, 4 desks, at $4.50	48 00
Lewis, J.O., agent, Selkirk: freight, $11.25; paid for labour, 5 1/2 d., $11.25	22 50
Patton, Charles, Montreal, Star fire extinguishers, 10 at $15	150 00
Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford, yarn, 73 lb. at 43c	31 39
Templeman, W.A., Winnipeg, sundry tools and small hardware	50 25
Small payments: soap, $3.75; freight, $2.45; house furnishings, $16.37	22 57
Salaries of teachers: Brokenhead, Mrs. L.M. Coates, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $.900; Fort Alexander, Lower, Geo.	

C. Smith, 3 m. to Mar. 31, $75; Fort Alexander, Upper, Miss Sophie Spence, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Muckle's Creek, Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; St. Peters, east, Peter Harper, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; St. Peters, north, R.S. Aston, 3 m. to Sept, 30, $75, Miss Evangeline McKenzie, 2 m. to Dec 31, $50; St. Peters, R.C., Miss Mary Fitzgerald, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2.15; St. Peters, south, C.E.M. Ridgeway, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225	1,625 00
Grant to Fort Alexander Boarding School: 9 m. to Mar. 31	2,430 00
General expenses ($1,667.29) -	...
Bell Telephone Co., Selkirk: rent of 'phone, 6 m., $13; sundry messages, $14.80	27 80
Bromley & Co., Winnipeg: 1 tent, $23.83; express prepaid, 70c	24 53
Calverley, C.C., Beausejour: services as constable, 11 d. at $2.50; team hire, $10.50	38 00
Douglas, W.J., Selkirk, services as engineer on 'Redwing,' 14 d. at $3	42 00
Sutherland, Miss Annie, Selkirk, clerk, 3 m. at $25	75 00
Small payments: camping out, $9.50; sundries, $13.75	23 25
Lewis, J.O., agent: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $750; travelling expenses self and men, $171.80; livery hire, $244.50; interpreters, $24.75; sundry services, $14; clerks at $2.50 per d., $45; small payments, $20; fuel, rent and light for 10 m. to March 31, $166.66	1,436 71
...	18,671 28
Crooked Lake Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities ($2,770) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at $25; headmen, 3 at $15; Indians, 524 at $5; arrears, 15, $105, less $25 refunded on account scrip	2,770 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians, ($164) -	...
Boultbee & Co., Broadview, combined ploughs, 6 at $26	156 00
Small payments: 2 pr. horse chippers, $6; sundry hardware, 82	8 00
Seeds ($0.85) - Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on seed	0 85
Carried forward	2,934 85

Crooked Lake Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,934 85
Live stock ($115) -	...
McRae, D., Guelph, 2 Galloway bulls supplied agency at $115	230 00
Supplies for destitute ($1,167.04) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 102 lb. at $17 1/2c	17 85
Bird, J.R. & Co., Whitewood, medicine and medical supplies	54 04
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: twine, 18 lb. at 53c.; soap, 102 lb. at $4.15	13 77
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa: men's trousers, 15 pr. at $1.65; shirting, 113 1/4 y.	37 49
Horn Bros., Lindsay, 20 blankets at $2.05 1/26	41 01
Hudson's Bay Co.: powder, 100 lb, at 22 1/5c; shot, 400 lb. at 7c.; sundries, $7.92	58 12
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, smoked bacon, 1,958 lb. at $13.71 per cwt	268 45
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling Co., Ltd., Moosomin, flour, 4,820 lbs	98 81
Small payments: expenses sending children to hospital, $9.45; sundry, $12.95	22 40
Indians: beef supplied agency, 1,118 lbs. at 6c., 845 lbs. at 4 1/2c	105 10
Medical officer, J.R. Bird, M.D., salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31	450 00
Schools ($4,358.43) -	...
Bird, J.R. & Co., Whitewood, medicine and medical supplies	33 87
Canadian Pacific Ry.: freight, $9.28; Grand Trunk Ry., freight, $12.28	21 56
Indian Head Hospital: nursing, 64 d. at $1; 4 operations, $20; funeral expenses, $25	109 00
Medical attendance, Drs. Kemp & Connell, Indian Head	120 00
Grants: Cowesses' Boarding School, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2,384.40; Round Lake Boarding School, $1,689. 60	4,074 00
General expenses ($5,118.78) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 198 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	34 65
Bristow, T.H., Moosomin, 6,000 lb. American hard coal	36 00
Colquhoun, A.R. & Son, Broadview: barbed wire, 2,300 lb. at 31c.; coal oil 39 gal. at 35c.; raw oil 73 8/9 gal. at 90c.; sundry paints & c., $60.85	221 50
Easton, W. & Co., Moosomin, 1 pr. robes, $29; Gardner, A.E., harness repairs, $16.65	45 65
Grenfell Milling & Elevator Co., 1 jumper	25 00
Hind, Edwin, Moosomin, carpenter work, 7 1/2 d. at $3.50	26 25
Horseman, E.B. & Co., Moosomin, 1 pump complete	23 00
Hourie, Harry, Broadview, 1 horse, 4 years old	135 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, bacon, 330 lb. at $13.71 per cwt	45 13
Miskimin, James, Broadview, beef, 1,080 lb at 10c	108 00
McNaughton, R.D. Co., Ltd., Moosomin: carpenters' tools, $14.05; 3 gates, $21.75; 1 pr. horse blankets, $6.70; paints, $10.50	53 00
McClennan, M.P., Grenfell, veterinary services	20 00
Paull Bros., Broadview: barbed wire, 374 lb. $13.09; linseed oil, 20 gal. $18.25; raw linseed oil, 15 gal. $13.50; S.W. paint, 12 gal. $31.80; white lead, 900 lb. $81; sundry paints and oils, $23.70; small hardware, $21.76	203 10
Pollock Bros., Broadview, horse feed, $16.50; Sprague, J.P., 1 horse, $140	156 50

Rogers, Herbert, Moosomin: painting buildings, 3112 yds., $286; glazing 40 h. at	298 00
Stewart, John, Broadview: horse shoeing, $15.25; repairs, $2.25	17 50
Stewart, R. & Co., Moosomin, beef supplied agency, 540 lb. at 10c	54 00
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling Co., Moosomin: 64 4/5 sacks flour at $2.05; 12 sacks bran at 80c	142 44
Walker, E.A. & Son, Grenfell: barbed wire 954 lb. at 3 1/2c; sundries, $4.50	37 89
Whitforth, P., Broadview: beef, 1080 lb. at 10c; Wyer, Geo., beef, 450 lb at 10c	153 00
Small payments: fares and freight, $9.77; groceries, $15.26; sundries, $17.44	42 47
Indians, beef supplied agency, 2,160 lb. at 6c	129 60
Agent, M. Millar: board and lodging $59.25; fares, $22.60; fuel, $114; feed and stabling, $25.50; postage stamps, $15; telegrams & c., $4.65	241 00
Salaries to March 31: agent, M. Millar, 9 m., $975; clerk, H. Nicol, 9 m., $450; farmers, P. Hourie, 9 m., $360; G.A. Sutherland, 8 m., to Feb. 28, $320; J.A. Sutherland, 9 m., $495: driver and interpreter, Harry Cameron, 9 m., $270	2,870 00
...	13,809 10
Less paid from bull fund account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	115 00
...	13,694 10
Duck Lake Agency.	...
Annuities ($4,975) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at $25; headmen, 7 at $15; Indians, 936 at $5; arrears, 28 at $5	4,975 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($326.99) -	...
Baribeau, B., Duck Lake, repairs to binders, & c.	19 00
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck.Lake: hay rake, $32; parts and repairs, $3.70	35 70
Mackenzie, Devline & Co., Kinistino: vise, $10; sundry hardware and repairs, $32.90	42 90
Massey-Harris Co., Duck Lake: binder, $155; parts for implements, $24.09	179 09
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: machine oil, 11 gal., $8.10; small items, $2.25	10 35
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.: parts of engines, $7.10; freight, $3.05	10 15
Small payments: blacksmithing, 12 d. at $1; repairs, & c., $13; small items, $4.80	29 80
Seeds ($1.45) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	1 45
Carried forward	5,303 44

Duck Lake Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,303 44
Live stock -	...
Saskatoon Stock Breeders' Association, Regina: bulls, 3, $192; freight, $6	198 00
Supplies for destitute ($2,678.92) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 184 lb. at 17 1/2c	32 20
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	43 96
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: gilling twine, 42 lb, at 53c.; soap, 1.59 cwt. at $4.15	28 86
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: men's trousers, 25 pr. at $1.65; shirting, 114 1/4 yds. at 11 1/4c.; print, 156 1/2 yds, at 9 1/3c.	68 71
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 42 at $2.05 1/26	86 12
Hudson's Bay Co.: twine, 64 lb., $14.96; cod line, 6 lb. at 50c.; snaring wire, 7 lb. at 26c.; rice, 108 lb. at 4 1/5c.; gun caps, 17 M. at 50c.; shot, 1,400 lb. at 7c.; gunpowder, 350 lb. at 24c	214 82
Kidd, J., Prince Albert, flour, 135 cwt. at $1.65	222 75
LaCroix, G.J. & Co., medicines and medical supplies	16 15
Lyle, W.J., Kinistino, medicines and medical supplies	24 10
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, bacon, 35.4 cwt. at $14.08	498 43
McDonald, Chas, Prince Albert: medicines and medical supplies	42 20
Shepherd, R.T., Duck Lake, medicines and medical supplies	11 15
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 208 yds. at 22 1/2c	46 80
Smith, R.J. & Co., Ottawa, boys' trousers, 20 pr. at $1.34 1/2	26 90
Stirton, J.B., Prince Albert, flour, 9 sacks at $1.70	15 30
Turner & McMichael, Melfort: flour, 8 sacks at $2, 17.3 at $1.90	48 87
Small payments: beef, 23 lb. at 10c.; drugs, $3.60; ferriage, $3; freight, $4.13; salt, 1 brl., $3.50; small items, $1.32	17 85
Indians: beef, 5,868 lb. at 6c.; freighting, $8.49	360 57
Medical attendance: F.J. Hogan, M.D., $40; A.S. Shadd, M.D., $30; W.A. Stuart, M.D., $76.50	146 50
Salaries of medical officers: G. des Rues, M.D., 10 m. to March 31, $290.68; W.R. Hall M.D., 5 m. to Oct. 31, $185; H.A.L. Reid, M.D., 10 m. to March 31, $250	726 68
Triennial clothing (179.52) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chiefs' outfits, 2 at $23.67; headmen's outfits, 6 at $22.03	179 52
Schools ($11,973.55) -	...
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co., Ltd., Prince Albert: tinsmithing, $12; sundry hardware, $14.85	26 85
Fraser, W., Prince Albert: building chimney, $13; glazing, $10; plastering and whitewashing, $23; repairs to chimneys, & c., $19	65 00
Grizand, P., carpentering, 25 d. at $2	50 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 2,150 lb. at 5 1/2c.; rice 150 lb. at 4 1/5c.; hardware, $4.80	129 35
Mackenzie, Devline & Co., Kinistino, sundry hardware supplies	18 00
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: boiled oil, 20 gal. at 93c.; paint, 1 tin at $2.50, 11 at $2.25; sundry paint, $6.75; small item, $7.10	59 70
Pozer, R.W. & Co., Duck Lake: pump and hose, $64; nails, 1 1/2 kegs, $7.50; turpentine, 1 gal., $1.50	73 00

Sanderson, Jas. H., Prince Albert: lumber, 12,970 ft., $237.48; shingles, 20 M. at $3.60	309 48
Turner, John, Prince Albert: repairs to doors, windows, & c., 8 d. at $2.50	20 00
Wilkinson, J., Prince Albert, repairs to pump and well	37 25
Small payments: drugs and medicine, $10; medical attendance, $4.25; tubing, 22 ft., $9.90; yarn, 13 lb., $5.59; small items, $2.32	32 06
Freight charges: Can. Nor. Ry., $3.41; Can. Pac. Ry., $61.89; Grand Trunk Ry., $10.87	76 17
Indians: fencing, 12 d. at $1; freighting $5.09; glazing, $3; lumber, 480 ft., $7.20	27 29
Salaries: Medical officers, J.J.A. Labrecque, M.D., 10 m. to March 31, $125; G. Rues, M.D., 10 m. to March 31, $125; teachers, A. Abenaken, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; E. Abenaken, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; W. Bear, 6 m. to March, 31, $150; Mrs. A.A. Godfrey, 9 m. to March 31, $225; J. Potts, 5 1/2 m. to March 31, $138.64	913 64
Grants to March 31: Duck Lake Boarding School, 9 m., $7,411.63; Emmanuel College, 9 m., $2,724.13	10,135 76
General expenses (6,587.85) -	...
Ashby, P., Duck Lake, painting, 5 d. at $3.50	17 50
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 216 lbs. at 17 1/2c	37 80
Brunelle, E., Duck Lake: beef	29 90
Cauze, J. Melfort, hay, 8 tons	25 00
Duval, J., Duck Lake: horseshoeing, $13.50; repairs, $8.65	22 15
Fawcett, W., Duck Lake: shingles, 4 1/2 M. at $3.50; lumber, 1,059 ft., $26.28; small items, $1.75	43 78
Fraser, W. Melfort: wood, 2 cords at $4; 5 1/2 cords at $3	24 50
Gordon, A.H., Duck Lake: switchman, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $45; telephone repairs, $6	51 00
Grant, Mrs. M.J., Duck Lake: postage $20; p.o. box 1 yr. $5	25 00
Harper, F.J., Kinistino, repairs to harness, &c	14 30
Holmes, Andrew, Prince Albert, rent of storehouse, 2 m.	20 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: bells, 1 string, $3.50; bacon, 28 lbs. $5.04; rice 162 lb. at 4 1/5; small items, $7.40	22 74
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: sundry hardware	28 51
Carried forward	20,695 61

Duck Lake Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	20,695 61
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Kidd, J., Prince Albert, flour, 65 sacks at $1.65	107 25
Macarthur, J.A., Duck Lake: nails, 100 lb. at 5c.; rope, 20 lb. at 20c.; wagon cover, $4; wire netting, 1 roll, $4: small items, $5.25	22 25
Mackenzie, Devline & Co., Kinistino: harness, 1 set, $35; buckboard, $75; binder twine, 80 lb. at 15c.; small hardware, $4.45	126 45
Massey-Harris Co., Duck Lake: cord, 75 lb. at 15c.; lard, 25 lb. at 15c	15 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, bacon, 2,220 lbs. at 14.08c	312 57
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: machine oil, 9 gal., $6.90, muralo, 13 pk., $6.50; paint, 17 tins, $12.70; white lead, 5 tins, $12.70; wire, 1,068 lb., $48.06 general hardware, $53.93	140 79
Munroe, Alex., Melfort: drawing hay, 6 tons, $12; wood, 2 cords $10	22 00
McGregor & Kirkhope, Melfort; beef $22.45; bacon, 16 1/2 lbs. at 20c	25 75
McGregor & Mitchell, Melfort, beef, 357 lb	39 90
McLellan, D.C., bells, 2 strings, $5.50; blankets and surcingles, 1 pr. $4.25; repairs and parts of harness, $42.25	52 00
Nesbitt, D., Melfort: livery, $1; oats, 62 1/2 bush. at 30c.; wood, 1 cord, $4.50	24 25
Nesbitt Bros., Melfort: oats, 32 bush. at 30c.; wood, 1 1/2 cords, $6.25	15 85
Nesbitt Bros. & Rutledge, Melfort: rent of house and stable, 10 1/3 m. to March 31	132 00
Prince Albert Lumber Co., Duck Lake, lumber, 699 ft. at $25, 2,018 ft. at $22	61 87
Revel, Frank, Duck Lake, switchman, 3 m. to March 31	15 00
Robock, L., Rosthern: cistern, $60; placing cistern, 96 h. at 25c.; small items, $1.72	85 72
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert, repairs and parts of harness	22 60
Rutan, W.W., Melfort: axle, $3.50; hay, 2 loads, $10; sundry hardware, $15.10	28 60
Sanderson, J.H., Prince Albert: laths, 200, 80c.; lumber, 2,197 ft., $45.63; shingles, 6 M. at $4	70 33
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, harness, 1 set	40 00
Shepherd & Springs, Duck Lake, beef, 429 lb. at 8c	34 32
Strain, T.H., Melfort: horseshoeing, $6.25; repairs to vehicles, $19.10	25 35
Treen, H.L., Prince Albert, horseshoeing,	16 25
Turner & Co., Melfort: chop, 11 cwt. at $1; flour, $9.13	20 13
Payments under $10: beef, 80 lb. at 5c.; cutting ice, $3; fees for cutting posts, $10.25; ferriage, $3.15; freight, $9.62; hay, 1 ton, $5., labour, 4 d. at $1.50; provisions, $5; repair's to vehicles, & c., $20.50; horseshoeing, $6; services of stallion, $10; soap, 216 lb., $8.96; twine, 35 lb, at 15c.; wood, 1 cord, $3.50; small items, $11.67	111 90
Advertising: Prince Albert 'Advocate,' $5,60; Melfort 'Moon,' $6.80	12 40
Indians: beef, 160 lb. at 8c., 29380 lb. at 6c.; building logs, 30 at 30c.; carpenters labour, 57 1/15 d., $98.55; chopped feed, 1/2 ton, $10; 25 30/48 bush., $7.67; farmer, 32 d. at $1 freighting, $11.05; hauling oats, hay, & c., $46. 50; hay, 6 loads at $4; jumper, $10; lumber, 1,508 ft., $24.12; oats, 40 bush. at 25c.; teamster and interpreter, 35 d. at $1; threshing, & c., 274 bush. at 1c.; 28 d. at $1; running engine, 1 d., $3.50; wood, 60 cor. at $2.50; sundries, $17.15	674 88
Agent, J. Macarthur: board, lodging, feed and stabling, $192.05; fares, 25.65; livery, $27.50; provisions, $47.97; small items, $16.27	309 44

Travel of farmers: A. Campbell; $50.50; P.J. Hamilton, $62.32; L. Marion, $26.40; J.H. Price, $17.25	156 47
Salaries: agent T. Macarthur, 10 m. to March 31, $833.37; clerk and farmer, J.H. Price, 10 m. to March 31, $545; farmers: L. Marion, 10 m. to March 31, $400; H. Adams, 3 2/3 m. to Oct 31., less 8 d. $137.26; A. Campbell, 10 m. to March 31, $400; A.P.J. Monkman, 3 m. to March 31, $120; overseer, P.J. Hamilton, 10 m. to March 31, $666.66; interpreter, H. Gardapie, 10 m. to March 31, $300; labourers: J.G. Day, 8 d., $9.29; S. Thomas, 1 m.; $32.77; acting farmer, S. Brittain, 2 m. to Dec. 31, $60	3,504 35
...	26,921 28
LESS - Paid from bull fund, trust account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	198 00
...	26,723 28
Edmonton Agency.	...
Annuities ($3,650) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at $25; headmen, 6 at $15; Indians, 685 at $5; arrears, 11 at $5; unexpended balance, refunded to casual revenue, $10; total, $3,655; less $5 retained for scrip	3,650 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($30.60) -	...
Cushing Bros. Co., Edmonton, lime, 37 bush. at 60c	22 20
Lundy &, McLeod, Edmonton, machine oil, 20 gal. at 42c	8 40
Seeds ($17.50) -	...
Leuty, H., Stony Plain, seed, 50 bush. at 35c	17 50
Live stock -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary: 3 Shorthorn bulls, $270; transport of same to Strathcona, $6	276 00
Supplies for destitute ($2,111.09) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton, flour, 134 1/2, sacks at $1.60	215 20
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 177 lb. at 17 1/2c	30 98
Carried forward	4,220 28

Edmonton Agency - Continued.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,220 28
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Canadian Northern Ry., freight	20 51
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: soap, 147 lb. at 4.15c.; twine, 72 lb. at 53c	44 26
Edmonton Public Hospital, care of patient, 3 5/7 weeks	23 00
Flynn, E., Rivière qui barre, beef, 329 lb. at 6 1/2c	21 39
Garland, J.M., Sons & Co., Ottawa: shirting, 112 yds. at 11 1/2c.: trousers, men's, 21 pr. at $1.65	47 25
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 40 at $2.05 1/26	82 02
Hudson's Bay Co.: cod lines, 6 at 50c.; twine 171 lb., $32.22; rice, 75 lb. at 4 1/5c.; gun caps, 12 M. at 50c.; shot, 800 lb. at 7c.; gunpowder, 200 lb. at 22 1/2c.; cartage, & c., $4.40	149 77
Mcdonald, D.W., Edmonton: drugs and medicines	184 37
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, bacon, 11.94 cwt. at $14.38	171 70
Morrow, A.A., Edmonton, drugs and medicines	104 25
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 295 1/4 yds. at 22 1/2c	66 43
Small payments: salt, $4.75; vaccine points, 100, $5	9 75
Indians: beef, 1, 227 2/3 lb. at 6c	73 66
Medical attendance: J.D. Harrison, M.D., $61.50; J.A.S. Tierney, M.D., $178.05; H.C. Wilson, M.D., $2	241 55
Salary of physician, J.A. Tierney, M.D., 10 m, to Mar. 31	625 00
Triennial clothing ($221.94) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary chief's outfit, $23.67; headmen's outfits, 9 at $22.03	221 94
Schools ($4,413.82) -	...
Archibald, A., Edmonton, drugs and medicines	73 81
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 525 lb. at 5 1/2c.; cartage, 32c.; rice, 50 lb. at 4 1/5c	31 30
Ross Bros., Ltd., Edmonton, hot air pumping engine and installing same	629 95
Small payments: freight, $9.79; soap, 62c.; yarn, 7 lb. at 43c	13 42
Physician, J.A. Tierney, M.D., 10 m. to Mar. 31	166 74
Grant to St. Albert Boarding SchooL 9 m. to Mar. 31	3,498 60
General expenses ($5,123.61) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton: bran, 1 ton, $18: flour, 40 1/2 sacks at $1.60	82 80
Austin, H., Sion, painting stable, 6 1/2 d. at $2.50	16 25
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 198 lb. at 17 1/2c	34 65
Black, W., Edmonton: board, $6; coal, 6,080 lb., $12.25;.hauling coal, $5.88; typewriters' supplies, $1.85; wood, 10 loads at $1.50	40 98
Cushing Bros. & Co., Edmonton, lime, 70 bush. at 60c	42 00
Flynn, E., Rivière qui barre: beef, 180 lb. at 6 1/2c.; lumber, 1,565 ft. at $20; nails, 160 lb. at 4 1/2c.; rope, 61 lb., $1 30	51 50
Foley, C., Winterburn, labour, 22 d. at $1	22 00
Fraser, D.R. & Co., Edmonton: building paper, 6 rolls at 85c; laths, 9 1/2 M. at $4; sashes, 2 at $1.80; shingles, 13 M. at $3.25	88 95
Fuller, J.W. & Son, Mewassin: lathing and plastering, 675 yds. at 19c.; building chimneys, 27 ft. at 60c.;	

building foundation, $29.65	174 10
Gariepy & Lessard, Edmonton: horse blankets, 3, $10.50; rock salt, 100 lb. at 2c	12 50
Gibbons, R., Edmonton: labour, 9 d. at $1.50	13 50
Kelly & Beals, Edmonton: horseshoeing, $37.45; repairs to implements, vehicles, & c., $11.10; twine, 40 lb. at 15c	54 55
Lacombe, Rev. E., Rivière qui barre: lumber, 2,500 ft. at $16	40 00
La Rose & Bell, Edmonton, horse feed	19 50
Lundy & McLeod, Edmonton: implements, $6.05; stove, $38	44 05
Manson, R.J., Edmonton, building office and store, advance on account	500 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, bacon. 16 1/2 cwt. at $14.38	237 27
McDonald, R., Edmonton, engineer, 4 d. at $2.50	10 00
Norris, Jno., Edmonton, driving mare	150 00
O'Regan, G., Edmonton, building stone foundation	55 00
Pattison, A.E., Mewassin: hauling 20 loads, sand and stone, $12.50; labour, 19 d. at $1.	31 50
Revillon Bros., Ltd., Edmonton: box stove, $20; linseed oil, 10 gal. at 90c.; white lead, 100 lb. at 9 1/2c.; sundry hardware, $9.30	47 80
Ries, C., Spruce Grove: beef, 117 lb. at 9c.; 360 at 6c	32 13
Ross Bros., Edmonton: nails, 116 lb., $7.12; plaster of Paris, 2 brl., $10; small items, $2.30	19 42
Sommerville, J. & Sons, Ltd., Edmonton, coal oil., 49 gal. at 45c	22 05
Small payments: bricks, 800 at 1c.; bridles, 1 pr., $4.50; buggy pole $3; camp bed, $4, digging cellar, $7.50; freight, $6.20; horseshoeing, $8; labour, 8 1/2 d. at $1 lines, 1 set, $3.50; planing lumber, $4.50; postage, $5; rice, 149 lb. at 4 1/5c.; soap, 198 lb. at 4.15c.; telephones, $6.40; veterinary's services, $10; small items, $3.71	97 29
Indians: beef, 750 lb. at 6c., 90 lb. at 5c., 219 lb. at 4 1/2c.; coal, 3 1/2 tons at $4; cutting and sawing wood, $44.77; freighting, $12.50; hay, 34 tons, $104.50; 13 loads, $27.50 hauling hay, 18 loads at $1; labour, 18 d. at $1, 23 d. at 85c., 163 1/2 h. at 20c.; lumber, $15.54; oats, 115 15/34, bus. at 23c.; stone, 6 cords at $8	440 97
Carried forward	12,769 11

Edmonton Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	12,769 11
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Gibbons, J., agent, disbursements: board, lodging and horse feed, $120.55; coal, 3.01 tons at $5, 3.1 tons at $4.50, 2.145 tons at $4; hauling coal, 8 loads at $2; livery, $10; messenger, $6; wood, 8 loads at $1.60	202 10
Travel of D. Bard, farmer; board, lodging and horse feed	15 75
Salaries: 10 m. to Mar. 31, agent, J. Gibbons, $833.37; clerk, $541.63; farmers: D. Bard, $400; A.E. Pattison, $400; interpreter, J. Foley, $350	2,525 00
...	15,844 56
LESS - paid from bull fund, trust account, 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	276 00
...	15,568 56
Fort Francis Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities ($4,960) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at $25; headmen, 26 at $15; Indians, 810 at $5; arrears, 34 at $5	4,960 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material ($132.20) -	...
Canadian Northern Express Co., freight on harness	1 60
Williams, H. Co., Fort Francis: hay forks, 12, $9; scythes, 23 at 90c.; snaths, 23 at 90c.; 1 waggon, $70; grindstones, & c.$10.20	130 60
Supplies for destitute ($1,177.89) -	...
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, gilling twine, 417 lb. at 53c	221 01
Hudson's Bay Co.: gun powder, 137 1/2 lb. at 19 1/2c.; shot, 500 lb. at 7c.; twine, 48 lb. at 18c., 100 lb. at 20c.; sundries, $11	101 11
Marsh, L.J., Fort Francis, freighting goods and office supplies	37 50
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, smoked bacon, 863 lb. at $13.04	112 54
McKenzie, D.C., Fort Francis, medicines and medical supplies	65 41
O'Connor, Patrick, Rainy River, funeral expenses of Indian	15 00
Price, Wm. J., Emo., nursing Indian, 6 d. at $2	12 00
Watson & Lloyd, Fort Francis, flour, 40 sacks at $2.12 1/2	85 00
Small payments: freight $18.39; tea, $8.75; board, & c., $13.49	40 63
Medical attendance: H. Bethune, M.D., $21; Alex. Murdock, M.D., $10	31 00
Medical officer, R. Moore, M.D.: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $337.50; travel, $119,19	456 69
Triennial clothing ($926.19) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chiefs' outfits, 14 at $23.67; headmen's, 27 at $22.03	926 19
Schools ($2,763.93) -	...
Courtney & Brown, 30 lb. soap, $1.24; Hudson's Bay Co., biscuits, $49.50	50 74
Patton, Chas., Montreal, 10 Star fire extinguishers at $15	150 00
Prendergast, Wm., Toronto: inspecting school, $6; travel, $8	14 00
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, 33 lb. yarn at 43c	14 19
Salaries of teachers to Mar. 31: Long Sault, Miss Beatrice Johnson, 9 m. $225; Seine River, Peter Spence, 6 m., $150	375 00
Grant to Fort Francis Boarding School, at $72 per pupil per annum	2,160 00

General expenses ($1,828) -	...
Clark, W.G., Fort Francis: postage stamps, $8.50; rent P.O. box, $1.50	10 00
Floyd, Wm., Fort Francis, supplies for Indian office	49 40
McGregor, C.F., Fort Francis, rent of agent's house, 6 m. at $30	180 00
Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd.: 1 canoe, $84; 1 sail, $17; canoe fixings, $12	113 00
Rainy River International Telephone Co., Fort Francis, rent of telephone	26 25
Wallace, J.A., Fort Francis, repairing boat	12 00
Williams, H., Fort Francis, rent of office and storehouse, 6 m. at $15	90 00
Small payments: coal oil, 25 gal., $8.25; taking affidavits, $8; cartage, $2.25	18 50
Agent, J.P. Wright: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $900; board and lodging, $29.65; provisions and supplies, $68.10; fares, $25.25; freight, $21.10; team hire, $24.50; various services, canoemen, 48 d., $73.25; clerk, 24 d. at $2; interpreters, 34 1/2 d. at $2; steerman and cook, 22 d. at $1.75; wood, 14 cords at $2.25	1,328 85
...	11,788 21
Hobbema Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($3,990) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at $25; headmen, 7 at $15; Indians, 741 at $5; arrears, 16 at $5; commutation of annuity, $50	3,990 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material ($458.65) -	...
Massey-Harris Co.: Bain waggon, $75; 15 shoe drills, 2 at $87; repairs, $17.05	266 05
Rosenroll Lumber Co., Wetaskiwin, 100 bush. lime at 60c	60 00
Spackman, W.H., Ponoka: barbed wire, 1,397 lb.; staples, 23	60 00
Wallace, Geo. D., Wetaskiwin: coal, 1,600 lb. at $12; iron, 437 1/2 lb. at 8c.; machine oil, etc., $15.60; oak lumber, $10	72 60
Seed (268.95) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight on seed	1 95
Phillips, Chas. B., Ponoka, seed wheat, 'Red Fife,' 300 bush. at 80c	240 00
Walker, Guy, Ponoka, seed oats, 100 bush. at 27c	27 00
Carried forward	4,717 60

Hobbema Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,717 60
Live stock ($179) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary: 5 bulls, $450; transport, $10	460 00
Supplies for destitute (3,092.15) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton, flour, 100 lb. sacks, 160 at $1.75	280 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 152 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	26 60
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.: freight, $25.75; transportation of Indians, $8.85	34 60
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: soap, 192 lb. at $4.15; twine, 21 lb. at 53c	19 10
Dickson, A.R., Wetaskiwin: 2 brl. salt, $8; 75 lb. rock salt, $1.15	9 15
Edmonton Milling, Co., Strathcona, flour, 8,355 lb. at $1.95	162 92
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa: print, 82 3/4 yds. at 9 1/3c.; shirting, 114 1/2 yds. at 11 /14c.	20 60
Higgs, H.L., Wetaskiwin, medicines and medical supplies	25 50
Horn Bros., Lindsay, 48 blankets at $2.05, 1/26	98 42
Hudson's Bay Co.: gun powder, 250 lb. at 24c.; shot, 1,000 lb. at 7c.; sundries, $27.48	157 48
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, smoked bacon, 4,707 lb. at $14.74	693 81
McKinnell, R.W., Ponoka: blacklegoids, 200, $27; injector, $1.75	28 75
Park, Blackwell Co., Ltd., Toronto, white beans, 329 lb. at 5 1/4c	17 27
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 204 yds. at 22 1/2c	45 90
Indians: beef supplied agency, 16,970 lb. at 6c., 2,957 lb. at 5c	1,166 05
Medical attendance, R.D. Robertson, M.D.	306 00
Triennial clothing ($201.55) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits, chiefs, 2 at $23.67, headmen's, 7 at $22.03	201 55
Schools ($3,687.41) -	...
Ermineskin Boarding School, amount granted for erection of laundry building	500 00
Higgs, H.L. Wetaskiwin, medicines and medical supplies	26 98
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuit, 500 lb. at 5 1/2c.; rice, 100 lb. at 4 1/5c	31 70
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, 20 lb. yarn at 43c	8 60
Small payments: freight, $11.94; soap, $1.24; candy, 75c	13 93
Salary of teachers to March 31; Louis Bull's, Mrs. A.A. Goodhead Sampson's, Miss Sue Klippert, 9 m., $225	450 00
Grant to Ermineskin Boarding school at $72 per pupil per year, 9 m. to Mar. 31	2,656 20
Grist and saw mills ($21.60) -	...
Blain & McKelvey, gumming saw, $3; Geo. D. Wallace, sundry goods, $18.60	21 60
General expenses ($5,648.85) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton, flour, 40 sacks at $1.75	70 00
Allan, R.K., Ponoka; alabastine, 28 packages, $14; nails, 154 lb., $7.85; paint, 13 gal. at $2.50; sundry paints and oils, $17.02.; small purchases, $5.35	76 72
Angus, R.M. Wetaskiwin, 1 Concord buggy and pole	95 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 198 lb. tea at 17 1/2c.	34 65

Courtwright, W.R., Ponoka: laths, 2 3/4 M., $11.45; lumber, various prices, 1,075 ft., $32.45: shingles, 35 M. at $3.75; twine, 200 lb. at 14c.; windows, doors, etc., $16.65.	219 80
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 23.45 sacks at $1.95	45 73
Lucas, Mrs. S.B., Ponoka, 1 driving horse for agent	150 00
Massey-Harris Co., parts for agricultural implements	25 00
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull, bacon, 932 lb. at $14.74 per cwt	137 38
O'Brien, J.W., Ponoka: coal, 6,130 lb. at $6, 6,120 lb. at $7 a ton	39 81
Perry, A.W., Hobbema: 1 horse, 7 y. old, $70; 1 mare, 4 y. old, $60	130 00
Turner, W.E., Ponoka, 1 pump with fixtures complete	30 00
Turner, M.E. & Co., Ponoka, 1 set light bob-sleighs	28 75
Wallace, Geo. D., Wetaskiwin: kerosene oil, 48 gal. at 50c.; sundries, $10.34	34 34
Small payments: freight, $7.82; shoeing and repairs, $16.65; sundry, $20.48	44 95
Indians: beef, 5,255 lb. at 6c.; hay, 145 tons at $2; wood, 66 2/3 cords at $1.50	705 30
Agent, Geo. G. Mann, transporting household effects from saddle Lake	192 00
Agent, Geo. G. Mann: board and lodging, $45.35; horse feed, $16.65; fares, $15; postage stamps, $9; sundry, $5.05	91 05
Salaries to Mar. 31: agent, Geo. G. Mann, 1 m. to June 30, $83.37, 9 m., $900; clerks, Miss Blanche E. Mann, 3 10/31 m., $100, I. Hollis, 1 m. to June 30, $50, 9 m., $495; farmers, T.W. Lucas, 1 m., $40, 9 m., $450, A.W. Perry, 7 m., $280, 3 m., $150 blacksmith, G.P. Ferguson, 10 m., $400; interpreter, Henry Blane, 10 m., $350; teamsters, David Baptiste, 8 m., $80, John Raggut, 2 m., $20; mailmen, Sammy Crier, 6 m., $60, James Raggut, 4 m., $40	3,498 37
...	17,829 16
LESS - Paid from bull fund, trust account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	281 00
...	17,548 16
Kenora Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities ($11,220) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at $25; headman, 28 at $15; Indians, 2,016 at $5; arrears, 62, $320; commutations, 1 at $50	11,220 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians $21.03) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.: freight, $1.10; Hudson's Bay Co., freight, $3.93	5 03
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora: scythes, 8 at $1; snaths, 8 at $1; scythe stones, 8 at 10c	16 00
Carried forward	11,241 03

Kenora Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	11,241 03
Seeds ($5.13) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	0 59
Indian Trust Fund, overdraft on seed potatoes chargeable to N.W. Angle band	4 54
Live stock ($11.50) -	...
Harrison, T., care of oxen for Indian chief, 46 d. at 25c	13 50
Supplies for destitute ($3,254.64) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 165 lb. at 17 1/2c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, $37.25	66 12
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, gilling twine, 1,206 lb. at 53c	639 18
Gallagher, Holman, La France Co., Kenora, bacon, 1,260 lb. at 14c	176 40
Hudson's Bay Co.: gunpowder, 362 1/2 lb. at 19 1/2c.; shot, 1,300 lb. at 7c.; twine, 317 lb., $61.54; freighting, $171.63; small payments, $28.67	422 62
Humble, J.W., Kenora, rent of office and storage of medicine, 1 y	144 00
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Kewatin, flour, 110 bogs at $1.90	209 00
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull: bacon, 1,441 lb. at 13.04c., less expenses in connection with bacon returned, $9.75	178 15
Mckenzie, R.S., agent, detailed under Vote 11	9 15
Woods Drug Store, Kenora, medicines and medical supplies	237 88
Medical officer, Thos. Hanson, M.D.: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at $75; board and lodging, $30.25; canoemen, guide and interpreter, $225; cartage and freight, $11.26; fares, $80.75; provisions, $132.13; horse-hire, $8; sundries, $9.75	1,172 14
Triennial clothing ($996.11) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: freighting, $3.83; Kingston penitentiary, 44 outfits, $992.28	996 11
Schools ($5,293.01) -	...
Carley, Wm.: carpenter work on fire escape, 4 d	14 00
Fife, A.T., & Co., Kenora: sundry hardware	11 75
Hose & Canniff, Kenora: fireman's axes, 6, $13.50; fire buckets, 6, $4.50	18 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 6,300 lb. at 51/2c.; freighting, $30.25; 1 axe, $1.33	378 10
Patton, Chas., Montreal: Star fire extinguishers, 10 at $15	150 00
Scott & Hudson Building Co., Kenora: building fire escapes at boarding schools, as per contract	250 00
Slingsby Mfg. Co.: yam, 59 lb. at 43c	25 37
Woods Drug Store, Kenora: medicines and medical supplies	99 21
Small payments: towelling, 40 yds., $5: repairs to schools, $17; sundries, $11 50	33 50
Freight charges: C.P. Ry., $51.96; G.T. Ry., $13.02	64 98
Salaries of teachers: Eagle Lake, Jas. Fox, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Frenchmans Head, F.N.S. Eaton, 8 1/2 M. to Feb. 15, $212.50; Islington, C.N. Chapman, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Wabigoon, J.S. Newton, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75	737 50
Grants to boarding schools: Cecilia Jeffrey, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,575; Kenora, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,935.60	3,510 60
General expenses ($2,260.89) -	...
Fife A.T., & Co., Kenora: camping utensils	20 80

Hudson's Bay Co.: blankets, 4 pr., $15.83; sundries for camp, $38.07	53 90
Kenora, town of: rent of office phone, 1 y	30 00
Pither, R.J.N., Kenora: rent of storehouse, 9 m. to Mar. 31	54 00
Rideout, H., & Co., Kenora: tent, $19.35; sundry camp supplies, $21.60	40 95
Small payments: freight charges, $8; sundries, $10	18 00
Agent, R.S. Mackenzie: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $900; allowances, fuel and light, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $60; rations, 3 m. to June 30, 1906, $35; rent, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $216; board and lodging, $75.60; canoemen, $88.25; cook, $28.50; fares, $163.85; freight and cartage, $34.48; guide, $51; interpreters, $73.25; labour, $24.65; provisions, $100.51 sundries, $22.30; W.J. McLean, assistant during annuity payments, $155; board, $42; less $9.15 charged to supplies for destitute, and $18 refunded and paid from Trust Fund	2,043 24
...	23,062 31
Moose Mountain Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities ($1,040) -	...
Headmen, 5 at $15; Indians, 189 at $5; arrears, 4 at $5	1,040 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($72.30) Lawford, Geo., Carlyle, blacksmithing repairs	28 00
Riddell, Geo., Carlyle, 6 brl. lime	14 40
Robertson & Hamill, Carlyle, implement repairs	16 15
Small payments: implement repairs, $9; small items, $4.75	13 75
Seed (79c.) -	...
C.P. Ry., freight on seed	0 79
Supplies for destitute ($587.14) -	...
Bate, H.N., & Sons, Ottawa, 117 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	20 48
C.P. Ry., freight on supplies	4 56
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: twine, 24 lb. at 53c.; soap, 62 lb. at 4.15c	15 29
Dodds, J.H., Carlyle, drugs and medicines	72 11
Horn Bros., Lindsay, 15 blankets at $2.05 1/26	30 76
Hudson's Bay Co.: gun powder, 100 lb. at 22c.; shot, 400 lb. at 7c.; small items, $9.97	59 97
Carried forward	1,316 26

Moose Mountain Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,316 26
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Kemp, A.C., Carlyle, 23 sacks flour at $2.20	50 60
Matthews, Geo., Hull, 891 lb. bacon at $13.63 per cwt	121 45
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, 53 yds. serge at 22 1/2c	11 92
Medical officers: Herman M. Cameron, M.D., 6 m to Jan. 31, $150; Robert Watkins, M.D., 2 m. to Mar. 31, $50	200 00
Schools ($360.31) -	...
Dodd, Gordon, Carlyle, painting school-house	83 04
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 650 lb. at 5 1/2c.; rice, 50 lb. at 4 1/5c	37 85
Small payments: freight, $6.02; small items, $8.40	14 42
Teacher's salary, White Bear's school, E.M. Armstrong, 9 m. to Mar. 31	225 00
General expenses ($1,707.93) -	...
Abercrombie, John, Carlyle, 1 driving horse	150 00
Bate, H.N., & Sons, Ottawa, 108 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	18 90
Kemp, A.C., Carlyle, 32 sacks flour at $2.20	70 40
King, J., V.S., Carlyle, attendance on sick animals	17 00
Lawford, Geo., Carlyle, blacksmithing repairs	13 25
Matthews Co., Geo., Hull, 360 lb. bacon at $13.63	49 06
Mitchell, C.J., Carlyle, 930 1/2 lb. beef	110 18
Newman, Joseph, Carlyle: sleigh, $45; repairs to rig, $4.25	49 25
Porteous Bros., Carlyle: coal oil, 29 gal. at. 40c.; wheel barrow, $6; hardware supplies, $42.45; twine, 76 lb. at 14c	70 69
Robertson, Hume, Carlyle, 56 bush. oats at 25c	14 00
Small payments: harness repairs, $7.15; paper hanging, $5.45; small items, $19.23	31 83
Advertising, Dickinson, S.M., Carlyle 'Herald'	1 00
Indians: firewood, 28 loads, $75; beef, 1,413 lb., $85.23	160 23
Agent, Thos. Cory: meals and horse feed, $9.35; freight, $12.45; postage, $6	27 80
Salaries: agent, Thos. Cory, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $573.86; farmers, J.R. Bowman, 8 M. to Feb. 28, $320; J.A. Stewart, 21 d. to Mar. 31, $30.48	924 34
...	3,768 47
Norway House Agency.	...
Annuities ($12,505) -	...
Chiefs, 6 at $25; headmen, 13 at $15; Indians, 2,393 at $5; arrears, 29 at $5; commutation, $50	12,505 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($27) -	...
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk, combination plane	26 00
Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk, freight	1 00
Seeds ($33.60) -	...
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk, potatoes, 60 bus. at 50c.; sacks, 36 at 10c	33 60
Live stock ($15) -	...

Quesnell, A., Bad Throat, care of bull	15 00
Supplies for destitute ($2,803.93) -	...
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, 954 lb. twine at 53c	505 62
Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk, freight	56 18
Gibbs, W.H.A., Selkirk, drugs and medicines	386 42
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 275 lb. at 25c.; tea, 156 lb. at 50c.; flour, 41 sacks 30 lb. $164.75; freight, $8; small items, $8.93	228 43
Matthews Co., Geo., Hull, 2,733 lb. bacon at 13.15c	359 39
Mackenzie, J.K., Selkirk, 30 fish nets	100 00
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: flour, 10 sacks $19; tea, 50 lb. at 22c	30 00
Rogers, L.C., Fisher River: bacon, 29 1/2 lb. at 20c.; sundry supplies, $11.05	17 15
St. Boniface hospital, St. Boniface, 65 days board and care at 60c	39 00
Small payments: flour, 3 sks., $6.30; freight, $14.56; small items, $7.35	28 21
Medical attendance: J.P. Howden, M.D., 47 d. to Aug. 31, at $10; board and fares $10.70; Dr. C.G. Jamieson, $68; J.R. Steep, M.D., $14	562 70
Salaries of dispensers: J.P. Blackford, 9 m., to Mar. 31, $37.50; Rev. J.A. Lousley, 13 m. to Mar. 31, $108.33; D.A. Mclvor, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $25; A.E. Oke, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $75; M.S. Simpson, 6 m. to Mar. 31, $25; E.R. Steinhauer, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $120.	390 83
Schools ($4,811.26) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 3,350 lb. at 5 1/2c; freight, $7.87	192 12
Ivens, Wm., Winnipeg, transportation of school supplies	21 00
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: shingles, 12 1/2 M., $44.50; windows, 8, $15.40; small items, $55.40	115 30
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, 51 lbs. yarn at 43c	21 93
Steinhauer, E.R., Fisher River, work on Fisher River day school	50 00
Small payments: towelling, 46 yds. at 12 1/2c.; small items, $6.10; freight, $34.97	46 82
Salaries of teachers: Rossville, E.J. Armstrong, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Poplar River, James T. Blackford, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $75; Cross Lake, A.H. Foster, 4 m. 10 d. to Dec. 31, $120.45; Jack Head, L. Hart, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Little Grand, W. Ivens, 2 m. 7 d. to Sept. 30, $94.44; Fisher River, J.B. Jones, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Berens River, L.A. Showler, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Cross Lake, A.A. Sinclair, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; Hollow Water, J. Sinclair, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Black River, Geo. Slater, 11 m. to Mar. 31, $275	1,839 89
Grant to Norway House boarding school, 9 m. to Mar. 31	2,524 20
Carried forward	20,195 79

Norway House Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	20,195 79
General expenses ($1,763.74) -	...
Small payments: smoke stack, $5.50; freight, $8.45; keep of dogs, $12; small items, $6.32	32 27
Interpreter, W.H. Crate, 3 m. to Dec. 31	115 00
Inspector, John Semmens: fares, $28.20; board and lodging, $40.85; freight, $22.80; livery, $15; clerical work, 65 d. at $2.50; interpreting, $72.50; camp outfit, $22; constables, $17.50; drayage, $12.25; scrubbing, $7; small items, $41.20	441 80
Agent, C.C. Calverley, Selkirk: wood, 47 cords, at $2; coal oil, 10 gals. at 60c.; livery, $65; board and lodging, $43.25; fares, $124.20; small items, $10.55	343 00
Salaries, agents, C.C. Calverley, 6 m. to Mar. 31, $449.98; Neil Gilmore, 3 1/2 m. to Sept. 15, $21.69; interpreter, W.H.G. Crate, 1 m. to Jan. 31, $40	831 67
...	21,959 53
Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities ($4,865) - Indians, 942 at $5; arrears, 31 at, $5	4,865 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material ($159.30) -	...
Ashdown, J.H. Hardware Co., 6 grain cradles at $4.50	27 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: combination ploughs, 2 at $28; binder twine, 85 lb. at 15 1/2c	69 17
Miller Bros., Lloydminster: plough points for combination plough, 8	28 00
Scott Bros., Lloydminster: coal, 600 lb. at $1.50; machine oil, 10 gal., $5.75	14 75
Small payments: repairs for implements, $16.17; freight, $7.46	23 63
Seeds ($82) - Backham & Smith, Lloydminster, 200 bush. oats at 41c	82 00
Live stock ($723) -	...
Bourassa, E., Battleford, 1 stallion, $225; A. Champagne, 1 stallion, $200	425 00
Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Regina: 6 bulls, $560; freight, $12	572 00
Supplies for destitute ($3,143.41) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 156 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	27 30
Cameron & Cumming, Lloydminster: freight, $72.64; merchandise, $14.18	86 82
Canadian Northern Ry., freight on goods	19 00
Courtnay & Brown, Ottawa: soap, 156 lb. at $4.15; twine, 48 lb. at 53c	31 91
Dowling Milling Co., Edmonton: flour, 12,880 lb. at 2c	257 60
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona: flour, 200 sacks at $1.90	380 00
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa: print, 200 3/4 yds. at 9 2/3c.: shirting, 114 yds. at 11 1/2c.; trousers, 40 prs. at $1.65	97 56
Horn Bros., Lindsay: 50 blankets at $2.05 1/26	102 52
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 800 lb. at 7c.; powder, 200 lb., at 24 3/4.; sundries, $23.14	128 64
Matheson, Rev. J.R., Onion Lake: clothing supplied Indians in quarantine	120 05
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull: smoked bacon, 1,112 lb. at $14.18	157 68
Medical Hall, Lloydminster: medicines and medical supplies	43 77
Red Cross Pharmacy, Lloydminster: medicines, & c.	205 65
Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford: serge, 272 1/4 yds. at 22 1/2c	61 26

Smith, R.J. & Co., Ottawa: boys' trousers, 10 prs. at $1.34 1/2	13 45
Small payments: supplies to quarantined Indians, $12.70; small items, $7.75	20 45
W.W. Amos, M.D., Lloydminster: medical attendance	421 00
Indians: beef supplied agency, 13,815 lb. at 5c.; sundries $8	698 75
Physician: E.B. Matheson, M.D., 10 m, to Mar. 31, $250; arrears, $20	270 00
Schools ($2,999.32) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: 500 lb. tea at 17 1/2c	87 50
Leslie, John, Winnipeg: 18 double school desks at $4.75	85 50
Matheson, Rev. J.R., material and labour improving Church of England mission school: lumber, 2,575 ft., $90; 3 M. shingles and 20 lb. nails, $12; freight, $9; carpenters, $105; painter, $50	266 00
Small payments: freight on goods, $24.70; yarn, 14 lb. $6.02	30 72
Grants: Onion Lake Church of England boarding school, 15 m. to Mar. 31, $948.60; Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,581	2,529 60
Saw mills and grist mills ($8.60) - 13 gal. oil, $8.10, freight, 50c.:	8 60
General expenses ($4,655.10) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 144 lb. tea, $25.20; Bromley & Co., Winnipeg, 1 tent, $15.05	40 25
Cameron & Cumming, Lloydminster: coal oil, 28 gal. at 56 1/4c.; freight, $50.03	65 78
Dowling Milling Co., Edmonton: 461 sacks flour at $2	92 40
Garson, C.N., Onion Lake: postage stamps	10 00
Gee, James, Lloydminster: supplying and installing two furnaces, one in agent's house, one in clerk's house, $685; supplying material and building house for clerk, as per tender, $560; bricks, 2,500 at $10 per M	1,270 00
Government Telegraph Service, Onion Lake: telegrams	31 08
Hewitt, L.W., Lloydminster: sundry crossing as Pitt ferry	17 80
Hudson's Bay Co.: hardware repairs for buildings, $25.55; provisions, $6.04	31 59
Massey-Harris Co.: repairs for agency implements, $29.64; twine, $2.33	31 97
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull: bacon, 1,080 lb. at $14.18 per cwt	153 15
Miller, Hiram, Lloydminster: 1 democrat wagon	110 00
Miller & Robinson, Lloydminster: cedar, 12 pcs., 320 ft. at $33	10 56
Rackham & Smith Lloydminster: 44 bush. oats at 41c.	1804
Carried forward	14,140 50

Onion Lake Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	14,140 50
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Scott Bros., Lloydminster: doors, 10, $25.50; door jambs, 15, $16.86; 1 set double harness, $35; arcotum paint, 35 gal. at $1.85; outside white, 40 gal. at $2.05; turpentine, 5 gal. at $1.40; sundry paints, $6.70; paint brushes, 11, $7.45; sundry hardware repairs for buildings, $51.97; freight, $3.40	300 63
Walter, John, Lloydminster: 68 pcs. lumber, 725 ft. at $28	20 30
Small payments: office expenses, $13.23; repairs, $12; sundries, $14.70	39 93
Indians: beef, 810 lb. at 5c.; freight, 90c.; labour, $10; wood, $106.25	157 65
Travel, agent W. Sibbald: board, $6.75; feed and stabling, $27.65; sundry, $12	46 40
Salaries to Mar. 31: agent, Wm. Sibbald, 1 m. at $900, 9 m. at $1,000; clerks, J.B. Ross, 2 m. to July 31, $100; Lang. Turner, 7 16/31 m., $375.80; farmer, T.J. Slater, 10 m., $400; miller and carpenter, Joseph Taylor, 10 m., $350; interpreters, Wm. Vivien, 9 m. to Feb. 28, $135; John Bangs, 1 m., $21.77	2,207 57
...	16,912 98
Less - paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, $274; paid by Indian on account of mower, $3.25	277 25
...	16,635 73
Pas Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities ($8,175) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at $25; headmen, 10 at $15; Indians, 1,513 at $5; arrears, 78 at $5; less refund on account of scrip, $5	8,175 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($661.69) -	...
Cuthbert, S.R., Portage la Prairie: parts of two mowers	8 56
Fairbairn & Co., Portage la Prairie: 1 set of ox harness, $12.50; 1 set pony harness, $25	37 50
Farmers' Trading Co., Portage la Prairie: 1 sleigh and whippletree and neck yoke, $38; 1 sleigh and whippletree, $39; 1 lorne wagon, tire, trees, & c., $62.50; stubble ploughs, 2 at $20.50; 1 plane 5 ft. mower, $57.50	238 00
Housser, G.B., Lumber Co., Portage la Prairie: windows, 46 at $1.10	50 60
Hudson's Bay Co.: grub hoes, 42 at 90c.; scythes 27 at $1; axes, 12 at $1.25; nails, 16 kegs at $6.75; hinges and screws, 96 prs. at 22c.; sundry tools, & c., $22.93; freighting, & c., $19.38	251 23
Northwest Fish Co.: sundry freight charges	75 80
Seeds ($2.50) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: vegetable seeds, 3 1/2 lb.	2 50
Live stock ($339) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: oxen, 3 at $87.50; yoke bows, & c., $9; freight on 1 ox, $7.50	279 00
Marlatt, S.R.: one 5 year old ox;	60 00
Supplies for destitute ($4,525.91) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: grey blankets, 67 prs., $218.69; flannelette, 680 yds., $89.89; etoffe, 100 yds., $42.36; undershirts and drawers, 24 1/6 doz., $146.82; socks, 10 doz. prs., $22.50; pants, 100 prs., $185.62; flour, 212 sacks, $816; bacon, 5,161 lb., $986.59; tea, 622 lb., $190.80; gun powder, 575 lb., $172.50; shot, 1,725 lb., $189.75; caps, $11.90; twine, 766 lb., $381.54; sundries, $22	3,476 86
Northwest Fish Co.: freight charges	32 06
Stewart, A., M.D.: vaccine points, 200	10 00

Vrooman, W.A., Portage la Prairie: pine expectorant, 12 gal., $74.50; Boles liniment, 5 1/2 gal. $24; tooth forceps, 1 1/2 doz., $48.60; sundry medical supplies, $173.24	320 34
Transport of Indians	5 15
Medical officers: Arthur Lawson, M.D., salary, 9 m. to March 31, 1907, $675; outlay, $6.50	681 50
Schools ($2,856.89) -	...
Cook, David: general repairs to school-house	10 00
Flett, James: 1 set of house logs, hewed and placed	30 00
Gervois, Rev. Newham: rent of mission chapels for school purposes, 9 m. to 1907	120 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 5,350 lb. at 8 1/2c.; yarn, 65 lb. at $l.40; sundry supplies, $33.68	579 43
Lathlin, Jas.: repairs to storehouse at Cedar Lake	10 00
Salaries of teachers: Big Eddy, John Whitehead, 12 m. to March 31, $ 300; Chemawawin, 12 m., $.300; Cumberland, Edw. Jones, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $150; Nathan Settee, 6 m. to March 31, $150; Grand Rapids, Rev. Jas. Brown, 3 m. to June 30, $75; M.S. Simpson, 7 m. to March 31, $175; Moose Lake, W.C. Lundie, 12 m. to March 31, $300; The Pas, R.F. Macdougall, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $181.59, Miss E.A.B. Edwards, 6 m. to March 31, $118.18; Red Earth, J.G. Kennedy, 9 m. to March 31, $225; Shoal Lake, Louis Cochrane, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $132.69	2,107 46
Grist and Saw Mills ($254.33) -	...
Woodman, A.H., Prince Albert: set pipe stocks and dies, $23.50; sundry parts of machinery and mill repairs, $230.83	254 33
Carried forward	16,815 32

Pas Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	...
Brought forward	16,815 32
General expenses ($2,825.99) -	...
Courtney, Jos., agent, Prince Albert: purchase of dwelling house, situated on Pas Indian Reserve, $1,300; fuel, light and rent of office, July 1 - Aug. 20, $27.71; 1 cook stove, $35; 1 box stove, $18; 2 large cupboards, $10; stove pipes, $6; 2 hanging lamps, $5; 8 window blinds, $6; oilcloth for 2 rooms, $6	1,413 71
Hudson's Bay Co.: hauling gasoline launch, $8.25; dry wood, 4 cords, $11; lumber, 310 ft., $10.82; hardware, & c., $4.95	35 02
Small payments: board and freight, $9.05; stamps, $5	14 05
Indians: purchase of firewood, 10 cords at $2.50	25 00
Legal expenses: Macdonald & McPherson re Jos. Courtney	5 00
Travel, Fred. Fischer, Indian agent: hire of tug from High River to Pas $50; sundry fares, $37.80; board and lodgings $30.10; freight and cartage, $65.72	183 62
Salaries: agents, Jos. Courtney, July, $83.33, Fred. Fischer, 8 m. to March 31, $600; clerical services, Jos. Courtney, Aug., $53.76: interpreters, Wm. Constant, July, $25, Louis Cochrane, 5 m. to March 31, $150	912 09
Services issuing and dispensing supplies, 9 m. to Mar. 31: Fred Barker, $37.50; Cumberland, Nathan Settee, $37.50; Big Eddy, John Whitehead, $37.50; Moose Lake, W.C. Lundie, $37.50; Pelican Narrows, Rev. Pierre Rossignal, $37.50; Red Earth, J.G. Kennedy, $37.50; Shoal Lake, Louis Cochrane, 3 m., $12.50	237 50
...	19,641 31
Peigan Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($2,480) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at $25; headmen, 4 at $15; Indians, 477 at $5; arrears, 2 at $5	2,480 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($12) -	...
Grady, A.F., Macleod, bolts, washers and files, $6; machine oil, 10 gal. at 60c	12 00
Seeds ($146.69) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight charges on seeds	1 60
Gardiner, John, Macleod, seed wheat, 128 bush. at 75c	96 00
Grady, A.F., Macleod, seed wheat, 70 bush. at 70c	49 00
Live stock ($2,052) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary: 10 pure bred Hereford bulls, $1,260; transport to Macleod, 10 head at $2	1,280 00
Baillie, O.E., Livingston, 1 grade Clyde stallion, 4y. old	300 00
Dobbie, W.R., Pincher Creek, horse feed	14 00
Gardiner, C.W.E., Olsen Creek, 1 grade Clyde stallion, 2 y. old	200 00
Glasgow, H.C., Twin Butte, 1 grade Clyde stallion, 6 y. old	250 00
Kennington, A., Livingston, 1 grade Percheron-Clyde stallion, 4 y. old	225 00
McNeill, E.P., Macleod, 1 Percheron stallion, 4 y. old	250 00
Waeper, Adam, Yarrow, 1 grade Clyde stallion, 4 y. old	250 00
Supplies for destitute ($3,225.85) -	...
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, medical supplies, & c.	147 15
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 156 lb. at 17 1/2c	27 30

Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: print, 132 1/2 yds. at 9 1/3c.; shirting, 101 3/4 yds. at 11 1/4c.; cloth trousers, men's, 40 prs. at $1.65	89 82
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., Macleod, supplies and repairs	11 40
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 40 at $2.05 1/26	82 02
Matthews Geo., Company, Ltd., Hull, smoked bacon, 1,012 lb. at 14.33c	145 01
Park, Blackwell Co., Ltd., The, Toronto, white beans, 8,382 lb. at 5 1/4c	440 06
Reach & Co., Macleod, salt, 5 brl. at $3.15	15 75
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 101 1/2 yds, at 22 1/2c	22 84
Small payments: cartridges, 2 boxes, $2.25; rice, 125 lb., $5.25; soap, 126 lb., $5.23; repairs to transport, $2.50; freight, $9.14	24 37
Indians: beef, 37,541 1/2 lb. at 6 1/2c.; butchering, $53.50; putting up ice, $11; freighting supplies, $52	2,556 69
Medical officer, O.C. Edwards, M.D.: salary, 9 m., $450; meals, $42; horse feed, $20.50	512 50
Schools ($3,588.13) -	...
Berry, Wm. & Son, Pincher Creek: paint, 11 gal. at $2.75; paint brushes, 3, $2.80	33 05
Dillon, W.H., Olsen Creek, building stable and hay mow at R.C. boarding school	45 00
Grady, A.F., Macleod: barbed wire, 1,234 lb., $51.95; hardware, paint, & c., $53.70	105 65
Scott Bros., Pincher Creek: desks, 12 at $5; lumber, 1,478 ft., $34.63; lath, 1,500, $7.50.	102 13
Small payments: freight, $10.11; peppermints, 3 3/4 lb., $1; yarn, 13 lb., $5.59	16 70
Indians: carpenter, 25.05 d. at $2; digging 272 post holes, $13.60; fence posts and droppers, $22; freighting, $14; labour, 8 d., $7.25; lumber, 7,160. ft., $136.60; man and team, 3 d., $8.25	250 80
Grant to schools, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, at $72 a pupil per annum: Church of England, $1,436.40; Roman Catholic, $1,598.40	3,034 80
General expenses ($3,493.78) -	...
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge: lump coal, 29; tons at $4.35, 28.6 tons at $4.85	267 04
Carried forward	13,337 68

Peigan Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,337 68
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons. Ottawa, tea, 144 lb. at 17 1/2c	25 20
Burns, P. & Co., Macleod, mutton and pork, 167 lb	21 52
Foster & McLeod, Macleod: repairs to transport, $19.50; shoeing horses, $40	59 50
Grady, A.F., Macleod, sundry hardware, & c.	49 78
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., Macleod: double driving harness, 1 set, $40; tent, 1, $14.50; sundry supplies and repairs, $18.25	72 75
Hudson's Bay Co.: Winchester rifle, $22; rice, 108 lbs., $4.54	26 54
Gardiner, T.E., Macleod: postage, $15; rent of P.O. box, to July 31, 1907, $10	25 09
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd. Hull, bacon, 486 lb. at 14.33c	69 65
Raymond Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd., Raymond, strong baker's flour, 60 sacks at $1.80	108 00
Reach & Co., Macleod, coal oil, 2 1/2 cases	14 00
Small payments: board, $6.50; freight, $5.03; soap, 144 lb., $5.98; 3 items under $5, $4.10	21 61
Indians: beef, 3,871 lb. at 6 1/2c.; delivering telegram, $2; freighting, $153; lumber, 2,435 ft., $39.54; oats, 651 bush. at 30c	641 47
Agent, J.A. Gooderham: board and lodging, $43; horse feed, $22 75; livery, $4	69 75
Salaries, 9 m. to Mar 31, 1907: agent, J.R. Gooderham, $825; clerk, G.H. Race, $540; interpreter, John English, $225; mail carrier, Eats Alone, 4 m., $40; Ben White Bull, 5 M., $50; stockman, R.C. McDonald, $450	2,130 00
...	16,672 45
LESS - Paid from bull fund, Trust Fund, account No. 201, $717; paid by self-supporting Indians. $472; proceeds of beef sold, $485.09	1,674 09
...	14,998 36
Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities ($3,185) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at $25; headmen, 5 at $15; Indians, 602 at $5	3,185 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($202.07) -	...
Carment, W.M., Kamsack: sundry hardware	17 20
Harvey, H., Kamsack: lumber, 1,000 ft., $24; rope, $2.95	26 95
Massey-Harris Co., Kamsack: 1 - 13 tooth cultivator, $46; 1 - 15 shoe drill, $75 freight, $2.25	123 25
Niles. Theo., Kamsack: 1 wooden water-tank.	20 00
Small payments: rope, & c., $5.75; repairs on binders, $8.92	14 67
Seeds (95 cts.) -	...
Canadian Northern Railway: 1 package seeds	0 95
Supplies for destitute ($1,333.18) -	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle: flour, 70 sacks at $2.35	164 50
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 120 lb. at 17 1/2c	21 00
C.N. Ry., freight, $4.19; C.P. Ry., freight, $3.90	8.09
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: gilling twine, 15 lb., $7.95; soap, $9.96	17 19

Crawford, A.A., Kamsack: 100 vaccine points, $10; absorbent cotton, $2.40	12 40
Horn Bros., Lindsay: 30 blankets at $2.05 1/26	61 51
Hudson's Bay Co.: gunpowder, 150 lb., $33.38; shot, 450 lb., $31.50; gun-caps, $5; rice, $1.13	71 01
Lawrence, E.C., Kamsack: drugs and medicines	41 19
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 1,931 lbs. at $13.63 per 100 lbs	263 19
Milligan, Joshua, Fishing Lake: 1 - 4 year old steer	50 00
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford; serge, 149 1/4, yds. at 22 1/2c	33 58
Indians: beef, 1,081 lbs, $54.05; freighting, $4	58 05
Medical attendance: L.F. Ainley, M.D., $50; W.G. Blewett, $125.65; R.L. Hutton, $5	180 65
Medical officer, J.I. Wallace, M.D.: Salary, 9 m. to March 31, $325; visiting Indians, 2 d. $25 10	350 10
Schools ($3,969.65) -	...
Bairsof, Wasyle, Crowstand: excavating cistern, $33.60; brick-laying and cementing same, $40	78 60
Carment, W.M. Kamsack: brick, 2,827, $33.93; Portland cement, 550 lb., $11	44 93
Challenor & Fitzgerald, Grandview: 1 inch rubber hose, 200 ft., $30; 1 brass doublehandled force pump, $15; sundry material for pump and cistern, $77.16	122 16
Crawford, A.A. Kamsack: drugs and medicines	21 75
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: biscuits. 300 lbs.	16 50
Lawrence, E.C., Kamsack: drugs and medicine	21 35
Mooney, J.A., Wodena: repairing pipes, & c., $16; livery, $6	22 00
Patton, Charles, Montreal: 8 Star fire extinguishers	120 00
Small payments: repairs on school, $10; sundry supplies, $13.95; express, $1.61	25 56
Salary of teacher, Rev. Owen Owens: 9 m. to March 31, 1907	225 00
Grants: Crowstand Boarding School, 9 m. to March 31, $2,436; Keeseekouse boarding school, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $835.80	3,271 80
Carried forward	8,690 85

Pelly Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	8,690 85
General expenses ($3,201.05) -	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle: flour, 30 sacks at $2.35	70 50
Bate H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 180 lb. at 17 1/2c.	31 50
Carment, W.M., Kamsack: barb wire, 1,689 lb. $60.80; coal oil, 53 gal., $17.97; binder twine, 50 lb., $7; sundry hardware, $21.70	107 47
Dundas, C.P.B., Fort Pelly: clerical assistance paying annuities	18 00
Harvey, H., Kamsack: postage, $11; 2 sleigh robes, $23; lumber, 1,624 ft., $40.60; shingles, 4 3/4 M., $20.19; sundry hardware, & c., $42.41	137 20
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 1,200 lbs. at $13.63 per 100 lbs.	163 56
Pearce, John, Kamsack: material and labour, making water tank for clerk's house	35 00
Purser, W.B: Kamsack: beefsteak, 379 3/4 lb	42 26
Wallace, J.I., M.D.: services at Fishing Lake, 3 d., $30; railway fare, $5.10; board, $3	38 10
Wilson, Alex., Bunsville, building chimney, &c	25 50
Small payments: freight, $12.22; telegrams, $2.90; smithwork, $8.50; sundry supplies, $29.48	53 10
Indians: wood, 58 1/3 cords at $3; beef, 322 lb., $16.101 threshing grain, $23.50; helping with hay, $30 freighting, $19.05	263 65
Travel of officials Fred Fischer, agent, $30.15; w.G. Blewett, M.D., $52.60; A.F. Brigham, acting agent, $12.25; W.S. Rattray, $3.25; Rev. Owen Owens, $8.75	107 00
Salaries: H.A. Carruthers, agent, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $549.96; clerks, W.G. Blewett, 7 m. to March 31, $350; P. Fischer, July, $60; farmers, A. Brigham, Nov. 15 - March 31, $180; Joshua Pratt, 8 m. to Feb. 28, $240; W.S. Rattray, 9 1/2 m. to March 31, $425; labourers, John Brase, July 15 - Nov. 30, $135 Arthur Eaves, July, $12.50; J. Lingoosh, 4 m. to March 31, $120; mail carrier, F. Severight, July - Jan. 15, $35.75	2,108 21
...	11,891 90
Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities ($9,815) -	...
Chiefs, 12 at $25; headmen, 37 at $15; Indians, 1, 768 at $5; arrears, 27 at $5; commutation of annuity, 2, $100 total, $9,930; less refund acct. scrip, $115	9,815 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($1,091.19) -	...
Allan & Turnbull, Rothwell, 1 Deering binder	140 00
Brown, J. & E. Portage la Prairie: horse rakes, 8 ft., 6 at $24; wagons, less boxes, 3 at $57.50; freight, $8.26	324 76
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., freight	7 50
Cockshutt Plough Co., Ltd., The Portage la Prairie, Noxon mowers, 2	102 50
Cuthbert, S.R., Portage la Prairie, 1 plough	23 00
Einerson, Helgi, Westbourne, freighting	37 70
Fairburn & Co., Portage la Prairie, harness, 2 sets	50 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipegosis, freighting	1 95
Massey-Harris Co., Swan Lake: Belle City breaker, 12 in., $20; disc harrows, 2 at $32; No. 7 mower, $51; land packer, $90	225 00
Miller, T. & W., Portage la Prairie, sundry supplies	19 78

Prout, T.W., Portage la Prairie: mowers, 2, $106; ploughs, 2, $44; scraper, $9	159 00
Live stock ($98.25) -	...
Logan, R., Portage la Prairie: 1 horse, $75; delivering bulls, $15	90 00
Stewart, John C., Portage la Prairie, delivering bulls	8 25
Supplies for destitute ($3,838.75):	...
Agnew, H.H. & Co., Swan River, medical supplies	42 65
Brown Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd., (The Alexander), Portage la Prairie: Reliance flour, 50 bags at $1.91; 155 bags at $1.65	351 25
Brown's, Ltd., Portage la Prairie: bacon, 400 lb. at 15c.; flour, 15 bags at $1.95; tea, 25 lb. at 25c.	95 50
C.P. Ry. Co., freight charges	25 02
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, gilling wine, 93 lb. at 53c.	49 29
Einerson, Helgi, The Narrows, freighting supplies	154 99
Hill, J.K., Portage, la Prairie, medical supplies	214 46
Houle, Jos., transport of insane woman from Crane River to Portage la Prairie	42 75
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 89 lb., $13.35; flour, 11 sacks, $28.05; freighting, $39.10; gunpowder, 425 lb. at 19 1/4c.; shot, 1,700 lb. at 7c.; twine, No. 1, 493 lb. at 31c.; twine, No. 5, 100 lb. $20; sundries, $25.56	479 71
Irvine, M.D., Dominion City, medicines	39 75
Marlatt, S.R., Inspt., expenses in connection with insane woman	40 50
Matthews, Ltd., (Geo.,) Hull: smoked bacon, 3,245 lb. at 13.54c.; 5,567 lb. at 13 1/4c.	1,177 01
Moar, John, Winnipegosis, expenses in connection with destitute woman to Portage la Prairie	61 80
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Rathwell, Glenora flour, 10 bags, at $2	20 00
Portage la Prairie General Hospital, treatment of Indians	36 50
Stewart, John C., The Landing, freighting supplies	15 05
Carried forward	13,850 67

Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,850 67
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Summer, Geo., Fairford, board of Widow Anderson, July 1 - Apr. 1, 1907, 36 weeks at $2	72 00
Tucker, Geo., Indianford, bacon, 200 lb. at 14c.	28 00
Vrooman, W.A., Portage la Prairie, medicines, & c.	200 36
Small payments: freight, $6.21; meals, $8.25; medicines, $7.10; sundries, $4.10	25 66
Iadians: transport of insane woman	24 85
Medical attendance: J.W. Armstrong, M.D., $56; D.R. Livingstone, M.D., $246.50; Frank B. Lundy, M.D., $96.50; M. Macklin, M.D., $109.15; M.D. O'Brien, M.D., $130; E.W. Rose, M.D., $3.50	641 65
Schools ($8,447.55) -	...
Brown's, Ltd., Portage la Prairie: towelling, 32 yds., $4; yarn, 105 lb., $55.18	59 13
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 6,750 lb. at 5 1/2c.; freighting supplies, $44.49; stove pipes, & c., $4	419 74
Miller, T. & W., Portage la Prairie: brooms, brushes, & c.	15 80
McKillop, D., Portage la, Prairie, school desks, 12 at $5.50	66 00
Patton, Charles, Montreal, 'Star' fire extinguishers, 10 at $15	150 00
Sinclair, J.J., Winnipegosis, plastering outside of school building	25 00
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, yarn, 130 lb. at 43c.	55 90
Small payments; soap, 109 lb., $4.52; towelling, 48 yds., $6; sundries, $8.57	19 09
Freight and freighting: Can. Pac. Ry., $18.41; Helgi Einerson, $34.94; Grand Trunk Ry., $29.84; John C. Stewart, $6.70; small payments, $1.21	91 10
Salaries of teachers to March 31, 1907: Ebb and Flow Lake, Eleonore la Charité, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Geraldine Shannon, 6 m. to Mar. 31, $150; Lake Manitoba, L.E. Martel, 9 m., $225; Lake St. Martin, Lewis Leclair, 9 m., $225; Little Saskatchewan, John E. Favell, 9 m., $225; Lower Fairford, Wm. Petty, from May 10, 1906, $267.69; Pine Creek, Rev. A. Chaumont, 9 m., $135; Roseau Rapids, Miss F. McMahon, 3 m., $75; Florence E. Collins, 4.9 m., $122.72; Shoal River, Rev. T.H., Dodds, 9 m., $225; Swan Lake, Miss K. Cameron, 5 m., $125; Upper Fairford, C.H. Fryer, 3 m., $75; Miss Eva Fryer, 6m., $150; Waterloo River, J. Desrochers, 7 8/13 m., $190.38	2,265 79
Grants to schools, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: Pine Creek boarding school, $3,042; Sandy Bay boarding school, $2,238	5,280 00
General expenses, ($2,754.69) -	...
Bell Telephone Co., rent of telephone, 9 m. to Apr. 1, 1907	22 50
Campbell, Leslie, Indian Springs: buggy, $50; cutter, $35; harness, single, $15; mare, $125	225 00
Downey, A.E., Swan Lake, lumber, & c.	91 04
Millar, T. & W., 7 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: rent of offices, $204.17; electric lighting, $14, total, $218.17; 1/2 charged to Lake Manitoba Inspectorate, page J - 48	109 08
Powles, H.C., Swan Lake, carpenter work, 11 d.	33 00
Stewart, John C.: laying yacht Henrietta up for winter, $15; transport of agent and party; $1	16 00
Tarbath & Wilson, Rathwell, Supplying materials and putting up granary at Indian Gardens	300 00
Small payments: hardware, $2.76; moving office furniture., & c., $4.50; rent of P.O. drawer, y. to June 30, 1906, $4: table, $5	16 26
Legal expenses, Howell, Hudson, Ormond & Marlatt, Winnipeg	10 00

Salaries, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: agent, R. Logan, $750; farmers, M. Campbell, $300; John C. Gunn, $225; caretaker, J.S. Telfer, $30; interpreter, W.H. Garrock, $30; issuer, Geo. Tucker, $30	1,365 00
Dispensing medicines, issuing rations, & c., 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: Rev. A. Chaumont, $37.56; J. Desrochers, $37.50; Rev. T.H. Dobbs, $37.50; John E. Favel, $37.50; Miss Eva Fryer, $37.50; Lewis Leclair, $37.50; Rev. G. Leonard, $37.50; L.E. Martel, $37.50; John Moar, $37.50; Wm. Petty, $37.50; Miss G. Shannon, $37.50	412 50
Agents' travel and outlay, June 8, 1906 - Apr. 3, 1907	154 31
...	26,045 43
Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities ($3,460) -	...
Chiefs, 2, at $25; headmen, 9 at $15; Indians, 629 at $5; arrears, 24, at $5; 2 women from C. lakes, $10	3,460 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for Indians ($17.75) -	...
Small payments: implements, $8.55; Blacksmith coal, $9.20	17 75
Seed (97 cts.) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., express on seeds	0 97
Live stock ($332) -	...
Peaker, Chas. A., Yorkton, 1 short horn bull 'Tarquin'	125 00
Phillips, Jas. B., Sintaluta, 2 thoroughbred bulls, $75 each	150 00
Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association, 1 bull, $55; freight, $2	57 00
Carried forward	3,810 72

Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan - Continued.	...
Brought forward	3,810 72
Supplies for destitute ($1,148.05) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 80 lb. at 17 1/2c.	14 00
Bole Drug Store, Winnipeg: 250 doses black legine, $22.50; 2 black legine outfits, 90c.	23 40
Canada Drug and Book Co., Regina, medicines and drugs, & c.	33 44
Garland, J.M. & Son, Ottawa: men's trousers, 12 prs., $19.80; shirting, 113 1/4 yds, $12.74	32 54
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 36 at $2.05 1/26	73 81
Hudson's Bay Co.: gunpowder, 50 lb. $11.30; sundries, $10.15	21 45
Kennedy, S.C., sundry drugs and medicines	20 45
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull. smoked bacon, 1,000 lbs. at $13.81 per 100 lbs	138 10
Orchard, A.G., Indian Head, drugs and medicines, & c.	176 81
Purdy, E., Kutawa, services at File Hill agency, June 1 to July 25	36 13
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, serge, 150 1/2 yds. at 22 1/2c.	33 86
Winkley Artificial Limb Co., Minneapolis, one artificial arm and hand	50 00
Small payments: transport freight and express, & c., $18.46; drugs, & c., $1.90	20 36
Medical attendance: T.F. Donnelly, M.D., $164.50; H. Harvey, M.D., $87; Jno. Hutcheson, M.D., $20; R.E. Monteith, M.D., $2.20	273 70
Medical officer, W.H. Kalbfleisch, M.D., 4 m. to Oct. 31, 1906	200 00
Schools ($1,150.44) -	...
Chaplin, H.E., Balcarres: hardware, $6.25; C.P.Ry. Co., freight on clothing, $35.33	41 58
Gibson Lumber Co., Abernethy: lumber, 603 ft. at $39, 96 ft. at $30, 3,020 ft. at shingles, 10 M. at $3.75	148 45
Hugonnard, Rev. J., Labret, painting schoolroom at File Hill's boarding school, time and material	20 85
Pray, W.H., Abernethy, sundry lumber	36 36
Medical attendance: T.F. Donnelly, M.D., $10; R.T. Monteith, $20.20	30 20
Grant to File Hill boarding school, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	873 00
General expenses ($6,592.47) -	...
Barnes, S.W., Balcarres: beef, 1,740 1/2 lb., $198.04; sundry meat, $10.13	208 17
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 270 lb. at 17 1/2c.	47 25
Boyes, H., Indian Head, 6 days services as engineer	36 00
Brooks, E.J. & Son, Indian Head: carpets, 60 1/2 yds. at $1.25, 22 yds. at $1, bunting, $10.08; sundry supplies, & c., $11.90	119 63
Buxton, Wm., Abernethy: painting 6 banners, $15; 3 halters, $4.95; repairing harness, $4.65	24 160
Burton, John, Abernethy, 23 lb. beef, $2.07; C.P.Ry., freight, $22.78	24 85
Chaplin, H.E., Balcarres, sundry farm implements, &c	27 50
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: soap, $11.21; Davey, G.W., services of horse, $11	22 21
Dillon, Jas., Fort Qu'Appelle: binder twine, 100 lb., $13; coal oil, $6.40; sundries, $13.01	32 41
Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, single driving rigs, 1, $75, 1, $65	140 00
Fleury, H., Indian Head, 2 sets double driving harness	70 00
Forget, A.E., Regina, one 4 yr. old gelding	225 00

Graham, W.M., Balcarres: expenses in connection with Earl Grey's visit, $85; paid cook, $10	95 00
Grisdale & McMahon, Balcarres, parts of harness	14 00
Hamilton, M.C., Indian Head, 1 buggy pole	10 00
Hunt & Roos, Abernethy: 1 pump, $16; 27 ft. piping, $10.80; 1 force pump, $9; gasoline, $2; coal oil, $4; sundries, $5	46 80
Imperial Elevator Co.: lumber, 10,863 ft., $376.90; cedar shingles, 8 1/4 M., $35.05; brick, $12	423 95
Ludlow, Geo. W., Balcarres: postage stamps, $15; rent of P.O. box, $1.25	16 25
MacDonald, D. & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle: lumber, 2,456 ft., $76.65; 352 l. ft., $10.56; shingles, 5 M., $18.75	105 96
MacDonald, Jas., Fort Qu'Appelle: 1 work horse for agency, $225; beef, 116 1/4 lb., $14.53	239 53
Matthews, Geo., Co., Hull, smoked bacon, 2,169 lbs. at $13.81 per 100 lbs	299 53
Pinnegar, W.J., Abernethy, 360 lb. beef	36 00
Prairie Lumber Co., Qu'Appelle: lumber, 2,091 ft., $60.15; shingles, 2 1/2 M., $9.40	69 55
Qu'Appelle Indian School: repairs to agency buildings, $31.90; work on shops in school, $15.35	47 25
Quinton & Cruikshank, Balcarres: repairing furnace and cistern, $10; sundry hardware, $10.15	20 15
Rathburn, C.H., Balcarres, boring following wells: at agency, 22 ft. dry, $10; at farm house, 100 ft. dry, $23; at farm house, 35 ft. good water, $35	70 00
Ryan & Fares, Winnipeg, 1 team driving horses	385 00
Wilkins, G.L., Balcarres, cutting wood, 41 d	45 00
Small payments: wages, $14.75; parts of harness, $18.40; beef, $13.55; sundries, $34.48	81 18
Indians: threshing grain, 4,000 bush., $120; wood, 94 loads, $192.05; coal oil, 104 gal., $41.60; sundries, $6.30	359 95
Veterinary services: N. Graham, V.S., $7.50; H.E. Houge, V.S., $12	19 50
Travel: Wm. Gordon, agent, $71.35; farmers, W.F. Davidson, $19.20; Thos. Lines, 50c.; A.H. Miles, D.S. Rattray, $4	120 90
Carried forward	9,592 33

Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,592 33
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Salaries, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: Wm. Gordon, agent, 9 m., $675; A.W. Lye, clerk, 9 m., $315; J. Ironquil, interpreter, 9 m., $270; farmers, W.F. Davidson, 9 m., $450; P. Hurdman, 22 d. in Nov. - Dec. - Mar., $189.35; Thos. Lines, 9 m., $340; A.H. Miles, 9 M. $450; D.S. Rattray, 9 m. $360; mail carriers, A. Asineawasis, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $36; A.S. Blanket, Jan., $8; A. Castell, Mar., $8; J. McNabb, Feb., $8	3,109 35
...	12,701 68
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	207 00
...	12,494 68
Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($4,045) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at $25; headmen, 6 at $15; Indians, 779 at $5; arrears, 7 at $5	4,045 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($2,815.90) -	...
Lundy & McLeod, Edmonton: machine oil, 25 gals. at 60c.; 5 (5 gal.) cans at 70c.	18 50
Manuel, The Geo. Co., Edmonton: shoe drill, 16 in.	93 00
Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton: binder, 6 ft., $145; horse rake, $37; 1 Peerless separator with 20 h.p. engine, $2,300	2,482 00
Massey-Harris Co., Calgary: parts for machinery and repairs	57 65
Ross Bros., Edmonton: blacksmith's coal, $9.90; sundry hardware, $43.81	53 71
Small payments: hardware, $11.50; ferry charges, $7.50; repairs, $6	25 00
Indians: freighting, hardware, machinery, & c.	86 04
Seeds ($261,4.63) -	...
Carey, E., Andrew: seed wheat, 339 bus., $251.95; sacks, 147, $11.56; bluestone, 64 lbs., $5.12	268 63
Supplies for destitute ($3,400.62) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton: flour, 157 sacks at $1.55	243 35
Aylen, P., M.D., Fort Saskatchewan: medical attendance, $306; medical supplies, $237.09; express, $11	554 09
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 188 lb. at 17 1/2c.	32 90
Canadian Northern R'y: freight charges on supplies	22 43
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: gilling twine, 48 lb., $25.44: soap, 153 lb., $6.35	31 79
Ewanchuk, Jacob, Whitford: 2 work oxen	120 00
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: print, 147 1/2 yds. at 9 1/3c.; shirting, 114 3/4 yds. at 11 1/4c.; trousers, 40 pr. at $1.65	92 67
Gariepy & Lessard, Edmonton: salt, 12 bags at 90c.; rock salt, 100 lbs., $2	12 80
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 50 prs.at $2.05 1/26	102 52
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 300 lb., $15; gunpowder, 300 lb., $69.75; shot, 1,200 lb. at 7c.; twine, 130 lb., $27 sundries, $22.95; cartage, $1.03	219 73
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull bacon, 4,023 lb. at $14.30 per cwt.	575 29
McCullough, T., Boyne Lake: 1 work ox	40 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ottawa: flour, 100 sacks at $2.25	225 00
Porteous, D., Wostok: 1 work ox, $50; Skarega, M., Whitford, 2 work oxen, $130	180 00

Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford: serge, 208 1/4 yds. at 22 1/2c.	46 86
Smith, R.J. & Co., Ottawa: trousers, 15 prs. at $1.34 1/2	20 18
Syrorucz, K., Desjarlais: 2 work oxen	127 00
Indians: beef, 5,410 lb. at 6c.; 1,412 lb. at 5 3/4c.; 141 lb. at 5c.; 1,166 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; freighting supplies, $158.71; work oxen, 2, $130	754 01
Triennial clothing ($157.13.) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: outfits, 7, $155.85; Indians freighting, $1.28	157 13
Schools ($5,496.93) -	...
Aylen, P., M.D., Fort Saskatchewan: drugs and medicines	35 59
Boulene, Cyp., St. Paul de Meter: sleepers, 8 x 8, 200 l. ft., $200; lumber, 59,600 ft., $1,350; shingles, 50,000, $200; freighting, Edmonton to St. Paul de Meter, $750	2,500 00
Henatuck, Metro, Desjarlais: 2 work oxen	130 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 1,350 lbs. at 5 1/2c.; rice, 150 lbs., $6.30; freight, 81c.	81 36
Leonard, C.W., Saddle Lake: 1 work ox	37 50
Whitford, P., Saddle Lake: repairs to school	10 00
Zuk, Constantine, Desjarlais: 2 work oxen	90 00
Small, payments: yarn, 13 lbs., $5.59; sundries, $3.19; freight, $2.45	11 23
Indians; freighting, $13.65; repairing school-house, 10 d., $20	33 65
Salaries of teachers: Goodfish Lake, Vincent Smith, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Saddle Lake, Chas. W. Leonard, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Whitefish Lake, Annie Whitford, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; Wm. Lee, 10, to Mar. 31, $50	650 00
Grant to Blue Quill's boarding school at $72 per pupil per annum, 9 m. to Mar. 31	1,917 60
Grist mills and saw mills ($50.57) -	...
Lundy & McLeod, Edmonton: oil, 5 cans, $14.05; 3 cans (5 gal.) $2.10	16 15
Ross Bros., Edmonton: mill picks, 1/2 doz., $10.50; sundries,	23 62
Small payments: machine oil, 5 gals., $5.70; sundries, $5.10	10 80
Carried forward	16,234 78

Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	16,234 78
General expenses ($4,012.87) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton: flour, 43 sacks at $1.55	66 65
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 162 lbs. at 17c.	28 35
Carroll, J.W., Saddle Lake: agency clerk during annuity payments, 15 d.	30 00
Cuillerier, P., Brosseau: miller at Whitefish Lake farm, 32 d.	64 00
Kelly & Beals, Edmonton: 1 heavy buckboard, $85; repairs, $9	94 00
Lundy & McLeod, Edmonton: coal oil, 39 gals	13 65
Manuel, Geo. M. Co., Edmonton: 1 wagon, $85; binding twine, 124 lbs., $16.12	101 12
Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton: horse blankets, 3, $12.25; halters and shanks, 6, $9; twine, 120 lbs., $16.50; sundries, $12.75	50 50
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 980 lbs. at 14.3c	140 14
Richardson, Silas, Soda Lake, services of stallion	15 00
Ross Bros., Edmonton: nails, 3 kegs, $17.35; 1 Meyers pump, $30.48; rope, 82 1/2 lb., $13.82; 1 Stewart range, $43; sundry hardware, $53.29	157 94
Sommerville, Jno. & Sons, Edmonton: material for painting house	39 80
Steinhauer, A., Saddle Lake: acting as engineer during threshing, 35 d.	35 00
Thompson, A.M., Vegreville: buggy pole and trees	10 00
Trump & Belisle, Vegreville: blacksmithing	11 00
Vegreville Lumber Co: shingles, 14 M., $56.50; storm sashes, 13 at $2.50	89 00
Small payments: provisions, $11.80; telegrams, $6.62; freight, $5.65; sundries, $20.20	43 67
Indians: beef, 2,126 lb. at 6c.; freighting, $52.91; wood, 50 loads, $75	255 47
Agent, J. Batty: board and lodging and horse feed, $46.50; horseshoeing, $14; telegrams, $4.79; team hire, $17.50; sundries, $20.55	103 34
Salaries to Mar. 31: agent, J. Batty, 10 m., $750; clerk, J.W. Carroll, 8 m., $200; farmers, P. Erasmus, 10 m., $350; H.T. Niblock, 10 m., $400; P. Tomkins. 10 m., $609.24; interpreter, S. Whitford, 10 m., $300; arrears, 11 m. to May 31, 1906 at $5	2,664 24
...	20,247 65
Sarcee Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($1,085) -	...
Chief, 1 at $25; headmen, 4 at 15; Indians, 200 at $5	1,085 00
Live stock ($230) -	...
Hull, W.R., Calgary, 28 mares at $50; McHugh, F.A., 1 stallion, $230	1,630 00
Supplies for destitute ($2.961.58) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton, flour, 100 lb. sacks, 158 at $1.80	284 40
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, beef supplied agency, 1,906 lb. at 6 1/2c.	123 89
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa, 20 pr. men's cloth trousers at $1.65	33 00
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 10 at $2.05 1/26	20 50
McLean, Wendell, Calgary, medicines and medical supplies	62 48
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, smoked bacon, 621 lb. at $14.38	89 30

Tims, Rev. J.W., Calgary, 570 lb. cow beef at 6 1/2c.	37 05
Small payments: freight, $4,33; salt, 400 lb., $8; sundries, $11.14	23 47
Indians: beef, 4,446 lb. at 6 1/2c; hay, 294 1/2 loads at $3; oats, unthrashed, 160 loads at $5.25	2,012 49
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; horse hire, $50	275 00
Schools ($664.80) -	...
Grant to Sarcee boarding school, 9 m. to Mar. 31	664 80
General expenses ($2,135.71) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton, flour, 17 sacks at $1.80	30 60
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, 108 lb. tea at 17 1/2c.	18 90
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: beef, 321 lb. at 6 1/2c.; fish, 77 lb. $9.75; meat, 93 1/2 lb. $17.04	47 65
Jarrett Bros., Calgary, horseshoeing and blacksmith repairs	26 55
Lott, C.S., Calgary, coal, 4 tons at $7; Shaw & Co., Midnapore, coal, 3 7/20 tons. $22.90	50 90
Thomas, R.C., Calgary, coil, 6 tons, $37.75; Toole, Peet & Co., 12 tons coal, $33.75	71 50
Small payments: coal, 2 tons, $9.75; lime, 20 bush., $8; postage stamps, $10; soap, $8.48; sundry payments, $20.69	56 92
Indians, beef supplied agency, 964 lb. at 6 1/2c.	62 66
Agent, A.J. McNeill: board and lodging, $36.50, feed and stabling, $20.50	57 00
Acting agent, J. Hollies: board and lodging, $94.32; stabling, feed, & c., $13.70	108 03
Salaries: agent, A.J. McNeill, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $1,000; farmer, G. Hodgson, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $500; scout, Otter, 10 m. to Mar. 31, $100; asst. issuer, Tom Godin, 1 m. to June 30, $5	1,605 00
...	8,477 09
Less - paid from Trust Fund	1,400 00
...	7,077 09
Stony Reserve, Alberta.	...
Annuities ($3,350) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at $25; headmen, 5 at $15; Indians, 640 at $5	3,350 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($58.99) -	...
Bell, R.A.G., Calgary: repairs to mower, & c.	10 90
Loders Lime Co., Ltd., Kananaskis: lime, 60 bush. at 35c.	21 00
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: iron, $5.87; repairs to implements, $7.15	13 02
Carried forward	3,394 92

Stony Reserve, Alberta. - Continued.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,394 92
Agricultural implements, & c. - Concluded.	...
Richards Bros., Morley: lumber, 337 ft. at $22, 224 ft. at $19	11 68
Express and freight: Can. Pac. Ry. Co., $1.44; Dominion Express Co., 95c.	2 39
Seeds ($362.72) -	...
Grass seed, 200 lb. at 16c., 200 at 15c.; oats, 200 bush. at 45c., 200 at 40c.; potatoes, 60 bush. at 90c., 100 at 75c.; freight, $1.72	362 72
Live stock ($3,304) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary: 3 shorthorn bulls, $255; transport of same, $6	261 00
Devlin, E., Ottawa: heifers at $28	3,304 00
Supplies for destitute ($6,473.22) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Ltd., Edmonton: flour, 225 sacks, at $180	405 00
Apow, J., Morley: horse-shoeing, $10.75; repairs, $5.50	16 25
Baptie, Mrs. A.M., Morley: board of workmen, 250 3/4 d. at 40c.	100 30
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 142 lb. at 17 1/2c.	24 85
Bell, R.A.G., Calgary: sleighs, 1 set, $35; wagon, $93; freight, $3.64	131 64
Christianson, S., Morley: beef. 722 lb. at 5 1/2c.	39 71
Coleman, L., Morley: beef, 965 lb. at 6c.	57 90
Collins, P., Cochrane brick, 1 M., $14; freight, $4	18 00
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa: gilling twine, 21 lb. at 53c.; soap, 1,92 cwt. at $4.15	19 10
Cushing Bros. Co., Calgary: doors, 2 at $4; sashes, 12, $12.75; lumber, 228 ft. $10.61; 1,400 l. ft. $32.60; windows, 5 at $1.80; small items, $9.51	82 50
Fleetham, Mrs. K., Morley: sewing machine	35 00
Fletcher, T. Calgary: buggy, $85; freight, $1.40	86 40
Garland, J.M., Son & Co.: print, 111 yds. at 9 1/3c.; shirting, 114 yds. at 11 1/4c.; trousers, men's, 22, pr. at $1.65	59 49
Glanville, J.F. & Co., Calgary: cotton, 43 yds. at 15c.; flannelette, 84 yds. at 15c.; shirting, 42 yds. at 15c; table cloths, 2 at $1.75; towelling, 24 yds. at 15c.; small dry goods, $8.07	40 52
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 40 at $2.05 1/26	82 01
Hudson's Bay Co.: gunpowder, 50 lbs. at 22 3/4c.; rice, 119 lbs. at 4 1/5 c.; shot, 200 lb. at 7c.; small items, $5.80	36 17
Kidd, F. Morley, horse, $85; Lafferty, J.D., Calgary, cow, $55	140 00
Leeson & Scott, Morley: apples, 1 brl. $5.50; coal oil, 1 case, $4.25; nails, 2 kegs, at $5.50; salt, $10; wheat, 1,200 lb., $15.60; general supplies, $16.55	62 90
Loders Lime Co., Ltd., Kananaskis: lime, 50 bush. at 35c.	17 50
Maclean, W., Calgary: drugs and medical supplies, $343.90; express, $5.55	349 45
Markle, C.G., Gleichen: fowls, 33 at 75c.; express, $1.90	26 65
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 7.93 cwt. at $14.43	114 42
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: boiled oil, 10 gal. at $1; cement. 11 sacks, at $1.50; carr. bolts, 2 7/12 doz., $4.58; brass lamps, 2 at $3.50; chisels. 2 at $2; churn, $6.50; C.P. trimmings, 3 sets, $3.30; creamery cans, 3 at $1; eocene oil, 2 cases at $3.50; galv. pipe, 1,008 ft., $90.72; heater, $6.50; poultry netting, 1 roll,	333 98

$3.75; nail, 310 lb., $14.95, 3 kegs, $13.70; stove, $18; tar paper, 7 rolls at $1.10; washing machine, $10; wheel barrow, $6; wringer, $12; zinc, $8.80; sundry hardware, $74.40; express and freight, $5.58	
McDougall, D., Morley: bran, 1 ton, $17; coal oil, 8 gal., $3.75; oats, 180 bus. at 40c.	92 75
McDougall, G., Morley: beef, 5,729 lb. at 8c., 2,866 at 7c., 913 at 6 1/2	718 28
Neilson Furniture Co., Ltd., Calgary: blankets, 4 pr., $19.40; chairs, 6, $21; mangle, $10; mattresses, 4, $16.80; pillows, 12, $9.60; white spreads, 4, $4.20; small items, $11.39	92 39
Oakley, C.B., Morley: potatoes, 30 bush, at 50c.	15 00
Pattison & Pfeiffer, Calgary: asbestos paper, 20 lb. at 20c.; chimney top, $7; drum, $5; plumber's time, 79 h. at 95c.; tin pipe, 8 lengths at 50c.; ry. fares, $9; small items, $28.58; total, $132.63; less amount charged for pump, $25, and for installing same, $25; for difference in price of heater, $15	67 63
Richards Bros., Morley: lumber, 13,438 2/3 ft.	322 70
Riley & McCormick, Ltd., Calgary: halters, 2 at $2.10; harness, 1 set $25; robe, $11; arts of harness, & c., $5.60	45 50
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford: serge, 100 3/4 yds. at 22 1/2c.	22 66
Stuart, W. & Co., Calgary: brick, 350, $5.60; laths 2 1/2 M. at $4.75; shingles, 16 M. at $3.50; lumber, 788 ft., $30.72; tar paper, 4 rolls at $1.15; freight, $7.24	116 04
Stuart, T.R. & Co., Calgary: axe, 4 at $1.25; crosscut saws, 2, $9.50; pipe, 50 lengths at 15c.; zinc, 12 lb. at 25c.; small items, $9	34 00
Winn, C.J., Calgary butter, 20 lb. at 30c.; coffee, 11 lb., $4.10; raisins, 1 box, $3.50; sugar, 1 sack, $5.25, 100 lb. at 6c.; tea, 10 lb. at 37 1/2c.; general groceries, $46.58	75 18
Payments under $10: dynamite, & c., $16.50, less paid in 1905 - 6, $11.67; freight and express, $20.92; making coffin, $2; mutton, 25 lb. at 15c.; small items, $2.25	33 75
Indians: beef, 19,078 lb. at 6 1/2c.; cutting and hauling logs, $15; hay, 4 loads at $4, 38 at $3; labour (with team), 6 d. at $3; logs, 36 at 25c.	1,412 07
Labour: 55 d. at $3, 102 1/2 d. at $2.25, 30 d. at $2; hospital cook, 1 1/2 m. at $25	493 13
Carried forward	13,157 83

Stoney Reserve - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,157 83
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Salaries, general work S. Christianson, 1 m. to March 31, at $35; W.F. Stagg, Sept. 28 to Feb. 23, $172.15; cook, A.L. Laing, 3 m. to March 31, at $25	290 90
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., salary, 9 m. to March 31, $300; fares, $48; board, & c., $4.50; telegrams, $8.70	361 20
Schools ($1,765.89) -	...
Calgary Furniture Store, Ltd.: school desks, 20 at $4	50 00
Oakley, C.B., Morley: board of men, 61 d. at 50c.	30 50
Pattison & Pfeiffer, Morley: time of plumber and helper, 46 3/4 h. at $1; material for repairs, $15.90	62 65
Small payments: candies, 4 lb. 76c.; yarn, 13 lb. at 43c.	6 34
Grant to McDougall Orphanage, 9 m. to March 31	1,586 40
General expenses ($3,878.02) -	...
Alberta Milling Co., Edmonton: flour, 25 sacks at $1.80	45 00
Apow, J., Morley: horse-shoeing, $44; repairs, $14.85	58 85
Baptie, Mrs. A.M., Morley: board of workmen, 79 1/2 d. at 40c.	31 50
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 108 lb. at 17 1/2c.	18 90
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.: freight	35 15
Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd., Calgary: doors, 12, $37.80; lumber, 174 ft., $9.20, 772 l. ft., $20.84; storm sashes, 17 at $1.80; window frames, 5 at $4.25; small items, $15.18	134 87
James, A.E., V.S., Ottawa: inspection of cattle, & c.	36 20
Hobbs, A.V.S., Calgary: 3 horses	425 00
Huggins, E., Calgary: fares, $8.55; plastering, 270 yds. at 12c.	40 95
Kidd, F., Morley: cow, $45; postage, $15	60 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 4.3 cwt. at $14.43	69 70
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: boiled oil, 20 gal. at 90c.; door sets, 2, $4; glass, 16 lbs., $9.40; lead, 50 lb. at 9c.; nails, 50 lb. at 7c., 100 at 5c., 2 kegs, $9.05; point, 51 lb., $2.65, 3 gal. at $2; plaster Paris, 1 brl., $5.50; tar paper, 12 rolls at $1.10; turpentine, 5 gal. at $1.50; small hardware, $42.57	130 87
McDougall, D., Morley: coal oil, 5 cases at $3.75	18 75
McDougall, W., Morley: beef, 596 lb. at 8c.	47 68
McFarlane, W., Morley: carpentering, 54 1/2 d	157 87
Oakley, C.B., Morley: coal, 4 tons at $6; services as clerk, $2	23 00
Rice, J.P., Red Deer: oats, 500 bush., at 25c.; wheat, 50 bush. at 50c.	150 00
Richards Bros., Morley: lumber, 1,190 ft. at $30, 128 at $26, 1,048 at $24, 96 at $23, 7,284 at $22, 208 at $16, 700 l. ft., $2.35; wood, 6 cords at $2	244 14
Riley & McCormick, Ltd., Calgary: blankets, 3, $7.75; harness, 2 sets, $85; harness supplies and repairs, $16.35	109 10
Sibbald, A.K., Morley: carpentering, 17 d. at $2.50	42 50
Stuart, W. & Co., Calgary: laths, 3 1/4 M., $15.44; lumber, 2,550 ft. at $38, 1,594 ft., $43.16; shingles, 9 1/2 M. at $3.50; freight, $13.21	201 96
Small payments: bricks, 500, $7; clock, $8; freight and express, $2.75; handles, 4, $1.20; mutton, 52 11/12	

lb. at 15c.; repairs to rig, $2.50; rice, 81 lb. at 4 1/5c.; rope, 21 1/4 lb. at 16c.; soap, 1.08 cwt. at $4.15	40 68
Indians: beef, 2,193 lb. at 6 1/2c.; wood, 32 cords at $2.50	222 85
Travel of T.J. Fleetham, agent: board and lodging, $22; fares, $10.20	32 20
Salaries, 9 m. to March 31: agent, T.J. Fleetham, $825; stockman, A.M. Baptie, $360; interpreter, E. Schmidt, $315	1,500 00
...	19,453 84
Less - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account, 201, for bulls purchased by Indiana	261 00
...	19,192 84
Touchwood Agency.	...
Annuites ($2,645) -	...
Chief, 1 at $25; headmen, 3 at $15; Indians, 509 at $5; arrears, 6 at $5	2,645 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material ($28.85) -	...
Cassidy, D., Kutawa: repairs for implements, $12.30; small payments, $16.55	28 85
Seed ($22.07) - oats, 26 bush. at 35c.; wheat, 20 bush. at 60c.; freight, 97c.	22 07
Supplies for destitute ($2,128.99) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: 109 lb. tea at 17 1/2c.	19 08
Brooks, E.J. & Son, Indian Head: blankets, 18 pr. $27; pillows, & c., $12	39 00
Canada Drug and Book Co., Regina: medicine, & c., $28.47; express, $2.54	31 01
Caverley, S.C., Abernethy: 4 cots and 4 mattresses	24 00
Courtnay & Brown, Ottawa: soap, 114 lb. at $4.15; twine, 15 lb. at 53c.	12 68
Dominion Express Co.: express charges on hospital tents	45 50
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: print, 145 1/2 yds. at 9 1/3c.; shirting, 54 1/4 yds. at 11 1/4c.	19 68
Heubach, W.A., Touchwood Hills: lumber, & c., for hospital cook house, $41.77; groceries, & c., for hospital, $33.60	75 37
Horn Bros., Lindsay: 25 blankets at $2.05 1/26	51 26
Hudson's Bay Co.: powder, 175 lb. at 22 3/4c.; shot, 525 lb. at 7c.; sundry, $12.31	88 87
Carried forward	3,102 37

Touchwood Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,102 37
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Hunt & Ross, Abernethy; slop pails, 6, $12; stove, 1, $17; sundry kitchenware, $37.85	66 85
Lindeburg, Mrs. A.V.: butter, 9 lb. at 25c.; milk, 284 qts. at 7c.	22 13
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull: smoked bacon, 1,258 lb. at $13.83	173 98
Purdy, Miss. E., Touchwood: services as nurse, 2 1/2 m. at $40	100 00
Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford: 101 yds. serge at 22 1/2c.	22 73
Stanley, L.M., Kutawa, board of hospital nurse, 78 d. at 75c.	58 50
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling Co., Ltd., Moosomin: flour, 8,500 lb	187 00
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa: 2 hospital tents complete with poles, & c.	200 00
Small payments: butter, 2 lb., 50c.; sundry freight, $8.43	8 93
Indians: beef, 2,772 lb. at 6c.; freighting, $63.05; lime, 100 bush, labour, $10	279 37
Medical attendance; L.F. Ainley, M.D., $12; W. Hall, M.D., $102.55; 11. Harvey, M.D., $460; R.E. Monteith, M.D., $28.50	603 05
Schools ($3,775.92) -	...
Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Regina, medicines, & c.	118 30
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 500 lb. at 5 1/2c.; 100 lb. rice	31 70
Leslie, John, Winnipeg: 8 school desks at $4.75; table and chair, $4.63	42 63
Qu'Appelle Furniture Co.: school desks, 14, $56, less freight, $10.36	45 64
Small payments: freight. $13.99; hardware, $3.41; soap, $1.25	18 65
Salaries of teachers: Miss Sophia E. Smythe, Day Stars, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; Wilfrid Sandilands, Fishing Lake, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225	450 00
Grants to boarding schools, 9 m. to Mar. 31: Gordon's, $1,305; Muscowequan's, $1,764	3,069 00
General expenses ($4,828.19) -	...
Bate, H.N., & Sons, Ottawa, 216 lb. tea at 17 1/2c.	37 80
Dillon, Jas., & Co., Lipton: 1 furnace complete, $175; small items, $3.25	178 25
Government Telegraph Service, telegrams	31 04
Heubach, W.A., Touchwood Hills: coal oil, 49 gal. at 43c.; ship-lap, 1,200 ft. at$3.80; sundry items of hardware, & c., $37 28	103 95
Lindeburgh, A.V., Kutawa: 1 mare, $115; postage stamps, $15	130 00
Lipton Trading Co., Lipton: 1 pr. horse blankets, $5.50; 100 lb. twine, $14.50	20 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull, smoked bacon, 1,620 lb. at $13.83	224 05
Murison, W., Kutawa, payments: building chimney, 28 ft. at 50c.; freighting, $15.60; sundry blacksmithing, parts of harness, & c., $18.10	47 70
McDonald, D.H., & Co., Port Qu'Appelle: 700 bricks, $14; cement, lumber, & c., $11.09	25 09
McDonald, J.A., Lipton: 2 sets team harness, $63; sundry repairs, $6	69 00
Proctor, F.C., Kutawa, 1 hay mare 5 years old	135 00
Shannon, Henry, Kutawa: 1 pr. horse blankets, $4; threshing, 443 bush. at 3 1/2c.	19 50
Sutcliffe-Muir Milling Co., Moosomin, 54 sacks flour at $2.20	118 80
Small payments: freight, $5; soap, $8.96; ink, $1.60; rice, $6.80	22 36

Indians: beef, 3,564 lb. at 6c.; 1 cowskin, $5; 1 cow, $45; freighting, $33.19; 1 horse, $130; horse shoeing, $14: labour, 5 1/2 d., $12; lumber, $11.52; threshing 1,235 bush., $39.58; wood, 117.4 cords, $184.75	688 88
Agent, W. Murison: board and lodging, $52.05; fares, $12.60; feed and stabling, $46.25; livery, $2.50	113 40
Salaries, 10 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W. Murison, $833 37; clerk, E. Stanley, $500; farmers, W.P. Anderson, $400; J.D. Finlayson, $400; W.B.H. Robinson, $400; Isiah Pratt, 1 m., $35; teamster, $295	2,863 37
...	13,429 02
Miscellaneous and General.	...
Supplies for destitute ($13,685.78) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight charges	7 69
Hudson's Bay Co., relief supplies for Indians at the following posts: Arctic Red River, River, $128.13; Fort Chimo, $492.37; Fort Churchill, $8.92; Fort George, $468.92; Fort Good Hope, $1,505.16; Fort Liard, $613.16; Fort MacPherson, $70; Fort Nelson, $592.74; Fort Norman, $954.08; Fort Providence, $178.18; Fort Rae, $858.23; Fort Resolution. $45.50; Fort Simpson, $1,071.12; God's Lake, $6.66; Great Whale River, $93.86; Isle à la Crosse, $383.41; Lac du Brochet, $667.20; Lac Seul, $1,072.52; Portage la Loche, $219.28; Split Lake, $102.51; Sturgeon Lake, $85.73; Trout Lake, $2.25; Wrigley, $532.44; York Factory, $48.43	10,259 49
Marlatt, Inspector S.R., gratuities	21 25
Moose Fort Hospital, James Bay, grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	337 50
Pingle, Chas. S., Medicine Bat, medicines	45 95
Steep, John R., M.D., Winnipeg, medical attendance	88 00
St. Boniface Hospital, board and care of Isaac Bohner, 116 d. at 60c.	69 60
Manitoba Government, expenses of insane, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: board, 2,682 d. at $1; clothing, $174.30	2,856 30
Schools ($2,521.95) -	...
Haverhill Eclipse Fire Extinguisher Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, fire extinguishers, 200 at $3.95	650 00
Hudson's Bay Co., freight	71 03
Marlatt, Inspector S.R., confectionery to children while inspecting schools	19 00
Carried forward	14,425 81

Miscellaneous and General - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	14,425 81
Schools - Concluded.	...
White Pass and Yukon route, freight	2 32
Salaries of teachers: St. David's Mission, Rev. James R. Lucas, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1906, $100; Jack River, C.A. Wilkins, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1906, $150; Herschel Island, C.E. Whittaker, 6 m. to Mar. 31, 1906, $100; Sacred Heart, Sister St. Elzear, 6 m. to June 30, 1906, $100	450 00
School grants: Moosonee Diocese, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, $600; Providence Mission (Sacred Heart), 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1906, $579.60; York Factory, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, $150	1,329 60
General expenses ($54,789.27) -	...
Boyer, Jos., purchase of east 1/2 of sec. 8, tp. 20, r. 19, for the Riding Mountain Band	715 90
Gamble, R., Ottawa: inspecting clothing, 8 d. at $10; railway fare, $14.50; board, $10,50	105 00
McDougall, John. Morley, re surrender of lands: services, 31 d. at $10; board, $74.50; Pullmans, $2; ry. fares, $95.30; team, $27.50; sundry outlay, $28.50; total, $587.80, less, $30.40 rent of grazing lands, 1905 - 6	557 40
Paget, Mrs. A.M., Ottawa, re Ethnological Investigation in Man. and Sask.: services, self, July 12 - Nov. 30, Feb. - Mar., 1907, $664.50; secretary, Miss M. Ferguson, July - Sept, $150; board, $172.85; cabs and baggage, $50.75; horse hire, $45.50; laundry, $31.80; pullmans and porters, $102.25; railway fares, $343.70; head work and leather coat, $31; camp outfit, $68.46; cash to Indians, $37.50; Empire typewriter, $60; heavy rain coat, $8.50; provisions, & c., $81.90; stenographer, $25; trunk and two leather cases, $40; sundry outlay, $86.15	1,999 86
Steep, John R., M.D., Winnipeg, revising drug requisitions, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	100 00
Advertising for tenders for supplies	1,295 78
Gratuity to Elizabeth Savord, 2 m. salary of late Jos. Savord, farming instructor at Sandy Lake, Carlton Agency (voted)	80 00
Commission on advances: Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, $81.61; Bank of Montreal, $1.95; Hudson's Bay Co., 5c., G.C. King, 10c.	83 71
Samples examined and reported on: J. Stanley Cook, $14; Geo. Hadrill, $25; Wm. Scott & Co., $128	167 00
Prizes for Indians: Regina Exhibition, $189; File Hills Exhibition, $200	389 00
Small payments: freight and express, $7.45; twine, & c., $4.07	11 52
Compensation for surrender of lands: Nipissing Indians, 239 at $100, $600 extra for 1st chief family; Bears paws, Wesley's and Two Young Men's bands, Stony Reserve, 3 chiefs at $25, 5 headman at $15, 659 Indians at $5, less $95 paid in 1907 - 8; Crooked Lakes Agency, $21,434.10	49,284 10
...	70,997 00
Treaty 8, N.W.T.	...
Annuities ($50) -	...
Chiefs, 16 at $25; headmen, 32 at $15; Indians, 3,520 at $5; arrears, 276 at $5: refunded to casual Revenue, $140; commutation, $50; total, $20,050, less $20,000 advanced in 1905 - 6	50 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians ($297.74) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: mower rod, $5; freighting supplies, $22.59	27 59
Kelly & Beals, Edmonton: ploughs, 2, $49; mowers, 2, $120; rake, 1, $40	209 00
Ross Bros., Fort McMurray: scythes, 1 1/2 doz., $13.50; spades, 2 doz., $21.60; sundry tools, $26.05	61 15
Supplies for destitute ($15,547.78) -	...
Archibald A., Edmonton, medicines, $146.28; Rev. A. Biehler, fish, 1,599 at 5c.	226 23

Fraser, Colin, Fond du Lac: bacon, 78 lb. at 33 1/3c.; fish, 885 lb. at 5c.: flour, 792 lb., $95.30; lard, 31 lb. at 25c.; tea, 5 lb. at 75c.; freighting supplies, 14 d. at $3	219 05
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies at northern posts: provisions, $458.52; freighting, $92; sundries, $12.34	562 86
Macdonald, D.W., Edmonton: medicines and medical appliances supplied at 12 northern posts	447 24
Revillon Bros., supplies at Duncan's Reserve: bacon, 874 lb. at 18 1/4c.; flour, 27 sacks at $7.80; tea, 75 lb. at 22 3/4c., 10 at 24 3/4c.; tobacco, 45 lb. at 473/4c.: gun caps, 1 M., 64c.; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 28 3/4c.; shot and ball, 100 lb., $12.84; twine, 18 1/8 lb., $10.39	449 37
Revillon Bros., supplies at Dunvegan: bacon, 486 lb. at 19c.; flour, 17 sacks, at $8.55; tea, 50 lb. at 23 1/2c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 48 1/2c.; gun caps, 6 M., $3.87; gunpowder, 175 lb. at 29 1/2c.; gun ball, 100 lb. at 14 1/2c.; shot, 325 lb. at 13.3c.; twine, 96 5/8 lb., $53.77	423 69
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fond du Lac: bacon, 1,707 lb. at 21 1/4c.; flour, 59 sacks at $10.80; tea, 125 lb. at 25 3/4c.; tobacco, 60 lb. at 50 3/4c.; gun caps, 26 M. at 66 3/4c.; gun ball, 1,600 lb. at 16 3/4c.; gunpowder, 800 lb. at 31 3/4c.; twine, No. 1,400 lb. at 54 3/4c., 89 1/4 lb. No. 5 at 29 3/4c., 49 7/8 lb. No. 9 at 30 1/4c.	1,862 58
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Chipewyan: bacon, 2,027 at 18 1/4c.; flour, 70 sacks at $7.80; tea, 150 lb. at 22 3/4c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 47 3/4c.; gun caps, 18 M. at 63 34c., gunpowder, 450 lb. at 28 3/4c.; shot, 1,700 lb. at 12.55c.; twine, No. 25, 445 lb. at 72 3/4c., 150 1/2 lb. No. 5 at 26 3/4c., 609 lb. No. 9 at 27 1/4c.	1,727 68
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort McMurray: bacon, 724 lb. at 16 1/4c.; flour, 25 sacks at $5.80, tea, 60 lb. at 20 3/4c.: tobacco, 45 lb. at 45 3/4c.; gun caps, 6 M. at 61 3/4c.: gun powder, 150 lb. at 26 3/4c.; gun ball, 100 lb. at 11 3/4c.; shot, 350 lb. at 10.55c.; twine, No. 25, 150 lb. at 70 3/4c., 39 3/8 lb. No. 9 at 25 1/4c., 40 1/4 lb. No. 5 at 24 3/4c.	514 21
Carried forward	6,780 63

Treaty 8 - Concluded.	$ cts.
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Revillon Bros., Fort Resolution: bacon, 2,105 lb. at 21 1/4c; flour, 72 sacks, at $10.80; tea, 150 lb. at 25 3/4c.; tobacco, 75 lb. at 50 3/4c.; gun caps, 20 M. at 66 3/4c.; gunpowder, 625 lb. at 31 3/4c.; gun ball, 325 lb. at 16 3/4c.; shot, 1,250 lb. at 15.55c.; twine, No. 1, 340 lb. at 54 3/4c., No. 9, 44 5/8 lb at 30 1/4c., No. 5, 80 1/2 lb. at 29 3/4c.	1,985 78
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Smith: bacon, 1,103 lb. at 19 1/4c.; flour, 38 sacks at $8.80; tea, 75 lb. at 23 3/4c.; tobacco, 45 lb. at 48 3/4c., gun ball, 250 lb. at 14 3/4c.; gun caps, 15 M. at 64 3/4c.; gunpowder, 400 lb. at 29 3/4c., shot, 725 lb. at 13.55c.; twine, No. 1, 180 lb. at 52 3/4c., No. 5, 45 1/2 lb. at 27 3/4c., No. 9, 34 1/8 lb. at 28 1/4c.	967 51
Revillon Bros., supplies at Hay River: bacon, 601 lb. at 22 1/4c.; flour, 24 sacks at $11.80; tea, 25 lb. at 26 3/4c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 51 3/4c.; gun ball, 100 lb. at 17 3/4c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M. at 67 3/4c., gunpowder, 175 lb. at 32 3/4c.; shot, 325 lb. at 16.55c.; twine, No. 1, 70 lb. at 55 3/4c., No. 5, 18 3/8 lb. at 31 1/4c., No. 9, 24 1/2 lb. at 30 3/4c.	616 25
Revillon, Bros., supplies at Lesser Slave Lake: bacon, 1,557 lb. at 15 3/4c.; flour, 56 sacks at $5.30; tea, 150 lb. at 20 1/4c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 45 1/4c.; gun ball, 150 lb. at 11 1/4c.; gun caps, 8 1/2 M. at 61 1/4c.; gunpowder, 275 lb., at 26 1/4c.; shot, 525 lb. at 10.05c.; twine, No. 25, 174 lb. at 70 1/4c., No. 9, 35 1/2 lb. at 24 3/4c., No. 5, 49 lb. at 24 1/4c.	903 07
Revillon Bros., supplies at Little Red River: bacon, 267 lb. at 21c; flour, 10 sacks at 10.55c.; tea, 25 lb. at 25 1/2c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 50 1/2c.; gun ball and shot, 175 lb., $27.37; gunpowder, 75 lb. at 31 1/2c.; gun caps, 2 M., $1.33; twine, 22 3/8 lb., $27.26	255 11
Revillon Bros., supplies at Sturgeon Lake: bacon, 402 lb. at 18 3/4c.; flour, 15 sacks at $8.30; tea, 50 lb. at 23 1/4c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 48 1/4c.; gun ball, 100 lb. at 14 1/4c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M. at 64 1/4c; gunpowder, 175 lb. at 29 1/4c.; shot, 325 lb. at 13.05c.; twine, gill, 57 lb. at 73 1/4c., twine, ball, 45 1/2 lb., $12.51	384 38
Revillon Bros., supplies at St. John: bacon, 380 lb. at 21c.; flour, 12 sacks at 10.55c., tea, 25 lb. at 25 1/2c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 50 1/2c.; gun ball and shot, 100 lb., $15.59; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 31 1/2c. gun caps, 1 1/2 M., $1; twine 301 lb., $16.97	269 65
Revillon Bros., supplies at Vermillion: bacon, 1,770 lb. at 19 1/2c.; flour, 60 sacks at $9.05; tea, 125 lb. at 24c.; tobacco, 60 lb. at 49c.; gun ball, 250 lb. at 15c.; gun caps, 16 M. at 65c.; gunpowder, 500 lb. at 30c.; shot, 975 lb. at 13.8c., twine, No. 1, 250 lb. at 53c.; No. 9, 341/8 lb. at 28 1/2c.; No. 9, 49 lb. at 28c.	1,435 95
Revillon Bros., supplies at Wabasca: bacon, 898 lb. at 164c.; flour, 30 sacks at $5.80; tea, 75 lb. at 20 3/4c.; tobacco, 30 lb. at 45 3/4c.; gun ball, 225 lb. at 11 3/4c.; gun caps, 7 M. at 61 3/4c.; gunpowder, 225 lb. at 26 3/4c.; shot, 425 lb. at 10.55c.; twine, gill, 159 lb. at 70 3/4c.; twine, No. 9, 36 3/4 lb. at 25 1/4c.; No. 5, 49 lb. at 24 3/4c.	618 90
Revillon Bros., supplies at Whitefish Lake: bacon, 402 lb. at 17 3/4c.; flour, 15 sacks at $7.30; tea, 40 lb. at 22 1/4c.; tobacco, 15 lb. at 47 1/4c.; gun ball, 100 lb. at 13 1/4c.; gun caps, 175 lb. at 5 1/2 M. at 63 1/4c.; gun powder, 175 lb. at 28 1/4c.; shot, 325 at 12.05c.; twine, gill, 57 lb.at 72 1/4c.; twine ball, 21 lb. at 26 3/4c., 24 1/2 lb. at 26 1/4c.	357 62
Roman Catholic Mission, Fort Chipeweyan: boards and nails for coffins, $21; freight, $3.60	24 60
Roman Catholic Mission, Smoky River: keep of Indians, 54 m. at $6	324 00
Fish supplied to destitute: D. Macdonald, 210 at 5c.; E. Mercrede, 895 at 5c.; Paul Packett, 336 at 5c.	72 05
Medical officer, C.H. West, M.D., 9 m. to Mar. 31	900 00
Schools ($10,180.59) -	...
Patton, Chas., Montreal, Star fire extinguishers, 20 at $15	300 00
Freight charges: C.P. Ry., $6.60; Galt, Preston & Hespeler St. Ry., $2.97; Hudson's Bay Co., $86.54; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co., $12.62; White Pass & Yukon Route, $30.26	138 99
Salaries of teachers: Rev. A. Desmarais, St. Anthonys, 12 m. to Mar. 31, $300; Lilian Miller, Upper Peace	

River, $300; C.D. White, Whitefish Lake, 3 m. to June 30, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $150	750 00
Grants to boarding schools ($72 per caput per annum): Holy Angels, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $1,614; Fort Resolution, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $541.20; Fort Vermilion, (St. Henri) 18 m. $2,88; Hay River, 12 m. to Sept. 30, $1,080; Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.), 9 m. to Mar. 31, $484.80; Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.), 12 m. to Mar. 31, $2,754; Smoky River (St. Augustine), 12 m. to Mar. 31, $474; Wabiscow Lake, (C.E.) 9 m. to Mar. 31, $405.60; Wabiscow Lake, (R.C.) 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,350	8,991 60
General expenses ($1,885.50) -	...
Empire Accident & Surety Co., premium on H.A. Conroy's guarantee bond	100 00
Kyle, S.L., Ottawa, 1 provision box	11 80
Agent, H.A. Conroy,: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,650; trip to Ottawa and return, Nov.3 - 9, $123.70; clerk, H. Laird, April 20 -Oct. 25, 6 1/6 m. at $100; travel of clerk to Edmonton and return, $75.30; interpreters, $68; cook, 10 d. at $1.50, 4 1/30 m. at $40; trip, Winnipeg to Edmonton, April 14 - 22. $116.55; trip, Edmonton to Winnipeg, Oct. 16 - 21, $107.50; sundry clotting, $37.70; board and lodging, $220.36;. provisions, $493.53; tent, $21.80; rubber mattress, $30; camp equipment, $86.30; medicines, $15.35; specimens for Agricultural Dept., $58.75; sundry services, $28.20; sundry travel, $87.50; sundry transport for party, $1,489; extra baggage, $79.31; repairs to sail boat, $35.79; freighting, $317.14; refunded to Casual Revenue, $440.92; total, $6,373.70; less $4,600 advanced in 1905 - 6	1,773 70
...	27,961 61

Gratuities and Expenses of Negotiating Treaty No. 10.	$ cts.
Triennial clothing ($177.49) -	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on clothing	6 09
Kingston Penitentiary: chiefs' suits, 3 at $25.32; headmens' suits, 4 at $23.86	171 40
General ($11,294.41) -	...
Gratuities: chiefs, 3 at $32; headmen, 4 at $22; Indians, 387 at $12	4,828 00
Bank of Montreal, bank charges for transmitting $12,000 in Legals to J.A.J. McKenna	15 23
Hudson's Bay Co., transportation and supplies provided for Treaty Commissioner McKenna and party: boatmen, guides, & c., 45 d. at $2, 45 d. at $1.75, 678 d. at $1.50, 60 d. at $1; canoemen with canoes, 72 d. at $2; cooks, 58 d. at $2.50; assistant cook, 1 27/31 m., $96.70; interpreters, $90; trip, Green Lake to Isle à la Crosse, 1 man, $37.50, 8 men at $32.50, special messenger, $51.75; transport of party, Prince Albert to Green Lake, 10 teams, $1,296; team hire, 120 d. at $6, 6 d. at $5, 16 d. at $2.50; services of S.S. Churchill, 20 d. at $25; sundry transport, $353; express and freight, $117.30; ammunition for party, cartridges, 600, $12.92, 4 boxes, $4.75; ammunition for Indians, shot, 200 lb., $24, gunpowder, 2 kegs, $13.34; blankets, white, 8 prs. at $6, 2 1/2 prs., $14.02, gray: 3 prs. at $3; camp beds, 5, $13.75; bed covers, $14.77; rubber sheets, 9, $22.99 pillows, 8, $7.31; canoes, 2 at $51.89, 1 at $45.24, 2 at $42.43; canoe covers, 6 at $3; tents, 1, $36.60, 1, $11.33, 2 at $11.20, 3 at $10.60; stove, $22; robes, (no details), $70; rugs, 2, $8.13; cooking utensils and camp equipment. $81.91; oats, 191 24/31 bush., $80.28; oat sacks, 65, $10.33; horse feed, $43.50; wagon covers, 4, $17.96; repairs to wagons, $7; provisions, $1,613.83; cigars, 200, $12.65; whisky, (Irish), 5 gal. at $5.67; tobacco for party, 2 caddies, $24.44; tobacco to Indians, 3 caddies, $41.01, 24 1 lb., $17.55; sundry clothing for Mr. McKenna, $15.87; 1 pr. boots for Dr. Labrecque, $5.50; medicines and toilet requisites, $182.02; photographic supplies, $22; printing, $9; commission on supplies at 25 per cent, $617.70; commission on transport expenses and wages at 15 per cent, $737.94; sundry items, $85.83	9,420 66
Rosenthal, A. & Sons, Ottawa: silver medals, 6 at $30; bronze medals, 12 at $20	420 00
Steinberger, Hendry Co., Toronto: flags, Dom. Ensign, 8 at $8; Union Jacks, 8 at $6.40	115 20
Small payments: rubber type, & c., $2.35; express charges, 55c.	2 90
Medical officer, J.J.A. Labrecque, M.D., Aug. 13 - Oct. 9, 58 d. at $10	580 00
Travel, Treaty Comr. J.A.J. McKenna: bag, $30; despatch box, with case, $12.50; trunk, $12 fountain pen, $8 trip to Selkirk, Jan., 1906, $10.70; living allowance at Ottawa, July 1 - 22, 22 d. at $5 expenses Ottawa to Winnipeg, July 19, $54.75; trip to Prince Albert and return, July 23 - 28, $71.20; trip to Ottawa and return, July 28 - Aug. 4, $114; travel to Prince Albert, Aug. 14 and return Oct. 12, $79.65; fare and pullman to Ottawa, Nov. 4, $42.60; total, $545.80; less $25 overpaid in 1905 - 6	520 40
...	16,079 88
LESS - Deductions as below	4,607 98
...	11,401 90
Deductions.	...
Department of Interior, re half-breed claims, paid in 1907 -8	4,000 00
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies returned: canoes, 5, $345; tents, 1, $36.60, 2, less $5.45, $16.35; provisions, $22.93; goods (no details) $40; supplies paid for by Treaty Comr. McKenna, cigars and whisky, $42.10; trunk and stationery, $50; robes and coverings, $50; camp table, $5	607 98
...	4,607 98
Commissioner's Office - Winnipeg.	...
Salaries at Ottawa: (Page J 5)	3,300 00
Salaries at Winnipeg, 9 m. to Mar. 31: commissioner, Hon. David Laird, $2,439; assistant commissioner, J.A.J. McKenna, $1,911; secretary, J.B. Lash, 5 m. to Nov. 30, $791.65; inspector of Roman Catholic	

schools, G.A. Betournay, $975; clerks, Emile Jean, 5 m. at $1,200, 4 m. at $1,300; Wm. Ivey, $315; Hugh Richardson, $750; stenographers, Margaret Gordon, less 3 wks., $457.75; Elizabeth Robson, $540; caretaker, Mrs. E.L. Fewtrell, $108	9,220 73
Laird, Hon, D., commissioner and secretary Lash, travel: board, $12.60; railway fares, $33.95; pullmans, & c., $14.50	62 05
Jean, Emile, clerk, expenses trip to.St. Peter's Reserve	11 40
McKenna, J.A.J., assistant commissioner, travel, & c., detailed in 1905 - 6	106 90
Bell Telephone Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, rent of telephones: commissioner's office, $50; commissioner's residence, $12.15; assistant commissioner's office, $15	85 15
Buchanan & Gordon, Winnipeg, rent of warehouse, 3 m. to Aug. 31	120 00
Craig, Geo., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, warehousing sundry cases, & c.	36 50
Miller, J.C., Winnipeg, services distributing and shipping supplies, 40 d. at $1	40 00
Winnipeg Saddle Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, suit cases, 2	13 75
Sundry payment directories, $10; express, $21.95; insurance on annuity money, $27.25; postage stamps, $75; postage on annuity money, $95.74; rent, P.O. drawer, $8; subscriptions to newspapers, $16.25; telegrams, $76.93; telephones, $28; sundry payments, $37.19	396 31
...	13,392 79

Alberta Inspectorate.	$ cts.
J.A. Markle, inspector: salary 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907, $1,350: board, lodging and horse feed, $155.60; fares, $160.45; pullmans, $9.75; baggage transfer, $1.75; porters and waiters, $4.75; stage, $1; bus, 50c.; livery, $6; telegrams, & c., $2.15; express on typewriter, $1.40; postage, $10; clerical assistance, $8; coal for fuel, $100; coal oil, $4; laundry, $8.25; cleaning boots, 60c.	1,824 29
Battleford Inspectorate.	...
W.J. Chisholm, inspector: salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,500; board, lodging and horse feed, $739.99; provisions $83. 10; sundry camp supplies, & c., $39.85; fares, $31.15; team hire, $10; services of teamster, 10 m., $300; guides, $12; canoemen and interpreters, $122.50; services of veterinary and horse medicine, $15.30; harness repairs, $16.10; smithwork, $43.80; Indian with pony 4 d., $6; 1 No. 203 1/2 cutter, $40; telegrams, & c., $10.98; ferriage, $5.20; baggage transfer, 50c.; rent of office stable and wagon house, 6 m., $60; rent of P.O. box, $4.25; postage, $10; laundry, $4.25	3,114 97
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	...
S.R. Marlatt, inspector: salary, 9 m. to March 31, $1,650; board and lodging, $157.80; provisions and supplies, $356.07; cork carpet, 35 yds., $35; gasoline, 132 gal., $34.97; fare. $124,90; parlour cars; & c., $7.50; street cars, $2.85; stage, $3.50; cabs, $3.75; ferriage, $1.50; livery, $11; laundry, 75c., telephones, $9.60; telegrams, $4.84; messengers, $1.90; postage. $12; clerical assistance, $11.50; canoeman, $119.25; wages of cook, $58; services of engineer of launch, $72.50; repairs to launch, $103.25; guides, & c., $8.25; constables, $4.50; interpreters and pilots, $132.15; team hire, $110.80; rent of office, 7 months, $102.09; lighting, 7 m., $7; rent of phone, $12; freight and express, $21.58	3,180 80
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.	...
J. Semmens, inspector: salary 9 m. to March 31, $1,500; board and lodging, $130.60; provisions and dog feed, $62.49; fares, $37.20; livery, $79; car fares, $2.15; bus, 75c.; stamps, $3; telephone, $12.05 telegram, 25c.; rent of office, 12 m. to March 31, $96; scrubbing office, $4; exchange of stove in office, $13; 1 filing cabinet, $11.81; clerical assistance. $10.90; taking steamer Redwing from river and placing on bank with stays, & c., $100; layineg up boiler and engine, $6; 1 throttle valve for engine, $6; use of lead for bottom of steamer, season 1906, $22; sundry transport of inspector and party, $214.56; wages of men, $97.51; team hire generally, $66; services of dog train, $,12.50; 6 cords wood, $18.75; 2 Rabit valves, $15	2,551 52
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate.	...
W.M. Graham, inspector: 9 m. to March 31, $1,350 E.D. Sworder, clerk, 9 m. to March 31, $675; board, lodging and horse-hire, $473.60 fares, $366.25; pullmans and parlor cars, & c., $64; tips to porters and waiters, $13.50 cabs, $17; livery, $92.25; baggage transfer, $10; street cars, 90c.; messengers and interpreters, $11; laundry, $12.90; telephones, $5.65; telegrams, $26.66; p(-stage, $24; rent of hall, $5; clerical assistance, $5; teamster and stableman, 1 1/2 m., $46.25; team hire, $51; tents, 1, $25.40; 1, $12.60; bags and poles for same, $8.75; freight and express on tents, & c., $12.02; smithwork, $30.70; sundry expenses, $46.40	3,385 83
Battleford Industrial School.	...
Prince Bros., Battleford: plastering, kalsomining and repairing sewers, 33 d., $132; 1 range for school kitchen, $2,50; 1 black giant stove, $23; 1 box stove, $15; 1 set furnace grates and repairs, $22; lumber, 3,589 ft., $117.82; shingles, 5 M., $20; tar paper, 6 rolls, $6.60; 1 keg nail, $4.75; 1 tire upsetter, $21; bellows, $14.60; 1 set taps and dies, $12; 1 vice, $12; 1 Stanley plough plane, $10; 1 bolt cutter, $9; sundry carpenters tools, $25.02	694 69
Physician, S.T. MacAdam, M.D.: salary, 10 m. to March 31, 1907, $250: livery hire $6	256 00
Grant, 9 m. to March 31, 1907, at $145 per pupil per annum	5,795 16
Postage, $20; candy for Indian children, $3.20	23 20
...	6,769 05
Brandon Industrial School.	...

Brandon General Hospital, treatment of pupils at $1 per day	214 00
Brandon Heating and Plumbing Works, plumbing repairs	1,071 76
Brandon Postmaster, postage stamps	30 00
Brown & Mitchell, Brandon: 1 roll, American fencing, $28; sundry hardware, $25.90	53 90
Carried forward	1,369 76

Brandon Industrial School - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,369 76
Cater, H., Brandon: placing windmill head, $85; 1 No. 2 pump, $12; 1 bucket, leather, 50c.	97 50
Fleming, J.W., Brandon: drugs and medicines	198 05
Hughes & Co., Brandon; lumber, 21,673 1. ft. $680.81; shingles, 12 M., $46.50; 4 bdls. $3.34; 9 brls. lime, $15.60; pulp paper, $1.50; 1 light glass, $2; lath, $2.50; 6 rolls tar paper, $4.80; 100 sacks cement, $81.25; 71 sacks, empty, $11.80	850 10
Johnson & Co., Brandon: white lead, 650 lbs. $49.75; boiled oil, 58 gals. $47; turpentine, 30 gals. $37.50: 1 bbl. yellowstone, $13.50: 322 lbs. barb wire, $11.75; glass and putty, $32.88; sundry paints and oils, $32.65; nuts, bolts and screws, $28.53; nails, assorted, $28.65; sundry hardware, $46.09	328 30
Orchard, T.L., Brandon, confectionery, $10; Trotter & Trotter, 1 team horses, $500	510 00
S.A. Coxe, veterinary services, $19.50; M.S. Fraser, M.D., salary 9 m., $360	379 50
Grant, $120 a year per pupil, 9 m. to March 31, 1907	8,249 00
Travelling expenses with pupils: J.T. Blackford, $25; C.P. Ry., $43.25; Dominion Fish Co., $169.80; T. Ferrier, $109.25; H. Goodland, $21.50; Hudson's Bay Co., $10.43; Imperial Fish Co., $18; J.B. Jones, $109; Jos. Jones, $8.30; Hon. D. Laird, $6; J.H. Lowes, $38.15; Capt. W. Robinson, $24.85; E.R. Steinhauer, $59.05; J.H. Wallace, $4.75	647 33
...	12,629 54
Calgary Industrial School.	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 250 lb. at 17c.	43 75
Bell, Ralph A.G., Calgary: 100 lb. binder twine, $14; hardware, $3.85	17 85
Calgary Clothing Co., Calgary: duck suits, 44 at $2.50; pants, 20 prs. $55; socks, 8 doz. $27; mitts, 1 1/2 doz., $23; 18 toques, $12.60; shirts, 5 1/2 doz. $50.25; hats, $10.70	288 55
Calgary Meat Market, Calgary: beef, 3,273 lb., $229.11; mutton, 450 lb., $49.39; fish, 189 1/2 lb $19.14; suet, 121 lb., $6.05; pork, 108 lb., $10.80	314 49
Calgary Milling Co.: bacon, 448 lb., $67.64; coal oil, 26 cases, $84.95; ev. apples, 250 lb., $30; sugar, 9 1/2 sacks, $53.68; laundry soap, 8 1/2 cases, $34.75; washing powder, 8 1/2 cases, $42.50; b. powder, 54 tins, $21.60; rolled oats, 9 sacks, $21.60; lard, 180 lb., $24.45; syrup, 225 pts., $22.50; beans, 433 lb., $17.20; corn brooms, 42, $15.07: dried fruit, $8.60; rice, $7.42; blacking, $9.50; cheese, $7.20; coffee, $9.90; small items, $90.97	569 53
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, $57.08; Cushing Bros. Co., lumber, 2,593 ft, $131.17	188 25
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., 7 loads sawdust	10 50
Fleetham, T.J., Indian agent, Morley: wood, 13 1/2 cords, at $3.25, 54 cords at $3	205 87
Fullerton, T.W., Calgary: thrashing grain, 720 bush. at 4c., 62 bush. at 5c.	31 92
Halifax, J.R., Calgary: cutting harvest, 40 acres, at $1	40 00
Lott, C.S., Calgary: coal, 14.415 tons, at $7	100 90
MacLean, Wendell, Calgary: drugs and medicines	123 88
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: 1 mangle, $27; laundry stove, $11.50, stove castings, & c., $12.86; cross cut saws, 2, $11 files, assorted, $10.05 sundry hardware, $108.37	180 78
Oliver & Page, Calgary: horse shoes, 47, $29.75 sundry smithwork, $15	44 75
Toole, Peet & Co., Calgary: coal, 1 1/4 tons, at $8.50, 2.42 tons, at $8, 7,642 tons, at $6.25, 1 at $5.75, 5.63 at $5.50; 10.389 at $6; ice, 10 loads at 1	186 77
Turner, James, Calgary: bay, 49 tons at $1	49 00
Young Burnett, Calgary: overhauling heating system, repairing furnaces, & c., as per tender, $215; 1	

economy combination boiler, 3 sections and base, & c., $63.20; 1 grate and set of fire bricks for hot air engine, $8.90; sundry plumbing renewing heating coils and radiators, taking down and putting up combination furnace, & c., $200.81; express, $17.04	504 95
Payments under $10, $30.90; advertising, $13.44	41 34
Indians, pasturage of cattle on Sarcee Reserve	21 00
Salaries, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907: principal, Rev. Geo. H. Hogbin, $450; matron, Mrs. C.P. Hogbin, $135; medical officer, D.J.D. Lafferty, $150; teacher, T.C.J. Milliken, $315 housekeeper, Miss I.C. Dunlop, $135; cook, Mrs. E.M. Marriott, $180; carpenter, Walter Garniston, $360; farmer, R.H.J. Young, $405	2,130 00
Travel, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., livery hire, $8.50; transportation of pupils, $7.20	15 70
...	5,112 78
Elkhorn Industrial School.	...
Adams, O.E., Winnipeg, egg coal, 30.85 tons at $11.35	350 15
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottava, tea, 300 lb. at 17c.	52 50
Bell Telephone Co., conversations, $15.85; Blain, D., Elkhorn, smithwork, $13.85	29 40
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., freight	149 31
[illegible word] Scales & Carscadden Virden: overcoats, 6, $27 hats, 4 doz., $25.40; caps, 8 1/2 doz., [illegible word] men's vests 4 doz., $25; mitts, 7 doz., $32.85 socks, 14 doz., $46.05; braces, 6 [illegible word] $17; duck suits, 48 at $3.60, 60 at $2; underwear, 60 suits, $90; handkerchiefs, 16 doz., $10.40; shawls, 12, $24; uniform suits, 18 at $6; pants, 18 prs., $45: shirting, 150 yds., $32.92, cotton, 472 1/2 yds., $36.93; cheese cloth, 307 yds., $15.35; toques, 4 doz., $12; sundry clothing, $58.26	919 96
Cushing, W.M., Elkhorn, postmaster: postage, $40; rent of P.O. box, $4	44 00
Carried forward	1,545 32

Elkhorn Industrial School - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,545 32
Danbury, Jos., Elkhorn, shoe repairs for school children	290 80
Fisher Edw. C., Elkhorn: butter, 500 lb. at 25c., 257 lb. at 23c.; sugar, 1,846 lb. at 6c.; syrup, 1,333 lb. at 5 1/4c.; r. oats, 29 sks. at $2.40; soap, 4 bxs. at $6, 10 at $5; white beans, 723 lb. at 4 1/4c.; prunes, 465 lb., $63.33; evap. apples, 400 lb., $49; dried fruit, 145 lb., $18.79; apples, 4 brl., $16.50; lard, 100 lb., $15.70; coffee, 50 lb., $20; tea, 35 lb., $11.55; breakfast food, 3 cases, $14.05; fruit, 150 tins, $28.80; lye, 3 cases, $15; cheese, 104 1/4 lb., $19.04; eggs, 70 doz., $14.13; rice, 224 lb., $13.44; currants and raisins, $18.29; candy, $12; sundry supplies, $156.35	1,025 14
Gate, Chas. E. & Sons, Winnipeg: fitting in gasoline pumping engine and coil in engine room of school, $355; extra radiation contract, $240; 1 set grate bars, $33.75; 1 smoke stack, $17.15; 1 section, $3.50	649 40
Hudson's Bay Co., sundry provisions	19 07
Jaffray, Wm., Elkhorn, threshing 2,361 bush. grain	103 55
Lambert & Earle, Elkhorn: soft coal, 30.15 tons at $8.50; wood, 28 cords at $6.50; 14 1/2 at $5.50; lumber, 5,260 ft., $175.71; coal oil, 559 gals., $190.15; brooms, 6 doz., $21.90; white lead, 3 cans, $7.50; linseed oil, 22 gals., $22; gasoline, $7.75; lime, $18; cement, $11.25; Xmas presents, $6.48; lining tank with galv. iron, $35; linings for kitchen range, $19.40; 3 stove boilers, $20; kitchen utensils, $28.17; repairs, $49.15; sundry hardware and supplies, $331.94	1,462 40
Lidster, Geo., Elkhorn: beef, 17,593 3/4 lb. at 8c.; mutton, 288 1/2 lb. at 15c.; suet, 351 1/2 lb. at 6c.; ham, 119 3/4 lb. at 14c.; turkey, 60 lb. at 20c.; pork, 73 1/4 lb. at 12 1/2c.; bacon, 147 3/4 lb., $22.38; fish, 222 lb. $20.08; veal, 15 1/4 lb., $1.85	1,551 10
Marsh, Geo. W., Elkhorn: boats, boys', 72 prs. at $1.65: girls', 84 prs at $1.65; suit, 3 at $6.50; shirts, 2 at 75c.; mocasins, 21 prs., $28.65; rubbers, 21 prs., $22.80; 1 mattress, $5.50: mitts, 6 prs., $4.50; laces, 2 gross, $7; gingham, 114 yds., $17.10; denim, 101 1/4 yds., $17.21; flannel, 55 yds., $13.75; Christmas presents, $25.50; sundry clothing, $52.36	472 77
Moody & Son, Selkirk: burial expenses	31 50
Money, J., Elkhorn: drugs and medicines	172 92
McKim, M.W., Elkhorn: binder twine, 200 lb., $30; 2 springs, $8; repairs to wind mill $16	54 00
Rodger, A., Elkhorn: sundry smithwork	50 90
Symington, Thos., Elkhorn: work on engine house, Sept. 22 - Oct, 1, $64.15; plastering, $4; stone, 4 cords, $42	110 15
Smith & Morrison, Selkirk: tamarack w od, 28 cords at $4.50	126 00
Struthers, E.A, Barnardo: 1 cornet and drum	20 00
Tesluk, Anton, Ladywood, tamarack wood, 28 cords at $4.25	119 00
Trumbell, C., Elkhorn: bread, 29,519 lb. at 21c.	848 67
Virden Machine Works, Virden: machine work	10 65
Vodder & Sons, Elkhorn: parts of harness	15 90
Windatt & Co., Winnipeg: egg coal 31.3 tons at $11.35	355 26
Small payments: paper banging, $650; repairs, $5.55; roach killer, 4 tins, $7; 1 copy Northwest Gazetteer, $5; sundries, $30.27	54 32
Advertising, Manitoba 'Free Press'	1 10
Legal expenses: Hudson, Howell, Ormand & Marlett re E.H. Garrison	5 00
Salaries to March 31, 1907: principal, A.E. Wilson, 9 m., $750; asst. principal, St. Clair Wilson, 9 m., $375; physician, R. Goodwin, M.D., 9 m., $150; teachers, Miss L. Golliner, 3 m., $75; Miss H. Hume, 4 1/2 m., $135; Miss A.M. Marks, 9 m., $315; Miss A. McCombe, 1 m., $25: matron, Mrs. E.M. Vidal, 9	

m., $270; supervisor, Louis Ingram, 9 m., $360; nurse and head seamstress, Miss J. Cameron: 9 m., $225; nurse, Mm. J. Sutcliffe, Oct. 20 - 27, $10.50; asst. seamstress, Miss M. Clemas, 9 m., $153; cooks, Miss M. McLachlan, 4 m., $40; Miss M. McNaughton, Dec. 6 - March 31, $43.68; Miss C. Stanway, 9 m., $198; laundress, Miss S.C. Favell, 9 m., $162; farmer, T.T. Smith, 9 m., $360; carpenter, James Gouldie, 9 m., $315; fireman and watchman, L. Simmington, 4 1/2 m., $114.16	4,078 34
Travel, A.E. Wilson, principal, with pupils: railway fares, $35.65; board and lodging, $46; telegrams, $1.85; telephone, 25c.; freight and express, $5.64: constable hire, $4	93 39
Travel, Constable L. Ferrier, expenses returning two boys, deserters from school	8 40
Travel, Mr. Fisher and pupils, meals by Northwest Fish Co	26 10
Travel, Rev. J. Johnston with pupils: railway fares, $39.92; board and lodging, $14.45	54 37
Travel, recruiting pupils: transport, $9.55: board, $24	53 55
Travel of pupils and parents: railway fares $235.10; livery and bus fares, $27; board and lodging, $21.75	283 85
...	13,695 92
LESS - Refund on acct. of transport of pupils	8 80
...	13,687 12
Qu'Appelle Industrial School.	...
Blondeau, Z., Lebret: fence picket, 3,600 at $2.50 per 100	90 00
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg: sundry drugs	17 15
Burrows, Norman, Regina: pointing stone work at school, 17 d. at $5; expenses, Regina to Lebret, $3.50	88 50
Carried forward	195 65

Qu'Appelle Industrial School - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	195 65
Canada Drug, and Book Co., Regina: 1 operating table, $107.50; bed-side tables, 3 at $11; 1 invalid chair, $45; 1 stretcher, $40: 1 copper sterilizer, $21.25; 1 triple solution stand, $40; 1 steel revolving stool, $8.50; 1 Kelly's pad, $8.25; sundry materials, $10.35; crates and boxes, $7	320 85
Canada Rubber Co., Winnipeg: 1 1/2 m. insurance hose, 800 ft., $164.16; 16 hose, valves, $48; couplers, 16 prs., $13.60; plain play pipes, 16, $27.20; nickle plated swinging hose reels, 16 $96; nickle plating on 16 reels, $40; cases, $6.90	395 86
Crapper, F.M., Lebret, painting outside building: two coats, work, 832 yds. at 16c.; one coat, 2,020 yds. at 9c.; painting on account of contract, $2,922.25	3,237 17
Crossley, Wm. P.M., Lebret: post stamps, $43.75; post cards, $2.50	46 25
Dickinson, J.W., Lebret: time of man assisting in installing gasoline engine and pressure tanks, 350 h. at 25c.	87 50
Graham, W.M., inspector, disbursements, wages of men, building Qu'Appelle Industrial School: foreman, W. Crossley, 21 1/2 d. in July, $68.80; carpenters at $2.50 per d., $246, at $2, $438.30, at $1.75, $5.40, at $1.60, $102.56; tinsmiths at $1.75 per d., $42; masons at $2 per d., $66.55; labourer at $1.50 per d., $52.65; express on watchman's clock, $1.30; less paid in 1905 - 6, $17.15	1,006 41
Hall, Dr. W., Fort Qu'Appelle: assisting Dr. Harvey by giving chloroform to 6 patients	40 00
Hugonard, Rev. J., Lebret, expenses re building of school: board and lodging of men, July and August, $516.60; wages of men, $374.40; pipe fixtures, & c., $44.00; lumber, & c., $85.40; cement and lime, $71.95; brick, $36.25; hauling of material, freight, & c., $178 81	1,307 48
Imperial Elevator Co., Balcarres: lumber, 9,446 ft., $342.75; No. 1 cedar shingles, 7,000, $25.20	367 95
Mars, E., Lebret; putting metal ceiling on boiler room	13 00
Marshall-Wells Co., Winnipeg: beaded ceiling, 18 sqrs. at $3.25; boiled oil, 45 2/3 gal., 430.60; solder, $5.40; zinc, $7.20; cement, $15; cupboard locks, $8.55; boxing sacks, & c., $2.25; nails, screws, & c., $35.18	162 68
Monteith, R.E., M.D., Balcarres: drugs and medicines	160 03
McDonald, D.H., & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle: lumber, 8,621 ft., $300.63; shingles, 6 M., $22.50	323 13
McRobbie Fire Extinguisher Mfg. Co., Winnipeg: erecting 2 fire plants in industrial school, contract	700 00
Patton, Chas., Montreal: Star fire extinguishers, 32 at $15	480 00
Robertson, James, Co., Winnipeg: 5 ft. competition bath, $22.50; sundry plumbing supplies, $6.10; crating, 50c,	29 10
Thompson, A.G. Wolseley: plumbing contract, $15,000; extras, $5,235.82; 2 steam coils for Oxford clothes dryers $81; less paid in 1905 - 6, $31,000	7,316 82
Turner & Smith, Balcarres: 1 night watchman's time detector	75 00
Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg: 2 pressure tanks, water gauge and gauge glasses for same, $610; 6 Fairbank's globe valves, $34.80; 8 iron tank wheels, $10.65; boiler plate, 1,270 lb., $50.80; union couplings, & c., $2.5.86; time of men erecting tanks, 353 h., $176.50; railway fares and livery for men, $33.05; board, $28	969 66
Willoughby, Geo. W., Regina: pointing stonework, 17 d. at $7; express, Regina to Lebret, $3.50	122 50
Wright Bros., Regina; 1 office table	14 30
Small payments: gas fittings & c., $9.50; ink, $2	11 50
Salary of physician: H. Harvey, M.D., 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907	450 00
Grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1907 at $120 per pupil per annum	17,646 00

...	35,478 84
Red Deer Industrial School.	...
Brunton & Gaetz, Red Deer: candy for school children	1 00
Bawtinheimer & Sons, Red Deer: shiplap, 1,500 ft., $37.50; siding, 1,300 ft., $41.50; sheathing, 1,027 ft., $24.51; sundry lumber, 6,816 ft. $176.18; shingles, 6 M., $21; tar paper $5; lime, $2	307 77
Cushing Bros. & Co., Red Deer: shiplap, 1,907 ft., $41.86; sheathing, 2,527 ft., $45.59; siding, 1,800 ft., $37.50; sundry lumber, 5,507 ft., $134.71; sash, $8.43; shingles, 8 1/2 M., $26.38	294 47
Gaetz, H.H., Red Deer: medicines and prescriptions, $35.55; postage stamps, $5	40 55
Grieve & Berry, Red Deer: prescriptions and medicine	25 44
Smith & Gaetz, Red Deer: barbed wire, 2,300 lb., at 4 1/2c., 4,617 at 4 1/2c.; nails (assorted), $35.10; white lead, 100 lb., $10; sundry hardware, $22.60	367 42
Staples & Co., Ltd., Red Deer: lumber, 1,648 ft	31 50
Medical attendance: Mrs. E.H. Denovan, 10 m. to March 31, 1907	400 00
Grant 9 m. to March 31, 1907, at $130 per pupil per annum	5,859 73
...	7,327 88

Regina Industrial School.	$ cts.
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Winnipeg: boiled oil, 43 3/9 gal., $29.10; white lead, 175 lb., $14; Japan dryer, 15 gal., $14.25; glass and putty, $6.85; hard oil, 5 gal., $9.50; turpentine, $5.15; sundry paints, $21.31; paint brushes, $18; cans and boxes, $3	121 16
Canada Drug and Book Co., Regina: drugs and medicines	78 46
Canadian, Pacific Railway: freight on clothing and sundry supplies	44 45
Crapper, F.M., Regina: painting and kalsomining school as per specification	270 04
Cushing Bros. Co., Regina: cedar siding, 2,000 ft., $80.50; shiplap, 2,500 ft., $68.50; cull boards, 2,000 ft., $50; sundry lumber, 6,742 ft., $220.44; shingles, 10 1/4 M., $33.31	452 75
Department of Public Works - expenses re well sunk at school: foreman's time, 9 1/2 d., $28.50; assistant, 9 1/2 d., $19; 5 in. casing, 86 ft., $55.90; 1 1/2 in. pipe, 164 ft., $20.63; gasoline, 49 gal. $16.17: sundry fittings, & c., $32.15	172 35
Grand Trunk Ry. System: freight on clothing and effects	22 92
Western Hardware Co., Regina: glass, $15.33; 100 lb. white lead, $7.75; nails and screws, & c., $6.90	29 98
Regina Industrial School: board of men while working on well, & c., $46.15; wages of men for work on general repairs to school, $15.30; freight on hardware, $10.40; stamps, $40	111 85
Regina Victoria Hospital: use of public ward during June, July and August, 70 d. at $1; operation, $5	75 03
Summers & Kelly Co., Regina: 1 Safford hot water boiler, $95; galv. iron pipe, 1,460 ft., $163; closets, 2 at $30, 8 at $23, 4 at $22; 1, 100 - gal. tank, $50; 40 - gal. tank, 2, $24; waste pipe, & c., 604 ft., $238.82; lead, 500 lb., $50; solder, 50 lb., $17 50 sundry plumbing and fittings, $267.85; drayage, $20	1,258 17
Western Hardware Co., Regina: 15 - in. trough, 615 ft., $123; enamelled basins, 6, $237; 1 lavatory, $19; bath, galv. pipe and elbows, $54, taking down and putting up conductor pipe, $29.75; glass, 18 lights, $10.65; door rollers, nails, & c., $13.20	582 60
Wood, Geo. D. & Co., Regina: boiled oil, 46 1/3 gal., $31.04; glass, 4 boxes, assorted, $18; white lead, 100 lb., $7; turpentine, 5 gal $4.15; Jap. dryer, $6.25; putty, $1.32; paints, $14.07; boxes and casing, $1.70	81 13
Medical attendance, D.S. Johnston, M.D., $5; E.E. Meek, M.D., June and July, $20; M. M. Seymour, M.D., $10	35 00
Salaries: school physician, W.A. Thompson, M.D., 9 m. to March 31, 1907, $375; nurse, Bessie Fox, June, $20	395 00
Grant, 9 m. to March 31, 1907, at $145 per pupil per annum	5,337 17
...	9,071 03
Rupert's Land (St. Paul) Industrial School.	...
Anderson & Thomas, Winnipeg, sundry hardware	11 20
Bell Telephone Co., exchange service, 6 m. to Dec. 1, 1906	35 00
Cockshutt Plough Co., Winnipeg, Samson twine, 100 lb	15 00
Irvin, J.D., Winnipeg, beef, & c., $38.94; Johnston, H.B., threshing grain, $30	68 94
Morris Piano Co., Listowel, Ont: 1 Doherty organ, $85; repairs to organ, $5	90 00
Thompson, J., Middlechurch: 2 suits clothes, $12; sundry groceries and supplies, $10.60	22 60
Tranter, W.D. Middlechurch, sundry smithwork	44 35
Vandal Bros., Middlechurch, sundry groceries, & c.	101 85
Small payments: transport of pupils, $14.58; services of men on farm, $16; livery, $6 smithwork, $9.20; veterinary services, $3; sundries, $7.75	56 53
Advertising, Manitoba 'Free Press'	13 50

Salaries: principal, Jos. Thompson, July and Aug., $166.66; farmers, Jos. Balderson, 9 m. to March 31, $315, Wm. Hardesty, July and Aug., $10, Jos. Fidler, Oct. - Dec., $120, James Mark, July and Aug., $10, J. Fidler, teamster during Jan. and Feb., $35.60	657 26
...	1,122 23
St. Joseph's Industrial School, High River.	...
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge: lump coal, 50.8 tons at $5.25, 30.35 tons at $4.75	410 86
Auger, A.K., Okotoks, sundry hardware	28 10
Findlay, James, Calgary: cod liver oil, 5 gal., $24.25; floor oil, 10 gal., $13; sundry drugs and medicines, $142.18	179 43
Head, W., Calgary: 2 closets, $44.50; elbow coupling, 54c.	45 04
Lineham Lumber Co., Okotoks: lumber, 2,978 ft., $66.80, 150 l. ft., $3; 6 bush, lime, $3	72 80
Lumbering and Development Syndicate, Okotoks: sundry lumber, 1,192 f t., $29.51; shingles, 12 M., $39	68 51
Pacific Land Co., Calgary: coal, 31.6 tons, $96.38; freight, $58.52	154 90
Patterson. C.K.K., postmaster, Davisburg, postage stamps	35 00
Staples & Co., Okotoks: shiplap, 1,200 ft., $27.60; V joint, 1,085 ft., $32.55; sundry lumber, 1,092 ft., $29.37; 1 bush. lime, 75c.	90 27
Wilson Bros., Okotoks: 1 15 - horse power gasoline portable engine and 1 24 - in. Bell City separator with self-feeder, & c., $1,878; less second hand steam engine and boiler, $658	1,220 00
Small payments: ceiling, 125 squares, $10; hospital attendance, $7; peppermint, $l	18 00
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D.: salary, 9 m. to March 31, 1907, $225; livery, $25; railway fares, $3.80; telegram, 25c.	254 05
Grant, 9 m. to March 31, 1907, at $130 per pupil per annum	6,443 62
...	9,020 58

Sioux.	$ cts.
General -	...
Grant to Portage la Prairie Boarding School, 9 m. to Mar. 31	1,339 20
Salaries: teachers, Jonathan Beverly, 9 m. to March 31, $225; John A. Muggah, 7 1/6 m. to March 31, $184.61; physicians, F.B. Lundy, M.D., 9 m., $75; H.A.L. Reid, M.D., 3 m., $75; Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch, 9 m., $187.50; sub agent, E.H. Yeomans, 9 m. to March 31, $600; farm instructors, Jonathan Beverly, 10 M. to March 31, $250; W.R. Tucker, 3 m., $60; constables, Tom Blacksmith, 2 m., $10; Thos. Mazakaga, 7 m, $35; Peter Ross, 10 m., $16.65	1,718 76
Legal expenses; Adolph & McKay, interpreters and fees in king vs. Wall Bear	130 00
Birtle Sioux, Birtle Agency -	...
Battram, J.A. Birtle: medicines and medical supplies	12 75
Chisholm, A.D. Griswold: lumber, & c., purchased for building annex to sub agent's house, lumber at various prices, 5,348 ft., $158.51; 1,112 l. ft., $22.47; shingles, 7 M. at $3.60; door frames, 6, $12 40; lime, 5 brl., $10; laths, 2 1/2 M. at $6; windows, 4 at $1.90: sundry tar paper, & c., $13.80	263 18
Humphrey, J.G., Griswold: 1 roll top desk, $30; Little, J.S., 150 bush. oats, $37.60	67 50
Taylor, S.W., Griswold: S.W. paint, 7 gal. t $2.25; sundry hardware, $20.55	36 30
Small payments: 3 tons hay, $9; rent P.O. box, $2; sundry freight, & c., $3.92	14 92
Medical attendance: H.A. Stewart, M.D, $62.50; J.B. Swinden, M.D., $57; H.A. Wright, M.D., $16.75	136 25
Travel, E.H. Yeomans, board and lodging, $10; sundries, $9	19 00
Moose Jaw Sioux -	...
Grant, W.S., agent: fares, $5.60; lodging, $350; team hire, & c., $3	12 10
Portage la Prairie Sioux, Portage la Prairie Agency -	...
Dunkin, J.A., medicine, $7 Hill, J.K., medicines, & c., $19.75	26 75
Portage la Prairie Hospital: treatment, 34 d. $17; Vrooman, W.A., drugs, & c., $21.20	38 20
Wahaspaton Sioux, Carlton Agency -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: biscuits, 325 lb. at 5c.; rice, 70 lb. at 4 1/5c.	20 81
McEwen, L.W., Prince Albert: 1 coffin	12 00
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert: 1 set harness	12 00
Stewart, A.S., Prince Albert: disc harrows, 1 set, $42.50; 1 dump rake, $35; 1 mower, $57; 1 combined plough, $28	162 50
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., Prince Albert: 5,000 ft. lumber at $25 per M	125 00
Small payments: lime, 10 bush., $6; sundry small hardware, & c., $8.26	14 26
Indians: 1 yoke of oxen, $120; 2 year old heifers, 2 at $25	170 00
White Cap Sioux -	...
Blain, E.S., Saskatoon: medicines, $13.50; Matthews, Geo. Co., 412 lb. bacon at $14.02	71 26
Stock Breeders' Association, Regina: 1 pure bred bull, $100, freight, $2	102 00
...	4,504 74
Surveys.	...
General -	...
Department of Interior, iron survey posts, large, 12 at 75c., small, 700 at 22c.	163 00
McLean, J.K., D.L.S., salary 9 m. to March 31 at $1,800 per year	1,350 00
Assistant, W.R. White, 303 d., May 14 - March 31, at $3	909 00

Cook, 147 d. at $1.83 1/3; labourers, 812 d. at $1.33 1/3; teams, 288 d. at $3	2,216 19
Ration allowance: Surveyor McLean and assistant, 279 1/3 d. at $1.10; labourers, 1,238 2/3 d. at 70c.	1,174 33
Board and lodging, $162.30; baggage, $61.85; blankets, 3 pr., $24; cabs, $5.50	253 65
Express and freight, $108.30; Indians, labour, 10 d., $18; insurance on instruments, $12	138 30
Kitchenware, $30.45; livery, $83.25; oats, 233 1/4 bush., $66.60; soap, $20	200 30
Ranges and stoves, 3, $61.; stabling and feed, $15; survey posts, 1,000 at 21c.	101 00
Repairs to instruments, $19; railway fares, $484.85; pullmans, $53	556 85
Sundry hardware, $55.86; tents, 4, $62.70; small payments, $51.35	169 91
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S. -	...
Assistant, H.W.F., Fairchild, 231 d. at $3; chainmen, 206 d. at $2	1,105 00
Labourers, 170 d. at $1.50, 950 d. at $1.33, 293 d. at $1.25; 88 d. at $1, 8 d. at 75c.	1,978 75
Ration allowance: surveyor and assistant, 417 d. at $1.10; labourers, 1,695 d. at 70c.	1,645 20
Board and lodging, $148.75; camp outfit and cooking utensils, $62.56	211 31
Cartage, $72.60; blacksmithing, $26.05; commission paid for selling outfit, $92.05	190 70
Express, $62.70; harness, 4 sets, $105; parts of harness, $42; 3 teams horse, $810	1,019 70
Horse and livery hire, $280.75; horse feed and stabling, $60.10; 1 tent, $12	352 85
Oats, 223 3/4 bush., $80.45; railway fares, $415.20; sleepers, $43; 3 wagons, $200	738 65
Repairs for instruments, $64.65; sundry small payments, $113.13	177 78
...	14,652 47
LESS - Advances 1905 - 6, J. K. McLean, $3,200; J.L. Reid, $3,200; proceeds of sale of outfit $828.55	7,228 55
...	7,423 92

Yukon Indians.	$ cts.
Supplies for destitute ($2,496.31) -	...
Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson: board and treatment, 169 d. at $2.50	422 50
Greene, J.A., Dawson: burial of Chief Isaac's son	40 00
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, supplies at Dawson and vicinity: bacon, 389 lb. at 22 1/4c., 255 lb. at 21 3/4c.; flour, 590 lb. at 6c., 1,010 at 5 1/4c.; beef, 397 lb. at 30C.; mutton, 54 lb. at 35c.; potatoes, 138 lb., $16.38; sundry provisions, $97.36 fish net, $15; dog sleigh, $4.50; matron, 7 d. at $3; medicines, $34.40; 10 per cent commission on $479.40, $47.94	605 02
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, supplies at Whitehorse and vicinity: bacon and ham, 296 lb., $67.12; biscuit, 340 lb., $35.01; provisions, $44.22; medicines, $130.60; coffin, $7; 10 per cent commission on $109.20, $10.92	294 87
Small payments: provisions, $7.48; flag, $6; telegrams, $5.08	18 56
Physicians: S.M. Fraser, M.D., performing an amputation, $50; G. Madore, M.D., salary, 1 19/31 m. to Aug. 19, $80.64; L. A. Paré, M.D., Whitehorse, salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $450, expenses, $84.80; W.E. Thompson, M.D., Dawson, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $450	1,115 44
School ($2,358.33) -	...
J.T. Lithgow, grant to schools under auspices of Church of England	2,250 00
Manitoba Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: maintenance of Susie Ellis, 8 m. to Feb. 28, $200; less $111.67 paid from Trust Fund	88 33
J. Thompson & Co., Winnipeg, burial of late Susie Ellis	20 00
...	4,854 72

SUMMARY. - INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Number.	Agencies and Schools.	Page in Part J.	Total.	Salaries.	Relief.	Seeds.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Day School.	Industrial and Boarding Schools.	Travelling Expenses.	Office and Miscellaneous.
...	...	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Victoria Office	56	10,990 52	8,955 00	...	...	333 28	...	...	1,400 12	302 12
2	Babine Agency	56	6,438 85	900 00	366 91	249 51	502 80	985 80	...	969 53	2,464 30
3	Cassiar Agency	56	914 57	450 00	251 82	...	203 75	...	...	...	9 00
4	Cowichan Agency	56	4,455 49	1,100 00	236 95	...	1,023 77	1,441 65	...	270 00	383 12
5	Fraser Agency	57	7,394 55	900 00	989 69	93 41	3,449 70	...	...	322 10	1,639 65
6	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	58	5,691 46	900 00	336 05	...	2,526 76	...	...	359 10	1,569 55
7	Kootenay Agency	58	2,992 97	900 00	309 90	260 50	468 03	...	...	196 95	857 59
8	Kwawkewlth Agency	58	3,500 46	900 00	351 50	66 00	408 81	733 25	...	582 70	458 20
9	Northwest Coast Agency	58	16,055 14	1,350 00	575 41	50 00	3,336 95	5,898 53	...	349 12	4,495 13
10	West Coast Agency	59	4,767 04	900 00	762 12	3 40	1,440 12	1,353 60	...	159 30	148 50
11	Williams' Lake Agency	60	4,570 35	900 00	1,579 90	...	1,510 25	...	...	138 50	441 70
12	Abousaht Boarding School	61	1,125 00	...	...	...	...	...	1,125 00	...	...
13	Alberni Girls' Boarding School	61	1,733 79	...	...	...	...	...	1,733 79	...	...
14	Alert Bay Industrial School	61	2,319 48	...	...	...	...	...	2,319 48	...	...
15	All Hallows Boarding School	61	1,486 75	...	...	...	...	...	1,486 75	...	...
16	Clayoquot Industrial School	61	4,868 25	...	...	...	...	...	4,868 25	...	...

17	Coqualeetza Industrial School	61	6,464 18	...	...	...	...	...	6,464 18	...	...
18	Kamloops Industrial School	62	5,375 00	...	...	...	...	...	5,375 00	...	...
19	Kootenay Industrial School	62	4,935 00	...	...	...	...	...	4,935 00	...	...
20	Kuper Island Industrial School	62	4,879 20	...	...	...	...	...	4,879 20	...	...
21	Lytton Industrial School	62	2,608 66	...	...	...	...	...	2,608 66	...	...
22	Metlakatla Industrial School.	62	3,942 31	...	...	...	...	...	3,942 31	...	...
23	Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School	62	670 16	...	...	...	...	...	670 16	...	...
24	Port Simpson Girls; Home	62	1,659 45	...	...	...	...	...	1,659 45	...	...
25	Sechelt Boarding School	62	1,870 00	...	...	...	...	...	1,870 00	...	...
26	Squamish Boarding School	62	2,250 00	...	...	...	...	...	2,250 00	...	...
27	St. Mary's Boarding School	62	2,736 62	...	...	...	...	...	2,736 62	...	...
28	Williams' Lake Industrial School	62	4,741 75	...	...	...	...	...	4,741 75	...	...
...	Total	...	121,437 00	18,155 00	5,760 25	722 82	15,204 22	10,412 83	53,665 60	4,747 42	12,768 86

Indians of British Columbia: Victoria Office.	$ cts.
British Columbia Telephone Co.: rent of phone, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $36; extension phone in superintendent's office, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $13.50; tolls for long distance, 30c.	49 80
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.'s Tel.: telegrams, $78.70; Moore & Whittington, pigeon hole case, $16	94 70
Postmaster, Victoria: postage, $80; rent of P.O. box, 1 yr. to June 30, 1907, $5	85 00
Small payments: subscriptions to newspapers, $14.40; sundry office supplies, $27.30	41 70
Salaries, 9 m. to Mar. 31 ($9,288.28) -	...
Superintendent, A.W. Vowell, $2,400; clerks, H.G. Dalby $630, Wm. McLaughlin $1,425, W.A. Stevens $900; stenographer, A.L. Cameron, $375; school inspector, A.E. Green, $750; surveyor, A.H. Green, $1,350; messenger, D. McLachlan, $450; constable, Thos. O'Connell, $675	8,955 00
Salary of medical officer, O.M. Jones, 8 m. to Feb. 28	333 28
Travel, Supt. A.W. Vowell: board and lodging, $156.55; ry. and boat fares, $137.15; pullmans and berths, $20; cabs, baggage and porters, $37.30; horse-hire, $24	375 00
Travel, A.E. Green, inspector of schools: board and lodging, $219.60; boat and ry. fares, $288.85; pullmans and berths, $15.75; boat and launch hire, $20; hire of Indians with canoes, $140.50; stage fares and horse-hire, $29.50; cabs, express, & c., $22; postage and telegrams, $16.97; typewriting annual report, $10.92	764 09
Travel, Thos. O'Connell, constable: board and lodging, $178.80; boat and ry. fares, $76.80; horse-hire, $16.50; typewriting, $10; postage, $6.75; small items, $3.10	291 95
...	10,990 52
Babine Agency, B.C.	...
Bailey, W.B., & Co., Ashcroft, freight on drugs, seeds and garden tools	20 25
Coccola, Rev. Father N., services and expenses re trip to Ottawa with 2 Babine chiefs services, August 26 - Dec. 26, 4 m. at $100; expenses, en route, self, Fraser Lake to Vancouver $72.130, board, & c. in Vancouver, $4.50, first-class ticket, Vancouver to Ottawa and return pullmans $17, meals $13, telegrams $9.50; expenses of 2 chiefs en route, Babine to Vancouver $79, 2 second-class tickets, Vancouver to Ottawa and return $222.80, meals $18; expenses in Ottawa, Oct. 25 - Nov. 29, self, board, 36 d. at $3, laundry $10, livery $5, chiefs board, 36 d. at $4, washing and mending $24, tobacco $4, medicine $3, motor cars $10, livery, $2.50, telegrams $4.50, 2 suits of clothes, 2 overcoats, 2 pr. shoes, $32, valises, 2, $7.50; advance to be accounted for in 1907 - 8, $500	1,827 50
Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria, medicines and medical appliances	55 90
Hankin, Thos. E., acting as agent during absence of agent Loring at Ottawa, 99 d. at $3	297 00
Hazelton hospital, care and treatment of Indian patients, 175 d. at $1	175 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 138 lb. baking powder, 40 tins at 30c., 6 at 25c. flour, 13 1/2 sacks at $4, 41 at $2.75; rice, 5 lb., at 12c., 345 at 10c.; sugar, 134 lb. at 12c., 10 at 10c. tea, 29 lb. at 50c.; blankets, 2 pr. at $4, 2 at $3; coal oil, 3 cases at $7; wood, 11 cords at $4; postage, $12; freight, $41.91; transport of Indian, $20; small items, $40.15	474 49
Jay & Co., Victoria: garden seed, $194.10; A.L. Lavery, provisions, $10.50	204 60
North Coast Commercial Co., Port Essington: bacon, 41 lb., $9.43; small item, $20.55	29 98
Union Steamship Co., transport of 8 Indians released from prison	40 00
Small payments: board and transport, $14.80; hospital attendance, $4	18 80
Salaries: agent, R.E. Loring, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $900; physician, H.G. Wrinch, M.D., 8 m. to Feb. 28, $440; teachers, J.J. Harvey, Kisgegas, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150 Hannah Edgar, Kitsegukla, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $75; Elizabeth Hargrave, Kispiax, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $76.41; Rev. W.H. Pierce, Hispiax, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Rev. A.E. Price, Gitwingak, 3 m. to Sept. 30, $75; Florence E. Royds, Gitwingak, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $84.39;	2,325 80

Miss E.J. Soal, Hazelton, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; J.P. Thorkildson, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225	
Travel, R.E. Loring, agent: trips in agency, provisions, $41.90; Indian packers, 50 d. at $2.50; saddle horses, 21 d. at $1: interpreters, $26.50; canoe and ferriage, $6; trip to Ottawa, Nov. 1 - Jan. 31, Hazelton to Vancouver and return, transport by Indians, $242.50: boat fares, $45; board, $25.40; provisions, $69.23; ticket, Vancouver to Ottawa and return, $136.30; pullmans, $34.50; meals on train, $28.40; board at Ottawa, $69.20; board at Vancouver and Victoria, $87.60; tips, $10; cabs, $1	969 53
...	6,438 85
Cassiar Agency, B.C.	...
Hudson's Bay Co., provisions supplied to destitute: at Laird Post, $163.55; At Fraser Lake, $76.25; at Fort St. James, $12.02	251 82
Small payments: interpreter, $5; postage, $4; vaccine, 50 points, $3.75	12 75
Salaries: agent, J.F. Calbreath, 9 m. to March 31 at $50; medical officer, F. Inglis, M.D., 8 m. to February 28 at $23	650 00
...	914 57
Cowichan Agency, B.C.	...
Crawford, J.W., Saanichton: pilot bread, 300 lb. at 4c 1/2c.; small items, $15.35	28 85
Ford, David, Duncan Station: postage, $25; rent of P.O. box, 1 3/4 yr. to March 31, $5.25	30 25
Grice, J.E., Victoria: coal, 1 ton, $6.50; wood, 1 cord, $5.75	12 25
Holmes, J.B., Comox: flour, 400 lb. at 3 1/5c.; small items of provisions, $4.80	17 60
Milne, E., Milne's Landing: flour, 350 lb. at 3c.; small items of provisions, $6	16 50
Carried forward	105 45

Cowichan Agency, B.C. - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	105 45
Morley, Walter, Tzouhalem: flour, 650 lb. at 3c.; small items of provisions, $12.20	31 70
Potts, G.S., Duncans: flour, 800 lb. at $3; wood, 5 cords, $6.25; small items, $30.60	60 85
Robertson, Kate, Victoria: services as clerk in supt.'s office, 20 d. at $2	40 00
Speed, James, Victoria: flour, 600 lb. at 3c.; small items of provisions, $17.80	35 80
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria: hospital treatment, 23 d. at $1; sundries, $10.85	33 85
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co.: flour and provisions, $12.65; dress goods, 10 yds., $5	17 65
White, J.J., Sidney: flour, 700 lb., $19.65; small items of provisions, $9.40	29 05
Small payments: provisions, $33.75; wood, 18 cords, $26.75; water rental, 9 m. to March 31, $9; blankets, 1 pr., 84; scraper, $8; map of Victoria, $5; sundries, $13.80	100 30
Repairing banks of Cowichan river: railway fares between Victoria and Duncans, $7.20; labour, 1 d. at $2.50, 21 d. at $2; teens, 18 d. at $4.25	128 17
Indians: wood, 16 cords at $1.25; burial expenses, $5; freighting, 25c,	25 25
Expenses of meeting, re settlement of the Songhees Reserve: Indians compensated for loss of earnings while attending meetings, $75.30; travel of clerk, W.A. Stevens, $38; livery, $20; flies, $4.20; interpreter, $3	140 50
Medical attendance: Lewis T. Davis, M.D., treating Indian for cancer	27 00
Salaries: agent, W.R. Robertson, 9 m. to March 31, $900; physicians, 8 m. to February 28: Watson Dykes, M.D., $266.64; W.F. Drysdale, M.D., $333.28; H.P. Millard, M.D., $160; H.B. Rogers, M.D., $200; teachers, 9 m. to March 31: Sister Mary Barbara, Songhees, $225; W.J. Knott, Nanaimo, $225; Miss C. Needham, Tsartlip, $225; Miss C. Ordano, Quamichan, $225; Wm. Thompson, Saanich, $225; Miss M. Lomas, Somenos, Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, $75; Rev. W. Lemmens, Somenos, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; constable, Tom (Indian), 10 m. to March 31 at $20	3,409 92
Travel, agent, W.R. Robertson: board and lodging, $145.75; boat and railway fares, $50.50; horse-hire, $49; boat hire, $17.50; stage and ferriage, $1.25; blankets, 1 pr., $6	270 00
...	4,455 49
Fraser Agency, B.C.	...
Adams & Deans, New Westminster: flour, 19 sacks, $24.95; twine, 16 lb., $14.40; sundries, $18.80	58 15
Anderson & Warnock, Vancouver: barb wire, 2,140 lb., $80.25; harness, single, 1 sett, $27.50; crosscut saws, 3, $27.32; manilla rope, 100 lb., $20; wheelbarrows, 4, $12; axes and handles, 6, $10.50; road scraper, $10; small items, $37; total, $224.57; less paid from Trust Fund acct. 203, 1907 - 8, $155.76	68 81
Ashwell, G.R. & Son, Chilliwack flour, 6 sacks, $9; nails, 100 lb., $5; small items, $11.95	25 95
Ashwell, J.H., Sardis, flour, 7 sacks, $10.70; salmon twine, 8 lb., $8; sundries, $8.75	27 45
British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co: lumber, 1,625 ft. at $18, 600 ft. at $27; sundry lumber, $8.74 doors, 6, $15; windows, 12, $13.50; shingles, 8 M., $13.20; freight, $11.20	127 09
British Columbia Telephone Co.: rent of phone, 8 m. to Apr. 30 at $4; long distance, $4.40	38 40
Chilliwack Lumber Co.: lumber, 30 ft. at $26, 1,906 ft. at $23, 9,979 ft. at $12	164 19
Collister, W.S. & Co., New Westminster: blankets, 7 prs., $23.25; drilling, 64 yds. at 15c.	32 85
Coulter & Berry, Langley: flour, 12 sacks, $17.75; sundry provisions, $8.25	26 00
Dale, J.M. Port Hammond: flour, 10 sacks at $1.45; small items, $11	25 50
Davison, S.J., New Westminster, 1 set team harness	33 00
Delta Saw Mill Co., Ladner: lumber, 2,377 ft., $32.80; shingles, 21/4 M., $4.62 sundries, $8.40	45 83

Dominion Grocery, Vancouver: flour, 12 sacks, $18.10; small items, $10.60	28 70
Henderson, A.C., Chilliwack: flour, 11 sacks at $1.50; sundry items, $18.65	35 15
Inkman, C., Ruby Creek: flour, 19 sacks, $28.50; salmon twine, 9 lb., $9; sundries, $20.40	57 90
Kilby, Thos., Harrison River: flour, 7 sacks at $1.50; small items of groceries, $8.05	18 55
Kirk, H.T., New Westminster: cook stove, $13.50; nails, 250 lb., $11.75; freight, 98c.	26 23
Logan, J.H., New Westminster: flour, 12 sacks at $1 50 groceries, $7	25 00
Marks A.A., New York: artificial arm for Indian, $75 prepaid express, $1.15	76 15
McMillan, J.A.: flour, 22 sacks at $1.60; rice, 110 lb. at 7c.; groceries, $11	53 90
Purcell, C.: flour, 5 sacks at $1.75; rice, 25 lb. at 5c.; sugar, 20 lb. at 6 1/4c.; tea, $1.25	12 110
Royal Agri. and Industrial Society, admission of Indians to the Fair (grant)	500 00
Russell, Wm., Whonnock: flour, 6 sacks at $1.60; small items of groceries, $6	15 60
Smith, T.H., New Westminster. rent of office 7 1/2 m. to Feb. 15 at $10	75 00
Stewart, Harry, Chilliwack, 5,060 shakes (poor quality of lumber)	30 00
St. Mary's Hospital, New Westiminster, board and treatment of Indians, 61 d. at $1	61 00
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, board and treatment of Indians, 101 d. at $1	101 00
Thulin Bros., Lund: blankets, 1 pr., $3.50; flour, 3 sacks at $1.65; provisions, $3.20	11 65
Vowell, A.W., supt., advance for cleaning Indian Orchards	400 00
Small Payments: flour, 7 sacks. $11.20; burial expenses, $15; shingles, 5 M. at $2; electric, light for office, 7 1/2 m. to Feb. 15, $7.50; salmon twine, 8 lb., $7.20; small items, $21.05	71 95
Medical attendance, J. Vereertbrugghen, M.D., during June, 1905	50 00
Quarantine, guards, Vancouver Cannery, Aug. 8 - 22: J. Heaton, 15 d. at $3; Harry Joe, 15 d. at $2.50	82 50
Salaries: 9 m. to Mar. 31, agent R.C. McDonald, $900; clerk, Nellie McDonald, $450	1,350 00
Carried forward	3,756 00

Fraser Agency, B.C. - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3,756 00
Salaries of physicians, 8 m. to Feb. 28: W.D. Bryden-Jack, M.D., $800; O.A. Elliott, M.D., $500; R.F. Green, M.D., $333.28; Hall & Drew, M.D's. $800; J.C. Henderson, M.D., $266.64; A.A. King, M.D., $200; A.J. Stewart, M.D., $133.28	3,233 20
Caretakers: Geo. D. McMurphy, July 1 - 31, $5; L. Thornton, 6 1/2 m. to Feb. 15, $32.50	37 50
Travel, agent R.C. McDonald: board and lodging, $126.25; fares, $132.55; horse-hire, $32.50; canoe and launch hire, $26.50; postage, $40; photographs, $3; small items, $7.05	367 85
...	7,394 55
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency, B.C.	...
Anthony, J.H., Lytton: flour, 550 lb. at 3 c: bacon, 35 3/4 lb. $5.75; sundries, $7.75	30 00
Clemes, A., Spences Bridge: lumber, 10,500 ft. at $38, 12,000 ft. at $26; shingles, 24 M. at $3.50; windows, 16 at $3.50; doors, 8 at $5; nails, 300 lb. at 5; stoves, 4 at $20; sundries, $25.05	1,011 05
Howse, A. Co., Nicola, flour, 12 sacks at $2; A. Jackson, flour, 4 sacks at $2.50	34 00
Lytton Indian Hospital, grant to hospital for 9 m. to March 31	375 00
Mallery's Drug Store, Kamloops, medicines, $48.80; D. O'Hara, flour, 43 sacks at $1.75	124 00
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, treatment of 2 patients, 61 5/8 w. at $5	308 56
Ramsay & Philip, Kamloops: flour, 10 sacks, $13.50; blankets, 1 pr. $2.50; small items, $12.10	28 10
Rebagliati, B., Lytton: flour, 17 sacks, $22.25; small items of provisions, $19	41 25
Slavin, W.T., Kamloops: postage, $20; rent of P.O. box, 1 y. to July 1, 1907, $4	24 00
Tweedie & Keith, Keremeos, transport of disabled Indian, 35 miles	36 50
Vernon Jubilee Hospital, care and treatment of Indian, 38 d. at $1	38 00
Woodward, R.M., Lower Nicola, flour, 26 sacks at $2	52 00
Small payments: flour, 11 sacks, $18.50; small items of provisions, $9.40	27 90
Legal expenses, J.D. Swanson, drawing deed, & c.	16 10
Medical attendance: C.A. Tunstall, M.D. $34.40; J.E. Schou, M.D., $95	129 40
Salaries: agent, A. Irwin, 9 m. to March 31, $900 physicians, 8 m. to February 28, H.L.A., Kellar, M.D., $200; E.T. Offerhaus, M.D., $140; George Sanson, M.D., $280; G.H. Tuthill, M.D., $320; M.S. Wade, M.D., $520; H.A. Whillans, M.D., $120; R.B. White, M.D., $280; Gerald Williams, M.D., $200	2,960 00
Travel A.H. Green surveyor: board, & c., $32; fares, $41.70; livery, $20	93 70
Travel, A. Irwin, agent: board and horse feed, $170.25; boat and railway fares, $88.83; stage fares and horse-hire, $100; telegrams and telephone, $2.75	361 85
...	5,691 46
Kootenay Agency, B.C.	...
Beattie & Atchison, Cranbrook, medicines, medical appliances and disinfectants	24 53
Carlin & Durick, Fort Steele: flour, 2,100 lb. $71.80; sugar, 205 lb. at 9c.; sundries, $17.40	107 65
Fass & Crawford, Creston: flour, 300 lb. at 3 1/5c; sundry provisions, $3.65	13 25
Geary, Geo., Cranbrook: hay, (upland) 6 tons at $19.50; oats, 300 lb. at 2c.	177 00
Geary & Doyle, Ft. Steele, wood, 10 cords at $3: H.P. Gibson, cleaning office, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $22.50	52 50
Lake & Co., Athalmer: hay, 1 ton, at $25; clover seed, 40 lb., $10; timothy seed, 100 lb. $15	50 00
Miller, E.C., Ft. Steele: stump puller, $90; less $60 paid by Indian	30 00
McCallum & Co.: harness, 1 set, $36; plough, 3, $52.50; powder, 100 lb., $15.50; sundries, $1.50	105 50

St. Eugene, Hospital, Cranbrook, board and treatment of Indians, 55 d. at $1	515 00
Western Mercantile Co., Gateway: hay, 1 1/2 ton, $33; oats, 2,000 lb. at 2c.; groceries, $2.20	75 20
Wirth, John, building, office, Fort Steele: 22 1/4 d. for self at $3; 8 d; for helper at $3; lumber, 2,108 ft. at $16; hauling lumber, $14.50; white lead, 150 lb. at 10c.; boiled oil, 10 gal. at $1.25; sundries, $18.75	207 48
Small payments: hay, 1/2 ton, $10; flour, 3 sacks, $5.50; postage, $6; small item, $8.71	30 21
Irrigation and dyking (foreman) at $4, 2 d. at $3.50, 4 1/2 d. at $3, 63 1/2 at $2.50, 48 d. $1.75, 5 1/3 d. at $1.50; team, 4 d. at $2; provisions, $47.25; camp utensils, $11.60; powder, No. 1, 100 lb. at 21c, No. 2, 65 lb. at 18c; tools and sundry hardware, $32.55; travel of surveyor A.H. Green, board and lodging, $46.75; fares, $64.05; freight and express, $20.60; sundries, $6.50	577 25
Medical attendance, Robert Elliott, M.D., July 1 to January 31	67 50
Medical officer, Hugh Watt, M.D., salary 8 m. to February 28	320 00
Agent, R.L.T. Galbraith: salary, 9 m. to March 31, $900; travel, board, $59.85; railway fares, $32.60; stage, fares, $23; livery, $81.50; phones and telegrams, $2.95	1,099 90
...	2,992 97
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	...
Alert, Bay Cannery: biscuit, 330 lb. at 5c.; tea, 16 lb. at 50c.; flour, 300 lb., $7.50; sundries, $20.15	52 15
Alert Bay Saw Mill: biscuit, 338 lb., $14; sugar, 82 ;b/. $6; coal oil, 4 cases at $3.50; firewood, 6 cd. at $4: lumber, 6,733 ft., $126.50; shingles, 5 1/2 M at $3; sundry items, $37.45	238 45
Carried forward	290 60

Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C. - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	290 60
Atkins, Thomas E., Quathiaski: pilot bread, 150 lb. at 15c.; sugar, 296 lb. at 61c.; sundry items, $30.75	71 75
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, board and treatment of Indian patients, 125 d. at $1	125 00
Bergh, H.O., Quatsino: biscuit, 506 1/2 lb., $41.30; sugar, 460 1/2 lb., $33.60; sundries, $10.10	85 00
Boyd, Burns & Co., Vancouver, 3 anchors and fittings for agency boat	32 70
Easthope & Sons, Vancouver, alterations to gasoline engine in agency boat	144 00
Galley, W.H., Harbledown: biscuit, 283 lb. at 8 1/3c.; flour, 750 lb. at 2 1/2c.; rice, 352 lb. at 6 1/4c.; sugar, 163 lb. at 6 1/4c.; oatmeal, 130 lb. at 5c.; tea, 2 lb. at 50c.	82 50
Kalbfleisch, A.G., Vancouver: medicines and medical appliances, $20; freight and express, $1.45	21 45
Lemon, Gonnason, R. & Co., Victoria, repairs to agency building	38 40
Leeson, J.L., Winter Harbour: pilot bread, 232 lb. at 8 1/3c.; rice, 120 lb. at 8 1/3c.; sundries, $3.75	34 75
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Vancouver:, logging jacks, 2, $50; 8 1/2 ft. saw, $12; peavies, 2, $4	66 00
Public Hospital for Insane, New Westminster, maintenance and care at $5 per wk	129 29
Ralph Morris & Ella, Vancouver: bath with fittings, $54.35; range and fittings, $16.95	71 30
Smith W.C., Kingcorne Inlet: flour, 60 lb., $5; small items of groceries, $7.50	12 50
Skinner, R.J., timber inspector, 2 hand loggers' licenses for Indians	20 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria: board and treatment, 103 d. at $1; extras, $24.10	127 10
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, board and treatment in hospital, 49 d. at $1	49 00
Thulin Bros., groceries, $12.50; Union Steamship Co., coal, 5 tons at $6.50	45 00
Small payments: burial expenses, $10; medicines, $11.47; Postage, $11; services on launch, 13 d. at $1.50; wood, 2 cords at $4; stenographer, $6.40; sundries, $12.25	77 62
Agent, W.M. Halliday; salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $900; travel board and lodging, $45.75; fares, $57; repairs and supplies for gasoline launch, $69.40; provisions, $52.30; gasoline, 85 1/2 gal., $25.65; services on launch, 47 1/2 d. at $1.50, 20 at $1; tugs, 1 d., $25, 2 d. at $15; canoe and boat hire, $28; sundries, $6.15	1,330 50
Salaries of teachers: Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Alert Bay, 9 m to Mar. 31, $225; Herbert Pearson, Gwaysdmus, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $225; J. Edward Rendle, Cape Mudge, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225	675 00
...	3,529 46
LESS - Refunded on account of expenditure in 1905 - 6, $16.50 hire of launch, $12.50	29 00
...	3,500 46
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.	...
Adams & Noble, Port Essington, provisions for, Indians working on road: butter, 112 lb., $36.40; bacon, 30 lb., $6; flour 3 1/2 brl., $24.50; ham 120 lb., $24; pilot bread, 8 bxs., $18; prunes, 100 lb., $8; gran. sugar, 200 lb., $14 100 lb., $5; small items, $8 50	144 40
Anderson, Fred: building au addition and repairs to Bella Bella school-house	45 00
Bella Bella Saw Mill Co.: lumber for addition to Bella Bella school-house, 900 ft.	15 30
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital: treatment and board of Indian patients, 1,284 3/4 d. at $1	1,284 75
Bishop & Clarke, horse for Indians, $160; B. Brynildsen, stove, & c., for school, $18.90	178 90
Campbell, D.E. Victoria, medicines, $164.70; J. Cochrane, Victoria, medicines, $116.06	280 76
Cunningham, John, Port Essington: flour, 400 lb., $14.55; sundry items, $55.45	70 00
Cunningham, R. & Son, Port Essington: lumber, 17,923 ft., $346.90; shingles, 10 M., at $2.50; freight oil lumber, $58.10, provisions, $20; coffin $10; small items, $5.30	466 30

Fawcett, F.W., Victoria: medicines and medical appliances, $172.32; freight, & c., $5.15	177 47
Fraser, D.M. & Co., Vancouver, material for school-houses at Metlakatla and Kitimot: doors, 11, $80; door frames, 11, $39.50: windows, 39 $129.60; window frames 39, $181; shingles, 30 M. at $2.50; lumber, ridge roll, 200 ft., $18, gutter, 165 ft., $16.50, 1/4 round, 1,400 ft., $14; sundry lumber, $43.05; cartage, wharfage, & c., $15	611 65
Fraser, W.S. & Co., Victoria: box heaters with pipes, 3, $60.50; freight and sundries, $31.95	92 45
Frizzell, S., Port Essington: shawl, $10; small items of clothing and provisions, $10	20 00
Georgetown Saw Mill Co., Port Simpson: lumber for Metlakatla school-house, 10,020 ft. at $27, 7,708 ft. at $25, 6,400 ft. at $18, 16,872 ft. at $13; lumber, & c., for guest house at Port Simpson, 3,491 ft. at $25, 1,500 ft. at $18, 4.950 ft. at $13; shingles, 10 M. at $4; 1 ventilator smoke stack, $20; nails, 350 lb., $18; paint, 12 gal., $15; doors, windows and fittings, $24.85	1,094 24
Haldane, Peter, & Venn, Chas., Metlakatla: piles for rebuilding wharf, 6,200 ft. at 5c.	310 00
Hall & Co., Victoria: medicines and medical appliances, $42.43; freight, wharfage, & c., $1.50	43 93
Hudson's Bay Co., Port Simpson: clothing and provisions, $15; small items of hardware, $11	26 00
Jay & Co., Victoria: apple trees, 156, $50; Kincolith Hospital, treatment, 465 d. at $1	515 00
Morrow, Geo. W., disbursements: rebuilding wharf, labour, 89 d. at $2.50, 81 h. at 25c.; coal, 2 1/2 ton at $8; rope, 65 lb. at 20c.; shingles, 15 bdls. at 85c.; towing piles, $10; sundries, $20.10; transport of Indian $40; interpreters and typewriters, $29.25; constables, $14.50; messengers, $10; telegrams, $14.47; hauling coal, 8 ton, $12; wood, 1 1/2 cords, $7; sundry items, $6	451 81
Carried forward	5,826 99

Northwest Coast Agency - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,826 99
McGregor, J.H., Victoria: work on second-hand school desks, 29 h. at 50c., 6 h. at 40c.	16 90
McKenzie & Jackson, Port Essington: paint for school-house, 30 gal., $64.50; freight, $1	65 50
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Vancouver, material for Metlakatla school-house: boiled oil, 41 7/9 gal. at 75c.; ironite hard oil, 8 gal. at $2.75; white lead, 500 lb. at 9c.; roof paint, 12 gal. at $1.60, 14 at $1.25; nails, 13 kegs, $41.05; tar paper, 20 roll at 85c.; sundry hardware,$121.51	314 58
Nelson, Job, Metlakatla: care of Insane Indian, 20 d. at $2	40 00
Parker, F. & Co., Metlakatla: provisions, $10.50; hauling lumber, & c., 84 h. at 25c.	31 50
Peirce, Jos., Port Simpson: building Port Simpson guest house as per contract	125 00
Pope Stationery Co., Victoria: slated cloth for schools, 21 sq. yds.	24 81
Port Simpson Hospital: board and treatment of patients, 453 d. at $1	453 00
Powell, Chas. & Son, Metlakatla: coal oil, 6 cases at $3.50; sundry provisions, $11.50	32 50
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ottawa: constables' badges, 66 at 60c.	39 60
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster: treatment of Indians, 78 4/7 w. at $5	392 84
Scott, J.R., Metlakatla: postage, $30; steamer Venture, coal, 5 tons at $7	65 00
Spencer, David, Victoria, school furniture: cupboards, 2, $21; teacher's, tables, 4, $17.50; freight charges, $22.60; chairs, 6, $5.65; sundries, $1.60	75 85
Stephens, W.J., Victoria, builder's model, plans, & c., of proposed steamer per agreement	150 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver, board and treatment, medicines, & c. for Indians, 122 d.	179 55
Union Steamship Co.: coal, 3 tons at $7; freight and wharfage on school desks, $9	30 00
Victoria City School Board, school desks, 79, $197.50; J.L. White & Co., medicines, $204.70	402 20
Wood, Vallance & Leggat, Vancouver: nails, 170 lb., $8; 9 kegs, $28.15; paint, 12 gal., $25.80; terra cotta pipe, 23 ft., $14.50; staples and bolts, 1,294 lb., $33.14; sundries, $61.60	171 19
Young, H. Boyd & Co., Port Simpson: roof paint, 5 gal., $10; cement, 1 brl., $6	16 00
Small payments: Dom. flag, $8.59; cook stove, $8; veterinary instruments, $12.70; boat hire, $5; cartage, $10; provisions, $8.56; postage, $5; small items, $4.35	62 20
Freight charges: C.P. Ry., $123.24; Dom. Ex. Co., $2.85; Grand Trunk Ry., $18.91; Intercolonial Ry., $3.25; Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Co., $4.80; Steamer Venture, $116.05	269 10
Transport of Indians: Can. Pac. Ry., $12.50; Captain E. McCoskerie, $60; Inverness Canning Co., $35; tug, Vera, $15	112 50
Legal expenses: Baxter & McLellan, King vs Paul & Herbert Kladuck	75 00
Medical attendance: Wm. T. Kergin, M.D., trip to Metlakatla, $35; trip to Skidgate, $50	85 00
Special constables during fishing season, July and August at $12.50 per m: Alfred Adams, B. Brown, Peter Calder, John Clallemand, Heber Clifton, Wm. Dudoward, Henry Edenshaw, George Green, Jonah Howard, P. Kelly, A.E. Johnstone, R. Large, Joe Moeshy, J. McIntosh, Jas. Pierce, Chas. P. Ryan, J. Smyth, Jacob Steward, Wm. Sutton, W. Wenas, Chas. Windsor	525 00
Agent, G.W. Morrow: 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,350; board, $123.62; fares and boat hire, $240.50	1,714 12
Salaries of physicians, 8 m. to February 28: Wm. T. Kergin, M.D., $480; R.W. Large, M.D., $400; J.C. Spencer, M.D., $200; H.E. Tremayne, M.D., $480; T.A. Wilson, M.D., $460	1,960 00
Salaries of teachers: O.B. Anderson, Port Simpson, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $180.15; Mary A. Beatty, Bella Bella, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; D. Bower, Kitimaat, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $235.32; Rev. W.E. Collison, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; Rev. W.H. Collison, Kincolith, 9 M. to Dec. 31, $225; Miss E. Flower, Kitkatla, 3 m. to Dec. 31,	

$82.74; Rev. G.W. Gurd, Kitkatla, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $150; Helen Jackson, Metlakatla, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; Peter R. Kelly, Skidgate, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; Viola M. Lawson, Bella Coola, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $276; Chas. Martin, Aiyaush, 12 m. to June 30, 1906, $300; Alfred McKay, Lakalsap, 18 m. to Dec. 31, $450; Rev. Geo. Reade, China Hat, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $75; Kate Tranter, Port Essington, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150	2,799 21
...	16,055 14
West Coast Agency B.C.	...
Alberni Trading Store: flour, 350 lb., $11.10; blankets, 2 pr., $6.50; small items, $8.25	25 85
Anthony, Mrs. J., nurse: nursing Indians with typhoid fever, 27 1/2 d. at $3.50; travelling expenses, $12.25; thermometers, 3, $5.25; half price of clothes destroyed, $12.75	126 50
Bishop, C.F., Alberni: flour, 825 lb., $28.40; biscuit, 110 lb., $9.90; small items, $3.70	42 00
Bowes, C.H., Victoria: medicines, $35.70; Can. Pac. Ry., transport of Indians, $74	109 70
Cochrane, John, Victoria: medicines and medical appliances, $69.42; vaccine, 300 points, $45.60	115 02
Dawley, W.T., Clayoquot: biscuit, 150 lb. at 8c.; flour, 1,650 lb. at 31c., 2,925 lb. at 3 1/5c.; sugar, 140 lb. at 6 1/4 c.; blankets, 5 pr. at $3; wood, 3 cords at $1; sundries, $11.15	210 75
Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria: medicines, $28.40; A. Erickson, postage, $10; box rent, $4	42 40
Hanna, W. J., Victoria,: burial plot, $5; 2 coffins, $15; interment fee, $7.50; sundries, $2.50	30 00
Jackson, J.J., Port Renfrew: biscuit, 240 lb., $18.40; flour, 400 lb., $12; sundries, $5.60	36 00
Janson, A., Ucluelet: flour, 2,475 lb. at 3c.; sugar, 176 lb. at 6 1/4c.; tea, 21 lb. at 36c.; bankets, 3 prs., $10.50; lumber, 1,085 ft., $13; shingles, 1 3/4 M., $4.40; sundries, $13.90	134 60
Logan, D., Claoose: flour, 1,800 lb. at 3 1/2c.; box stove and pipe, $8.65; sundry items, $36.25	107 90
Moore & Whittington, Victoria: 1 cupboard, $12; freight and cartage, $3	15 00
McPhee, A., Dodgers Cove: biscuits, 120 lb. at 7 1/2c.; flour, 150 lb. at 3 1/5c.	13 80
Carried forward	1,009 52

West Coast Agency, B.C. - Concluded.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,009 52
Neile, A.W., agent, Alberni: rent of office, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $72; sundry disbursements, $16.05	88 05
Speed, J.W., Victoria: biscuits, 100 lb., $7; flour, 375 lb. at 3c.; small items, $17.62	35 87
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria: board and treatment, medicines, & c., for Indians, 257 d	341 98
Terry & Marett, Victoria: medicines and medical appliances, $83.37; freight, & c., $2.35	85 72
Thompson, Jas., Alberni: flour, 450 lb., $13.70; blankets, 5 prs., $14.50; small items, $8.75	36 05
Waterhouse, A.E., New Alberni: office sundries, $20.20; postage. $15	35 20
Small payments: provisions, $31.80; freight, $14.80: attending phone, $9; blackboard for school, $8.80; cabs for sick Indians to hospital, $8.50; small items, $8.05	80 95
Indians: fire wood, 4 cords, $16; nursing sick, $7.50; hauling lumber, $2.50	26 00
Agent, A.W. Neill; salary, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $9 0; travel, provisions, $29. 10; cabs and baggage, $36.90; fares, $65.70; transport by boat and canoe, $24.85; sundries, $2.75	1,059 30
Physicians: A.D. Morgan, M.D., 6 26/31 M. to Feb. 28, $216.78, travel, $7.50; Chas. McLean, M.D., 8 n. to Feb. 28, $520; J.A. Pybus, M.D., 2 25/31 m. to Aug. 25, $98.22	842 50
Teachers, salaries to Mar. 31, 1907: Rev. C.A. Dookstader, Nitinat, 6 m., $150; Rev. Chase. Moser, Clayoquot, 6 m.; John T. Ross, Ohiaht, 6 m., $150; Rev. E. Sobry, Kyuquot, 9 m., $225; Rev. A.S. Stern, Yuquot, 9 m., $225; Mrs. M. Swartout, Ucluelet, 9 m., $225	1,125 00
...	4,767 04
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.	...
Becher, F.M., Chilcoten: flour, 750 lb, at 7c.; rice, 90 lb., $9; sugar, 72 lb. $9; tea, 9 lb., $4.50	75 00
Bell, E., agent, disbursements: rent of office, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $90; postage, & c., $21.20	111 20
B.C. Development Association, Cariboo Road: flour, 200 lb., $11; sundry provisions, $8	19 00
Cariboo Trading Co.: flour, 950 lb., $57; rice, 190 lb., $23.75; sugar, 152 lb., $19; tea, 19 lb. $9.50	109 25
Carson, R.: timothy hay, 3 tons at $20; 1 1/2 tons oats at $40	120 00
Cumming, William, Lillooet: flour, 3,275 lb. at 4c.; rice, 430 lb. at 8c.; sugar, 344 lb. at 8 3/4c.; tea, 43 lb. at 50c.	217 00
Dunlevy Estate, P.C., Soda Creek: flour, 100 lb. at 6c.; small items of provisions, $5	11 00
Dunlop, J., Lillooet: flour 1,150 lb., $50.30; rice, 170 lb., $13.60; sugar and tea, $22.10	86 00
Gabriel, James, board and care of sick Indian (Sally), 9 m. to March 31 at $15	135 00
Garigan, P., Pavilion: flour, 900 lb $13.20; rice, sugar and tea, $13.80	27 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Fort George: flour, 175 lb. at 9c; tea, 1 1/2. lb. at 50c.	16 50
Lee, Norman, Chilcoten: flour, 1,225 lb. at 7c.; rice, sugar and tea, $6.80	92 55
Lowther, J., Canoe Creek: flour, 575 lb. at 7c.; rice, sugar and tea, $28.75	69 00
Lytton Hospital, board and treatment of Indian woman (Agnes) 62 d. at $1	62 00
Marion, T., Quesnel: flour, 2,975 lb. at 5c.; rice, 395 lb. at 12 1/2c.; sugar, 316 lb. at 12 1/2c.: tea, 39 1/2 lbs. at 50c.	257 37
Moore, J.E. Onward Ranch, flour, 275 lb. at 6c.; rice, sugar and tea, $13.75	30 25
McDonald & McGillivray, Clinton: flour, 1,500 lb. at 4 1/5c., 175 at 4c.; rice, 245 lb. at 8c.; sugar, 1.96 lb. at 8 1/2c.; tea, 24 1/2 lb. at 50c.; barb-wire, 2,450 lb. at 5c.; wood, 5 cords at $4; sundries, $18.75	279 76
Phair, C.A., Lillooet: flour, 1,450 lb., $63.20; rice, 195 lb. at 8c.; sundries, $26.35	105 15
Phair, H.L., Lillooet: flour, 1,050 lb. at 4 2/5c., 200 at 4c.; sundry provisions, $17.40	71 60

Public Hospital for Insane, New Westminster, treatment of Indians, 101 6/7 weeks at $5	509 26
Webster, Wm., Alexandria: flour, 1,525 lb., $89.75; rice, 105 lb., $15.75; sugar and tea, $15.75	121 25
To pay over expenditure by Trust Fund account No. 323	5 72
Medical attendance; T. Bennett Green, M.D., $44.35; G. Sanson, M.D., $50	94 35
Agent, E. Bell: salary 9 m. to March 31, $900; travel, board and lodging, $82.50; horse feed, $40.50; fares, $9; horse-shoeing, $5.75; ferriage, 75c.	1,038 50
Physicians' salaries; Sibree Clarke, M.D., 3 m. to Sept. 30, $120; E.C. Foot, M.D., 8 m. to February 28, $200; T.B. Green, M.D, 3 m. to Feb., 28, $120; S.E. Mostyn-Hoops, M.D., 8 m. to Feb. 28, $466.64	906 64
...	4,570 35
Board and Industrial Schools, B.C.	...
Ahousaht Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	1,125 00
Alberni Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,624.50; fire extinguishers, 4, $82; freight, $27.29	1,733 79
Alert Bay Industrial School: grant. 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2,204.48; carpenters tools, 2 set at $32.50; lumber, 2,500 ft., $37.50; nails, 1 keg, $5; 1 clock, $7.50	2,319 48
All Hallows Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,210; desks with seats, 6 at $6.75, 9 at $4,50, 15 at $4.10; lumber, 3,000 ft. at $38; nails, 50 lb., $2.25; freight, $18	1,486 75
Clayoquot Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $4,810; galv. fire buckets, 12, $15; rubber lined fire hose, 100 feet at 40c.; 1 nozzle, $1.75; freight and cartage, $1.50	4,868 25
Coqualeetza Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	6,464 18
Carried forward	17,997 45

Board and Industrial Schools, B.C. - Concluded.	...	$ cts.
Brought forward	...	17,997 45
Kamloops Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $4,875; lumber, 5,700 ft. at $24, 5,006 at $17, 5,080 at $16; shingles, 12 M. at $2.80; sundry lumber, $31.79; 1 door, $6.10; transoms, 7 at 90c.; windows, 7 at $3; paint, 25 gal. $42.75; sundry hardware, $55.29	...	5,375 00
Kootenay Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $4,875; 1 typewriter, $60	...	4,935 00
Kuper Island Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $4,875; express charges, $4.20	...	4,879 20
Lytton Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	...	2,608 66
Metlakatla Industrial School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $3,900, 81; 1,000 ga. tank, $41.50	...	3,942 31
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $645.50; freight, $24.66	...	670 16
Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,575; slated cloth, 10 yds. at $1.50; school cupboard, $12; transoms, 12, $13; fire escape, $11.25; freight, $25.70; sundries, $7.50	...	1,659 45
Sechelt Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $1,838; teachers' desks, 4 at $8	...	1,870 00
Squamish Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	...	2,250 00
St. Mary's Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, $2,700; travel of inspector. A.H. Green, $33.35; freight $3.27	...	2,736 62
Williams Lake Boarding School: grant, 9 m. to Mar. 31	...	4,741 75
...	...	53,665 60
Survey and Reserve Commission, B.C.	...	...
Expenditure on surveys by A.H. Green, D.L.S. -	...	...
Chainmen, 3 1/2 d. at $2.50, 4 at $2, 12 1/2 at $1.50; board, $20.25; fares, $24.75; sundries, $4.75	...	85 25
General: Victoria city map, $7.50; postage, $5; ranging pickets, 2, $8	...	20 50
...	...	105 75
Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Inspectors.	...	...
Salaries at Ottawa (Page J - 5)	...	3,531 45
P.H. Bryce, M.D., medical inspector: board and lodging, $64.85; cabs, $7; pullmans, $18; sundries, $10.40	...	100 25
J.G. Ramsden, acting inspector: board and lodging, $325.90; folio case, $9; livery, $36.50; pullmans, $32; railway fares, $206.35; tips, $10.05; incidentals, $20; small items, $41.72	...	681 52
...	...	4,313 22
Charged as follows -	...	...
Salaries of inspectors	$ 3,225 00	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	1,088 22	...
...	...	4,313 22
Printing and Stationery: Outside Service.	...	...
Supplied by Department of Public Printing and Stationery.	...	...
Printing, binding, lithographing, &c	...	874 65
Stationery supplied to inspectors and surveyors	...	158 54
Stationery supplied to agents, & c., Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	...	353 25

Stationery supplied to agencies, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia	...	1,212 23
Stationery supplied generally	...	102 11
School material furnished boarding schools	...	1,571 70
School material furnished industrial schools	...	771 08
School material furnished day schools	...	1,259 23
...	...	6,302 79
LESS - Paid in 1907 - 8	...	1,802 79
...	...	4,500 00
Miscellaneous: Unforeseen Expenses.	...	...
J.B. Lash, secretary, Commissioners office, gratuity to widow, 2 m. salary	...	316 17

Indian Trust Fund: Summary of Balances.	...	$ cts.,	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, as shown by A.G's Report, 1905 - 6, page J - 68 and 1906 - 7, page J - 74	...	...	...	4,868,622 00
Interest accrued during the year on	$1,089,844.3, at 6 p.c.	49,043 00	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on	595,865.64 at 5 p.c.	22 344 96	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on	3,182,911.99 at 3 p.c.	71,615 51	...	...
...	$4,868,622.00	143,003 47	...	...
Government grant to aid Management Fund	...	10,000 00	...	...
Government grant to Six Nation Schools	...	450 00	...	...
Amount voted to settle outstanding claims of Indians	...	4,731 19	...	...
Total interest and government grants	(Page J - 74)	...	158,184 66	...
Collected during the year	(Page J - 74)	...	400,610 50	...
Refunds and transfers credited	(Page J - 74)	...	95,829 43	...
Total credits	...	...	654,624 59	...
Expenditure during the year	(Page J - 74)	242,520 37	...	...
Refunds and transfers debited	(Page J - 74)	123,159 63	...	...
Total debits	...	...	365,680 00	...
Excess of credits over debits	...	...	...	288,944 59
Balance Mar. 31, 1907	(Page J - 74)	...	...	5,157,566 59

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
31 87	31 87	...	...	211	Assabaska Band	131	31 17	0 70	...	...	31 87
74,039 44	73,550 56	488 88	...	1	Batchewana Indians, Capital	75	69,150 60	...	4,888 84	...	74,039 44
2,503 25	1,097 92	22 02	1,383 31	...	Batchewana Indians, Interest	75	279 08	1,562 17	662 00	...	2,503 25
28 83	28 83	...	...	327	Big Grassy River Reserve No 35 G	132	28 20	0 63	...	...	28 83
2,470 45	2,470 45	...	...	105	Big Island Indians, Capital	103	2,470 45	...	...	...	2,470 45
842 06	799 71	...	42 35	...	Big Island Indians, Interest	103	769 17	72 89	...	...	842 06
6 50	...	6 50	...	270	Buffalo Bay Band	120	6 36	0 14	...	...	6 50
40,809 15	39,796 56	12 59	1,000 00	2	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Capital	75	40,135 50	...	125 91	547 74	40,809 15
1,669 60	406 63	...	1,262 97	...	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Interest	75	253 13	1,409 47	...	7 00	1,669 60
404,392 51	404,288 87	29 85	73 79	3	Chippewas of Nawash, Capital	75	402,097 27	...	2,231 07	64 17	404,392 51
14,119 86	5,134 05	66 42	8,919 39	...	Chippewas of Nawash, Interest	76	2,821 67	11,254 69	43 50	...	14,119 86
59,321 03	49,309 97	11 06	...	4	Chippewas of Rama, Capital	76	49,156 33	...	164 70	...	49,321 03
2,711 41	541 94	...	2,169 47	...	Chippewas of Rama, Interest	76	671 97	1,824 82	132 00	82 62	2,711 41
195,648 69	194,394 82	11 65	1,242 22	5	Chippewas of Sarnia, Capital	77	195,054 99	...	116 46	477 24	195,648 69

8,405 91	2,427 00	2 82	5,976 09	...	Chippewas of Sarnia, Interest	77	1,243 77	6,101 22	97 00	963 92	8,405 91
314,503 42	313,599 80	29 85	873 77	6	Chippewas of Saugeen, Capital	77	312,524 89	...	1,978 53	...	314,503 42
11,791 49	4,157 74	53 12	7,580 63	...	Chippewas of Saugeen, Interest	77	2,303 22	9,175 57	57 55	255 15	11,791 49
23,439 02	23,438 89	0 13	...	7	Chippewas of Snake Island, Capital	78	23,437 70	...	1 32	...	23,439 02
1,355 10	615 20	12 66	727 24	...	Chippewas of Snake Island, Interest	78	281 29	862 79	211 02	...	1,355 10
70,571 41	69,850 81	...	720 60	8	Chippewas of Thames, Capital	78	70,217 67	...	...	353 74	70,571 41
6,787 22	1,456 51	7 95	5,322 76	...	Chippewas of Thames, Interest	78	882 54	2,612 26	2,432 92	859 50	6,787 22
56,708 76	55,501 01	...	1,207 75	9	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Capital	79	56,708 76	...	...	...	56,708 76
3,529 16	1,257 32	45 58	2,226 26	...	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Interest	79	833 00	1,936 41	759 75	...	3,529 16
15,807 53	15,807 53	...	...	244	Cockburn Island Indians, Capital	116	15,064 35	...	...	743 18	15,807 53
558 18	367 70	0 98	198 50	...	Cockburn Island Indians, Interest	116	214 00	343 76	...	0 42	558 18
1,349 23	734 20	615 03	...	130	Coutchiching Band	105	1,319 54	29 69	...	...	1,349 23
616 61	616 61	...	...	212	Dalles Band	131	603 04	13 57	...	...	616 61
1,154 72	1,154 72	...	...	182	Dokis Band, Capital	131	1,154 72	...	...	...	1,154 72
555 76	555 76	...	...	...	Dokis Band, Interest	131	518 12	37 64	...	...	555 76
5,120 09	5,120 09	...	...	90	Eagle Lake Indians, Capital	131	5,120 09	...	...	...	5,120 09

1,514 22	1,514 22	...	...	...	Eagle Lake Indians, Interest	131	1,368 23	145 99	...	...	1,514 22
2,000 00	1,800 00	200 00	...	77	Fort Francis Agency	99	...	...	2,000 00	...	2,000 00
121,588 76	120,507 54	81 22	1,000 00	10	Fort William Band, Capital	80	120,768 88	...	812 20	7 68	121,588 76
2,717 30	949 72	7 68	1,759 90	...	Fort William Band, Interest	80	...	2,717 30	...	...	2,717 30
55,066 07	10,759 06	...	44,307 01	10 A	Fort William Improvement Account	80	53,854 35	1,211 72	...	...	55,066 07
94,375 60	94,002 89	372 71	...	12	Garden River Indians, Capital	80	90,648 49	...	3,727 11	...	94,375 60
3,044 59	744 24	11 10	2,289 25	...	Garden River Indians, Interest	80	706 36	2,055 48	235 00	47 75	3,044 59
935 18	935 18	...	...	123	Gibson Indians, Capital	105	926 24	...	...	8 94	935 18
20 84	...	8 94	11 90	...	Gibson Indians, Interest	105	...	20 84	...	...	20 84

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
115 01	115 01	...	...	43	Golden Lake Indians, Capital	92	112 48	...	...	2 53	115 01
2 53	...	2 53	...	...	Golden Lake Indians, Interest	92	...	2 53	...	...	2 53
31 85	...	31 85	...	257	Grassy Narrows Indians	119	31 15	0 70	...	...	31 85
7,558 42	7,558 42	...	...	13	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Capital	81	7,558 42	...	...	...	7,558 42
291 72	179 65	...	112 07	...	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Interest	81	118 98	172 74	...	...	291 72
590 24	590 24	...	...	131	Hungry Hall Band, No. 1	131	577 25	12 99	...	...	590 24
281 48	252 68	...	28 80	240	Hungry Hall Band, No. 2	116	275 28	6 19	...	...	281 48
14,111 63	14,272 07	...	139 56	318	Islands in Georgian Bay	123	10,314 06	232 007	3,865 50	...	14,411 63
98 63	98 63	...	...	174	Islington Band	131	96 45	2 17	...	...	98 63
24 73	...	24 73	...	273	Lac Seul Band	121	24 19	0 54	...	...	24 73
93,756 93	93,225 78	326 15	205 00	14	Lake Nipissing Band, Capital	81	90,495 46	...	3,261 47	...	93,756 93
4,132 52	2,096 15	18 84	2,017 53	...	Lake Nipissing Band, Interest	81	1,742 15	2,075 37	314 00	...	4,132 52
151 22	151 22	...	...	61	Little Forks Band, Capital	97	151 22	...	...	...	151 22
15 42	3 67	...	11 75	...	Little Forks Band, Interest	97	111 75	3 67	...	...	15 42
404 87	375 43	2 44	27 00	221	Long Sault Band, No. 30, B	114	118 53	2 67	24 42	259 25	404 87
2,176 87	2,176 87	...	...	16	Magnettawan Indians, Capital	82	2,176 87	...	...	...	2,176 87
488 09	220 81	...	267 28	...	Magnettawan Indians, Interest	82	429 45	58 64	...	...	488 09
2,407 59	2,333 70	14 89	59 00	208	Manitou Reserve, No. 1	113	2,044 11	45 99	148 89	168 60	2,407 59
38,042 34	38,036 47	5 87	...	15	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Capital	82	37,983 59	...	58 725	...	3,8042 34
2,291 09	1,807 79	...	483 30	...	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Interest	82	1,404 85	886 24	...	...	2,291 09
151,741 90	151,655 73	86 17	...	17	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Capital	82	150,880 21	...	861 69	...	151,741 90
7,876 72	3,514 34	7 14	4,355 24	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Interest	82	1,708 66	4,654 05	1,454 01	60 00	7,876 72

74,037 13	73,100 89	811 24	125 00	18	Mississaguas of Credit, Capital	83	73,768 36	...	220 00	48 77	74,037 13
6,416 34	1,434 36	...	4,981 98	...	Mississaguas of Credit, Interest	83	463 22	3,202 22	2,460 00	290 90	6,416 34
37,712 24	35,997 91	14 33	1,700 00	20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Capital	84	37,544 70	...	143 27	24 27	37,712 24
1,844 99	769 44	0 81	1,074 74	...	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Interest	84	469 03	1,319 81	13 50	42 65	1,844 99
24,460 43	24,452 79	7 64	...	19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Capital	83	24,384 02	...	76 41	...	24,460 43
1,273 72	469 97	...	803 75	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Interest	83	303 91	844 01	110 00	15 80	1,273 72
11,516 91	11,514 21	2 70	...	21	Mississaguas of Scugog, Capital	84	11,489 86	...	27 05	...	11,416 91
1,265 75	668 47	19 71	577 57	...	Mississaguas of Scugog, Interest	84	471 29	389 70	382 76	25 00	1,265 75
130,971 66	123,741 91	22 96	7,206 79	22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Capital	84	124,268 99	...	5,765 67	937 00	130,971 66
9,937 94	1,285 41	505 93	8,146 60	...	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Interest	85	904 87	4,267 51	4,469 78	295 78	9,937 94
150,126 38	148,769 84	...	1,356 54	23	Moravians of Thames, Capital	85	150,126 38	...	...	...	150,126 38
5,457 64	2,288 85	...	3,168 79	...	Moravians of Thames, Interest	85	1,411 13	3,974 34	...	72 17	5,457 64
26 14	26 14	...	...	136	Mouth of the Seine River Band, 25 B	131	25 56	0 58	...	...	26 14
2,034 65	1,935 11	16 85	82 69	24	Munsees of Thames, Capital	86	2,0344 65	...	...	...	2,034 65
796 00	...	3 00	793 00	...	Munsees of Thames, Interest	86	36 30	46 60	696 25	16 85	796 00
207 41	207 41	...	...	285	Nickickousemenecaming Indians	121	126 79	2 85	...	77 77	207 41
*4 54	...	*4 54	...	282	Northwest Angle Band, No. 37	121	*4 44	*0 10	...	...	*4 54
2,861 60	2,858 07	3 53	...	245	Obidgewon Indians, Capital	116	2,728 12	...	35 32	98 16	2,861 60
80 28	31 96	0 13	48 19	...	Obidgewon Indians, Interest	116	18 46	61 80	...	0 02	80 28
159,818 18	159,818 18	...	...	26	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Capital	86	159,818 18	...	...	...	159,818 18
8,603 69	1,833 27	...	6,770 42	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Interest	87	4,193 43	4,410 26	...	...	8,603 69
133,181 82	133,181 82	...	...	27	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Capital	87	133,181,82	...	...	...	133,181 82
11,420 83	10,766 76	...	654 07	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Interest	87	7,652 07	3,768 76	...	...	11,420 83

9,580 55	9,576 15	4 40	...	28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Capital	87	9,536 54	...	44 01	...	9,580 55
733 97	643 97	...	90 00	...	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Interest	87	507 97	226 00	...	...	733 97
2,703,364 33	2,563,763 47	4,028 04	135,572 82	...	Carried Forward	...	2,577,342 48	74,057 65	45,109 63	6,854 57	2,703,364 33

[*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,703,364 33	2,563,763 47	4,028 04	135,572 82	...	Brought forward	...	2,577,342 48	74,057 65	45,109 63	6,854 57	2,703,364 33
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Ontario - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
132 77	132 77	...	...	29	Oneidas of Thames, Capital	87	132 77	...	...	...	132 77
687 66	498 89	6 12	182 65	...	Oneidas of Thames, Interest	87	439 78	12 88	235 00	...	687 66
13,118 57	...	13,118 57	...	25	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Capital	86	...	...	13,118 57	...	13,118 57
142 62	...	7 62	135 00	...	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Interest	86	...	...	127 00	15 62	142 62
42 73	429 73	...	...	85	Pagonakeshicks Band, Capital	131	429 73	...	...	...	429 73
1,400 26	1,400 26	...	...	...	Pagonakeshicks Band, Interest	131	1,359 99	40 27	...	...	1,400 26
70,704 14	70,559 61	144 53	...	30	Parry Island Indians, Capital	88	69,258 80	...	1,445 34	...	70,704 14
2,092 98	642 44	4 86	1,445 68	...	Parry Island Indians, Interest	88	362 63	1,649 35	81 00	...	2,092 98
79 04	79 04	...	...	236	Pays Plate Band	132	77 30	1 74	...	...	79 04
13,074 95	12,967 29	107 66	...	80	Pointe Grondine Indians, Capital	99	11,998 39	...	1,076 56	...	13,074 95
494 85	282 18	10 17	202 50	...	Pointe Grondine Indians, Interest	99	219 94	274 91	...	...	494 85
3,177 07	3,177 07	...	...	31	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Capital	88	3,177 07	...	...	...	3,177 07
530 44	248 86	15 19	266 39	...	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Interest	88	201 18	76 01	253 25	...	530 44

1,044 75	948 99	95 76	...	328	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 17 A	124	85 19	1 92	957 64	...	1,044 75
11,585 75	11,585 75	...	...	316	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 26 A	135	11,330 81	254 94	...	...	11,585 75
11,976 81	11,976 81	...	...	317	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 26 B	135	11,713 26	263 55	...	...	11,976 81
1,883 77	1,883 77	...	...	102	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Capital	131	1,883 77	...	...	...	1,883 77
901 25	901 25	...	...	...	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Interest	131	839 97	61 28	...	...	901 25
109 41	109 41	...	...	337	Seine River Band, Reserves 23 A and 23 B	125	...	...	109 41	...	109 41
10,648 26	10,642 63	5 63	...	32	Serpent River Indians, Capital	88	10,591 98	...	56 28	...	10,648 26
473 62	245 34	...	228 28	...	Serpent River Indians, Interest	88	230 12	243 50	...	272 25	473 62
11,037 64	11,037 64	...	...	34	Shawanaga Indians, Capital	90	10,765 39	...	...	...	11,037 64
668 36	486 38	...	181 98	...	Shawanaga Indians, Interest	90	416 76	251 60	...	1,402 22	668 36
37,018 14	36,745 89	272 25	...	246	Shequiandah Indians, Capital	117	35,615 92	...	...	...	37,018 14
941 12	56 03	1 86	883 23	...	Shequiandah Indians, Interest	117	136 69	804 43	...	2,257 57	941 12
52,476 06	52,176 06	...	300 00	247	Sheshegwaning Indians, Capital	117	50,218 49	...	...	63 78	52,476 06
1,530 61	498 07	2 99	1,039 55	...	Sheshegwaning Indians, Interest	117	329 50	1,137 33	...	...	1,530 61
68 64	68 64	...	...	222	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 39	131	67 13	1 51	...	...	68 64
17 09	17 09	...	...	223	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 40	132	16 71	0 38	...	...	17 09
881,835 13	876,379 98	97 44	5,357 71	33	Six Nation Indians, Capital	89	877,279 43	...	974 40	3,581 30	881,835 13
43,057 31	8,657 79	34,399 52	...	...	Six Nation Indians,	89	2,310 06	34,308 53	5,507 32	931 40	43,057 31

					Interest						
20,133 97	20,133 97	...	...	248	South Bay Band, Capital	117	19,194 48	...	...	939 49	20,133 97
480 58	152 41	1 24	326 93	...	South Bay Band, Interest	118	47 63	432 95	...	...	480 58
5,761 91	5,561 91	...	200 00	35	Spanish River Indians, Capital	90	5,761 91	...	...	...	5,761 91

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
784 77	574 84	...	209 93	...	Spanish River Indians, Interest	90	640 71	44 06	...	...	784 77
107 59	107 59	...	...	220	Stangecoming Band	131	105 22	2 37	...	...	17 59
30,214 89	30,214 89	...	...	249	Sucker Creek Band, Capital	118	28,770 60	...	...	1,444 29	30,214 89
861 25	245 55	1 91	613 79	...	Sucker Creek Band, Interest	118	188 64	672 61	...	...	861 25
4,658 47	4,658 47	...	...	250	Sucker Lake Band, Capital	118	4,476 18	...	...	182 29	4,658 47
158 15	88 57	0 24	69 34	...	Sucker Lake Band, Interest	118	56 17	101 98	...	...	158 15
29,655 99	29,579 67	45 82	30 50	36	Thessalon River Indians, Capital	90	29,197 81	...	458 18	...	29,655 99
806 30	313 52	...	492 78	...	Thessalon River Indians, Interest	90	146 06	660 24	...	...	806 30
3,541 11	3,353 84	187 27	...	37	Tootoomenais Band, Capital	91	3,541 11	...	...	...	3,541 11
275 83	...	...	275 83	...	Tootoomenais Band, Interest	91	2 13	86 43	...	187 27	275 83
188 71	188 71	...	...	95	Wabigoon Band, Capital	131	188 71	...	...	...	188 71
135 64	135 64	...	...	...	Wabigoon Band, Interest	131	128 50	7 14	...	...	135 64
29,217 22	29,217 22	...	...	228	Wahnapitae Indians, Capital	114	29,217 22	...	...	...	29,217 22
944 18	760 40	...	183 78	...	Wahnapitae Indians, Interest	114	280 48	663 70	...	...	944 18
30 44	...	30 44	...	254	Wahbuskang Band	119	29 77	0 67	...	...	30 44
99,519 29	99,019 29	...	500 00	251	West Bay Band, Capital	118	94,779 78	...	...	4,739 51	99,519 29
4,630 47	3,092 64	6 27	1,531 56	...	West Bay Band, Interest	119	2,226 99	2,329 82	...	73 66	4,630 47
2,424 35	2,420 86	3 49	...	81	Whitefish Bay Band, Capital	99	2,389 49	...	34 86	...	2,424 35

2,388 87	1,969 83	...	419 04	...	Whitefish Bay Band, Interest	100	2,266 08	104 75	...	18 04	2,388 87
55,661 59	55,661 59	...	...	82	Whitefish Lake Band, Capital	100	55,661 59	...	...	...	55,661 69
1,950 00	849 00	...	1,101 00	...	Whitefish Lake Band, Interest	100	682 26	1,267 74	...	...	1,950 00
27,791 07	27,575 98	215 09	...	38	Whitefish River Indians, Capital	91	25,640 18	...	2,150 89	...	27,791 07
940 93	516 47	6 00	418 46	...	Whitefish River Indians, Interest	91	258 22	582 71	100 00	...	940 93
1,321 14	1,321 14	...	...	207	Wild Lands Reserve	131	1,292 07	29 07	...	...	1,321 14
3,311 24	1,893 24	...	1,418 00	39	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Capital	91	1,821 08	...	...	1,490 16	3,311 24
2,875 98	...	302 98	2,573 00	...	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Interest	91	...	81 31	...	2,794 67	2,875 98
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,475 00	5,475 00	...	...	41	Abenakis of Bécancour, Capital	92	5,475 00	...	...	...	5,475 00
464 71	324 96	...	139 75	...	Abenakis of Bécancour, Interest	92	334 01	130 70	...	...	464 71
4,929 66	4,629 66	300 00	...	40	Abenakis of St. Francis, Capital	91	1,785 05	...	3,000 00	144 61	4,929 66
526 56	224 28	166 63	135 65	...	Abenakis of St. Francis, Interest	92	...	47 06	377 00	102 50	526 56
8,011 31	8,011 31	...	...	42	Amalecites of Islae Verte and Viger, Capital	92	8,011 31	...	...	...	8,011 31
354 94	242 42	...	112 52	...	Amalecites of Islae Verte and Viger, Interest	92	170 84	184 10	...	...	354 94
3,383 54	3,383 54	...	...	137	Betsiamits Indians, Capital	106	3,383 54	...	...	...	3,383 54
					Betsiamits						

743 59	693 21	...	50 38	...	Indians, Interest	106	652 77	90 82	2,257 48	3 60	743 59
12,063 68	11,837 93	225 75	...	44	Hurons of Lorette, Capital	93	9,802 60	...	...	...	12,063 68
220 56	20 21	3 60	196 75	...	Hurons of Lorette, Interest	93	...	220 56	...	...	220 56
13,169 38	12,769 57	399 81	...	45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Capital	93	11,423 68	...	1,745 70	...	13,169 38
2,229 67	...	9 00	2,220 67	...	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Interest	93	...	280 43	1,724 00	225 24	2,229 67
54,127 10	54,127 10	...	...	46	Iroquois of St. Régis, Capital	93	54,127 10	...	...	...	54,127 10
3,001 24	1,685 03	6 90	1,309 31	...	Iroquois of St. Régis, Interest	93	1,059 59	1,826 70	114 95	...	3,001 24
1,350 99	1,350 99	...	...	46a	Iroquois of St. Régis, Land Funds, Capital	131	1,350 99	...	...	...	1,350 99
377 80	377 80	...	...	...	Iroquois of St. Régis, Land Funds, Interest	131	339 76	38 04	...	...	377 80
4,472 94	4,472 06	5 88	...	47	Lake St. John Indians, Capital	94	4,419 10	...	58 84	...	4,475 94
681 37	616 88	...	64 49	...	Lake St. John Indians, Interest	94	569 14	112 23	...	...	681 37
4,323,064 10	4,108,448 32	54,236 53	160,379 25	...	Carried forward	...	4,090,726 79	123,539 97	81,073 30	27,724 04	4,323,064 10

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4,323,064 10	4,108,448 32	54,236 53	160,379 25	...	Brought forward	...	4,090,726 79	123,539 97	81,073 30	27,724 04	4,323,064 10
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Quebec - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,228 89	4,143 22	85 67	...	48	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Capital	94	3,834 98	...	393 91	...	4,228 89
193 06	...	...	193 06	...	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Interest	94	51 55	95 23	...	46 28	193 06
1 04	1 04	...	...	71	Micmacs of Maria	131	1 02	0 02	...	...	1 04
96 51	86 93	9 58	...	92	Restigouche Indians, Capital	101	29 51	...	67 00	...	96 51
4 00	...	...	4 00	...	Restigouche Indians, Interest	101	0 45	0 67	...	2 88	4 00
34,800 34	33,365 52	236 30	1,198 52	50	River Desert Indians, Capital	95	32,409 35	...	2,390 99	...	34,800 34
1,378 86	268 98	3 78	1,106 10	...	River Desert Indians, Interest	95	303 38	806 58	267 50	1 40	1,378 86
23,277 48	22,585 35	400 19	291 94	49	Timiskaming Indians, Capital	95	19,275 56	...	4,001 92	...	23,277 48
2,465 68	861 76	...	1,603 02	...	Timiskaming Indians, Interest	95	989 71	455 97	1,020 00	...	2,465 68
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of New Brunswick.	...	...	...	...	...	...
144 93	143 43	1 50	...	165	Bathurst Indians	109	117 29	2 64	25 00	...	144 93
14 06	14 06	...	...	179	Big Cove Indians	131	13 75	0 31	...	...	14 06
27 67	27 67	...	...	114	Brothers Reserve	131	27 06	0 61	...	...	27 67

137 20	137 20	...	...	239	Buctouche Indians, Capital	115	137 20	...	...	...	137 20
145 49	135 20	...	10 29	...	Buctouche Indians, Interest	115	139 27	6 22	...	...	145 49
1,413 93	1,375 93	...	38 00	116	Burnt Church Indians	103	1,382 82	31 11	...	...	1,413 93
1,369 84	1,265 84	...	104 00	103	Eel Ground Indians	102	1,339 70	30 14	...	...	1,369 84
21 24	21 24	...	...	290	Fort Folly Indians	132	20 77	0 47	...	...	21 24
234 71	234 71	...	...	164	Little Southwest Reserve	131	229 55	5 16	...	...	234 71
5,135 57	4,613 72	21 85	500 00	115	Red Band Indians, Capital	103	4,917 06	...	218 51	...	5,135 57
981 59	848 49	...	133 50	...	Red Band Indians, Interest	103	861 79	129 80	...	...	981 59
53 69	53 69	...	...	300	St. Croix Reserve	132	52 51	1 18	...	...	53 69
45 94	45 94	...	...	93	St. Mary's Indians, Capital	131	45 94	...	...	...	45 94
8 15	8 15	...	...	...	St. Mary's Indians, Interest	131	6 96	1 19	...	...	8 15
17,649 96	17,643 42	6 54	...	68	Tobique Indians, Capital	98	17,584 52	...	65 44	...	17,649 96
504 31	144 39	...	359 92	...	Tobique Indians, Interest	98	106 27	398 04	...	...	504 31
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...
155 16	155 16	...	...	98	Cumberland County Indians, Capital	131	155 16	3 65	...	...	155 16
10 53	10 53	...	...	...	Cumberland County Indians, Interest	131	6 88	...	...	...	10 53
					Franklin Manor or						

426 54	426 54	...	...	315	Halfway River Reserve	132	417 15	9 39	...	...	426 54

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
128 42	128 42	...	...	89	Middle River Indians	131	125 59	2 83	...	...	128 42
58 05	33 05	...	25 00	298	North Sydney Indians	122	56 77	1 28	...	...	58 05
72 04	69 13	2 91	...	73	Pomquet Reserve	99	23 02	0 52	48 50	...	72 04
995 55	989 55	6 00	...	101	Port Medway Indians	102	875 04	19 71	100 00	...	995 55
549 05	548 05	...	...	311	Ship Harbour Indians	132	535 99	12 06	...	...	548 05
323 88	323 88	...	...	321	Sidney Indians	132	316 75	7 13	...	...	323 88
297 62	297 62	...	...	117	Wallabuck Lake Indians	131	291 07	6 55	...	...	297 62
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...
437 07	431 62	5 45	...	1992	Bird Tail Sioux	111	374 15	8 42	54 50	...	437 07
47 71	47 71	...	...	60	Broken Head River Band, Capital	97	47 71	...	...	...	47 71
30 95	0 95	...	30 00	...	Broken Head River Band, Interest	97	29 22	1 73	...	...	30 90
256 48	256 48	...	...	296	Crane River Band	132	250 84	5 64	...	...	256 48
128 50	128 50	...	...	91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Capital	131	128 50	...	...	...	128 50
17 19	17 19	...	...	...	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Interest	131	13 98	3 21	...	...	17 19
10 80	...	10 80	...	259	Fairford Band	119	10 56	0 24	...	...	10 80
127 26	127 26	...	...	63	Fort Alexander Band, Capital	98	127 26	...	...	...	127 26
114 92	11 09	...	163 83	...	Fort Alexander Band, Interest	98	80 25	4 67	30 00	...	114 92
6 10	6 10	...	...	109	Kesikaweenew Band	131	5 97	0 13	...	...	6 10
1 54	1 54	...	...	127	Long Plain	131	1 51	0 03	...	...	1 54

					Band						
8,076 87	4,386 11	3,690 76	...	62	Rousseau River Band, Capital	98	943 42	...	7,133 45	...	8,076 87
278 65	...	122 40	156 25	...	Rousseau River Band, Interest	98	...	21 23	...	257 42	278 65
369 33	332 40	36 93	...	338	Sandy Bay Indians	126	...	...	369 33	...	369 33
5,759 72	5,213 86	545 86	...	59	St. Peter's Band, Capital	97	716 99	...	5,042 73	...	5,759 72
73 50	...	...	83 50	...	St. Peter's Band, Interest	97	25 21	16 70	...	41 59	83 50
209 13	209 13	...	...	106	Swan Lake Band	103	165 41	3 72	...	40 00	209 13
624 12	624 12	...	...	325	Valley River Reserve	132	610 39	13 73	...	...	624 12
37 32	...	37 32	...	299	Waterhen River Band	123	36 50	0 82	...	...	37 32
144 80	130 32	14 48	...	132	Way-way-see-Cappo's Band	106	...	...	144 80	...	144 80
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W. Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 44	...	30 44	...	190	Ahtahkakoop's Band	111	29 77	0 67	...	...	30 44
47 54	47 54	...	...	139	Alexander's Band	131	46 49	1 05	...	...	47 54
11,571 60	10,414 44	1,157 16	...	335	Alexander's Band Reserve 134	125	...	...	11,571 60	...	11,571 60
7,678 73	7,348 02	330 71	...	145	Assiniboine Reserve, Capital	107	4,371 58	...	3,307 15	...	7,678 73
114 00	109 00	...	5 00	...	Assiniboine Reserve, Interest	107	15 29	98 71	...	...	1 14
2 70	2 70	...	...	191	Beardy's Band	131	2 64	0 06	...	...	2 70
2,539 96	1,486 12	...	1,053 84	138	Blackfoot Indians, Capital	107	2,539 96	...	...	...	2,539 96
411 80	343 24	0 95	67 61	...	Blackfoot Indians, Interest	107	331 29	64 61	15 90	...	411 80
613 08	613 08	...	...	173	Blood Indians,	110	613 08	...	...	...	613 08

					Capital						
16,308 18	12,565 79	300 30	3,442 09	...	Blood Indians, Interest	110	10,012 84	239 08	5,005 00	1,051 26	16,308 18
1,939 23	...	1,939 23	...	283	Chacastapasin Band	121	...	...	1,939 23	...	1,939 23
34 80	...	34 80	...	180	Chippewayan Band	111	34 03	0 77	...	...	34 80
8,741 74	1,471 90	5,579 84	1,690 00	142	Cote's Band, No. 64	107	1,595 44	35 90	7,110 40	...	8,741 74
95 86	93 95	1 91	...	184	Cowessess Band, No. 73	111	62 65	1 41	31 80	...	95 86
4,487,305 70	4,245,875 89	68,850 19	172,579 62	...	Carried forward	...	4,200,621 91	126,090 96	731,427 96	29,164 87	4,487,305 70

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4,487,305 70	4,245,875 89	68,850 19	172,579 62	...	Brought forward	...	4,200,621 91	126,090 96	731,427 96	29,164 87	4,487,305 70
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W. Territory - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,625 83	33,824 82	801 01	...	293	Cumberland Reserve, Capital	122	25,178 41	...	8,10 11	1,437 31	34,625 83
698 37	587 77	...	110 60	...	Cumberland Reserve, Interest	122	128 95	569 42	...	...	698 37
140,653 38	138,949 58	1,703 80	...	120	Enoch's Band, Capital	104	123,615 34	...	17,038 04	...	140,653 38
4,441 27	1,479 19	...	2,965 08	...	Enoch's Band, Interest	104	1,623 40	2,817 87	...	...	4,441 27
378 32	376 52	1 80	...	167	Ermineskin's Band	109	340 66	7 66	30 00	...	378 32
913 63	913 63	...	...	271	Fishing Lake Band	121	...	...	...	913 63	913 63
19,708 10	19,037 72	670 38	...	261	Gambler's Band, Capital	120	13,004 26	...	6,703 84	...	19,708 10
913 07	912 47	0 60	...	...	Gambler's Band, Interest	120	597 04	306 03	10 00	...	913 63
761 88	761 48	0 40	...	86	Gordon's Band, Capital	101	675 75	...	4 00	82 13	761 88
143 90	6 67	...	137 23	...	Gordon's Band, Interest	101	125 86	18 04	...	...	143 90
292 99	292 99	...	...	135	John Smith's Band, Capital	106	272 46	...	...	20 53	292 99
20 63	10 23	...	10 00	...	John Smith's Band, Interest	106	13 79	6 44	...	...	20 23
20 25	20 16	0 09	...	188	Kakawistahaw's Band	11	18 34	0 41	1 50	...	20 25
11 22	...	11 22	...	227	Key's Reserve	114	10 97	0 25	...	...	11 22
2,054 94	1,959 80	...	95 14	268	Kinistino Band	120	...	...	...	2,054 94	2,054 94
359 08	359 08	...	...	189	Lac la Ronge Band	131	351 18	7 90	...	...	359 08
49 50	...	49 50	...	169	Lac Ste. Anne Band	109	48 41	1 09	...	...	49 50
27 06	...	27 06	...	281	Lesser Slave Lake Indians	121	26 46	0 60	...	...	27 06
					Little Black						

77 70	77 70	...	...	181	Bear's Band	131	75 79	1 71	...	...	77 70
243 08	196 13	8 95	38 00	140	Little Bone's Band	107	91 91	2 07	149 10	...	243 08
2 34	...	2 34	...	146	Louis Bull's Band	108	2 29	0 05	...	...	2 34
4 24	...	4 24	...	144	Meadow Lake Band	107	4 15	0 09	...	...	4 24
17,327 25	15,441 75	1,479 40	406 10	260	Michel's Band, Capital	120	2,533 24	...	14,794 01	...	17,327 25
1,492 46	144 08	...	1,348 38 10	...	Michel's Band, Interest	120	108 03	59 43	1,325 00	...	1,492 46
10 19	...	10 19	...	304	Mistowasis Band	123	9 97	0 22	...	...	10 19
5,787 84	5,755 77	32 07	...	226	Montreal Lake Band	114	5,147 89	115 83	524 12	...	5,787 84
148 35	148 35	...	...	319	Moosomin's Band	132	145 09	3 26	...	...	148 35
2,167 97	1,9925 63	173 35	69 00	231	Muscowequan's Band	115	357 57	8 04	1,802 36	...	2,167 97
*49 03	...	*49 03	...	213	Muscowpetung's Reserve, Beef Herd	113	*47 95	*1 08	...	...	*49 03
197 63	47 92	2 46	147 25	225	Ochapowace's Band	114	153 18	3 45	41 00	...	197 63
597 48	591 30	...	6 18	100	One Arrow's Band	102	544 17	12 24	...	41 07	597 48
413 52	413 52	...	...	230	Onion Lake Band	132	404 42	9 10	...	...	413 52
5,228 80	3,547 13	373 67	1,308 00	233	Pas Mountain Band	115	180 00	4 05	5,044 75	...	5,228 80

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
42,984 30	15,328 36	13,603 44	14,052 50	87	Pasquah's Band	101	48 82	1 10	42,934 38	...	42,984 30
6,754 14	5,351 77	240 00	1,162 37	210	Peigan Indians	113	2,586 02	58 19	4,000 00	109 93	6,754 14
9 42	...	9 42	...	187	Poor Man's Band	111	3 35	0 07	6 00	...	9 42
2 13	...	2 13	...	198	Poundmaker's Band	112	2 08	0 05	...	...	2 13
67 61	...	67 61	...	156	Red Pheasant's Band	108	66 12	1 49	...	...	67 61
98 01	85 11	5 40	7 50	199	Sakinay's Band	112	7 83	0 18	90 00	...	98 01
67 92	67 92	...	...	155	Sampson's Band	131	66 43	1 49	...	...	67 92
2,388 27	1,412 96	140 45	834 86	154	Sarcee Indians	108	46 43	1 04	2,340 80	...	2,388 27
53,486 98	53,252 84	234 14	...	202	Sharphead's Band, Capital	112	51,145 58	...	2,341 40	...	53,486 98
5,043 39	2,876 73	...	2,166 66	...	Sharphead's Band, Interest	112	3,806 96	1,236 43	...	...	5,043 39
2 46	...	...	2 46	195	Standing Buffalo Sioux	112	2 41	0 05	...	...	2 46
480 78	...	7 48	473 30	171	Stony Indians (Morley), Capital	110	405 98	...	74 80	...	480 78
27 29	...	...	27 29	...	Stony Indians (Morley), Interest	110	17 76	9 53	...	...	27 29
6,883 28	6,049 28	...	834 00	332	Stony Reserve, Nos. 110 and 111, Capital	125	6,883 25	...	...	...	6,883 28
154 87	10 25	...	144,62	...	Stony Reserve, Nos. 110 and 111, Interest	125	...	154 78	...	...	154 87
29,006 09	25,561 29	2,800 00	644 80	166	Sturgeon Lake Band, Capital	109	944 49	...	28,000 00	61 60	29,006 09
194 58	113 28	6 30	75 00	...	Sturgeon Lake Band, Interest	109	66 83	22 75	105 00	...	194 58
16 72	...	16 72	...	265	Sweet Grass Band	120	16 35	0 37	...	...	16 72
*6 88	...	*6 88	...	305	Thunderchild's	123	*6 73	*0 15	...	...	*6 88

					Band						
58 61	58 61	...	...	185	Turtle Mountain Sioux	131	57 32	1 29	...	...	58 61
25 14	25 14	...	...	279	Wahspaton Sioux	132	24 59	0 55	...	...	25 14
45,037 49	45,022 37	15 12	...	121	White Bear's Band, Capital	104	44,886 29	...	151 20	...	45,037 49
1,550 66	1,390 66	...	160 00	...	White Bear's Band, Interest	104	528 82	1,021 84	...	...	1,550 66
2,865 90	...	2,865 90	...	288	Yellow Quill's (Kinistino) Band	122	2,802 84	63 06	...	...	2,865 90
111 67	...	...	111 67	194	Yukon Indians	111	109 21	2 46	...	...	11 67
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...
359 73	359 73	...	...	286	Adams Lake Indians	132	351 81	7 92	...	...	359 73
682 93	679 93	3 00	...	200	Bella Coola Band	112	619 00	13 93	50 00	...	682 93
153 69	153 69	...	...	147	Boothroyd Band	131	150 31	3 38	...	...	153 69
815 60	815 60	...	...	161	Boston Bar Band	131	797 63	17 97	...	...	815 60
416 57	362 37	...	54 20	168	Bridge River Band	109	407 40	9 17	...	...	416 57
96 15	96 12	...	...	334	Burrard Inlet Band No. 3	132	94 00	2 12	...	...	96 12
59 10	59 10	...	...	256	Campbell River Reserve	132	57 80	1 30	...	...	59 10
345 16	343 58	1 58	...	241	Capilano Creek Band	116	311 75	7 01	26 40	...	345 16
31 43	31 43	...	...	243	Chaicclisset Band	132	30 74	0 69	...	...	31 43
216 63	200 88	...	15 75	289	Cheam Indians	122	211 86	4 77	...	...	216 63
5,179 98	5,179 98	...	...	97	Chehalis Band, Capital	102	5,179 98	...	...	...	5,179 98
1,258 10	1,194 30	...	63 80	...	Chehalis Band, Interest	102	1,116 43	141 67	...	...	1,258 10
267 79	267 79	...	...	57	Chemainus Band, Capital	97	267 79	...	...	...	267 79
251 98	30 93	3 00	218 05	...	Chemainus Band, Interest	97	191 64	10 34	50 00	...	251 98
2 14	2 14	...	...	58	Chillaheetsa	131	2 14	...	...	...	2 14

					Band, Capital						
2 04	2 04	...	...	...	Chillaheetsa Band, Interest	131	1 95	0 09	...	...	2 04
361 91	361 91	...	...	177	Chuk-chu-Kualk Band	131	353 95	7 96	...	...	361 91
60 02	60 02	...	...	52	Cowichan Indians, Capital	96	60 02	...	...	...	60 02
165 65	163 50	...	2 15	...	Cowichan Indians, Interest	96	160 68	4 97	...	...	165 65
4,935,065 94	4,640,625 89	94,168 49	200,271 56	...	Carried forward	...	4,501,249 08	132,855 08	267,075 77	33,886 01	4,935,065 94

[*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4,935,065 94	4,640,625 89	94,168 49	200,271 56	...	Brought forward	...	4,501,249 08	132,855 08	267,075 77	33,886 01	4,935,065 94
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
480 58	480 58	...	...	330	Deadman's Creek Reserve	132	470 00	10 58	...	...	480 58
811 11	732 83	13 85	64 43	322	Esquimalt Indians	124	508 78	11 45	290 88	...	811 11
4,454 70	4,118 34	6 00	329 26	118	False Creek Reserve	104	4,258 87	95 83	100 00	...	4,454 70
2 31	2 31	...	...	312	Fort Rupert Band	132	2 26	0 05	...	...	2 31
105 02	105 02	...	...	291	Green Point Indians	132	102 71	2 31	...	...	105 02
197 26	197 26	...	...	141	Halalt Band	131	192 92	4 34	...	...	197 26
14 96	14 96	...	...	55	Harrison River Band, Capital	131	14 96	...	...	...	14 76
23 65	23 64	...	...	...	Harrison River Band, Interest	131	22 79	0 85	...	...	23 64
3,621 51	3,621 51	...	...	84	Hope Band, Capital	100	3,621 51	...	...	...	3,621 51
674 43	672 43	...	2 00	...	Hope Band, Interest	100	579 90	94 53	...	...	674 43
157 27	157 27	...	...	149	Kanaka Band	131	153 81	3 46	...	...	157 27
228 69	166 19	1 50	...	83	Kyuquot Band	100	199 21	4 48	25 00	...	228 69
109 53	109 53	...	61 00	258	Laichkwiltack Indians, Cape Mudge	132	107 12	2 41	...	...	109 53
327 68	327 68	...	...	292	Little Lake Band	132	320 47	7 21	...	...	327 68
764 82	764 82	...	...	111	Lower Kootenay Indians	131	747 99	16 83	...	...	764 82
537 66	537 66	...	...	329	Lower Similkameen Reserve, Nos.	132	525 83	11 83	...	...	537 66

					3, 5, 7, 8						
580 04	552 29	27 75	...	331	Lower Similkameen Reserve, Nos. 10, 10 B	124	295 88	6 66	277 50	...	580 04
0 09	0 09	...	...	151	Lytton Band	131	0 09	...	...	...	0 09
2,123 44	2,123 44	...	...	274	Mamelt Band	132	2,076 71	46 73	...	...	2,123 44
331 98	330 48	1 50	...	242	Marktosis Band	116	300 22	6 76	25 00	...	331 98
120 51	90 01	...	30 50	129	Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band	105	117 86	2 65	...	...	120 51
82 85	82 85	...	...	284	Miyuke Band	132	81 03	1 82	...	...	82 85
28 11	28 11	6 00	...	53	Muequeam Band, Capital	131	28 11	...	...	...	28 11
63 99	63 99	10,320 25	...	...	Muequeam Band, Interest	131	61 96	2 03	...	...	63 99
653 25	610 60	...	42 65	176	Nanaimo River Band	110	638 88	14 37	...	...	653 25
587 37	508 12	...	79 25	126	Nicoamen Band	105	574 44	12 93	...	...	587 37
13 70	13 70	...	...	275	Nimkeesh Band	132	13 40	0 30	...	...	13 70
1,775 63	1,775 63	...	...	217	Niskasainlith Band	131	1,736 56	39 07	...	...	1,775 63
16 61	16 61	...	...	276	Nisket Band	132	16 25	0 36	...	...	16 61
295 11	289 11	...	...	320	Nziskat Band	124	190 82	4 29	100 00	...	295 11
103,202 50	92,822 25	...	...	340	Metlakatla Indians	126	...	...	103,202 50	...	103,202 50
35 15	35 15	...	...	287	Oalthkyin Band	132	34 38	0 77	...	...	35 15
211 06	39 55	...	171 51	157	Ohamil Band	108	206 42	4 64	...	...	211 06
197 84	130 83	3 30	63 71	172	Ohiat Band	110	139 70	3 14	55 00	...	197 84

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
119 52	191 52	...	...	94	Okanagan Band, Capital	131	191 52	...	...	...	191 52
102 36	102 36	...	...	...	Okanagan Band, Interest	131	95 89	6 47	...	...	102 36
4,484 39	4,239 04	214 42	30 93	324	Patcheena Reserve	124	2,288 65	51 49	2,144 25	...	4,484 39
0 28	...	...	0 28	323	Pavillion Reserve	124	0 28	...	...	...	0 28
133 29	133 29	...	...	162	Popkum Band	139	130 36	2 93	...	...	133 29
50 00	45 00	5 00	...	...	Port Simpson Indians	126	...	...	50 00	...	50 00
5 40	1 27	4 13	...	56	Quamicham Band, Capital	96	5 40	...	...	...	5 40
4 25	...	...	4 25	...	Quamicham Band, Interest	96	...	0 12	...	4 13	4 25
57 52	49 92	...	7 60	88	Saanich Band	101	56 27	1 25	...	...	57 25
265 88	265 88	...	...	153	Salmon Arm Band	131	260 03	5 85	...	...	265 88
396 17	...	...	396 17	301	Scowban Reserve, Naas River Band	123	387 45	8 72	...	...	396 17
1,125 00	1,012 50	112 50	...	336	Semiahmoo Band, Capital	125	...	...	1,125 00	...	1,125 00
1,040 00	...	...	1,040 00	...	Semiahmoo Band, Interest	125	...	...	1,040 00	...	1,040 00
64 47	47 27	...	17 20	215	Seton Lake Band	113	63 05	1 42	...	...	64 47
597 66	597 66	...	...	203	Seymour Creek Band, Capital	113	597 66	...	...	...	597 66
280 07	269 32	...	10 75	...	Seymour Creek Band, Interest	113	260 75	19 32	...	...	280 07
128 10	128 10	...	...	148	Siska Flat Band	131	121 28	2 82	...	...	128 10
67 45	65 20	...	2 25	158	Skawalook Band	108	65 97	1 48	...	...	67 45
110 08	110 08	...	...	150	Skuppa Band	131	107 66	2 42	...	...	110 08
240 38	129 38	...	111 00	110	Skwah Band	103	235 09	5 29	...	...	240 38
86 46	86 46	...	...	54	Skwamish Band, Capital	96	82 61	...	...	3 85	86 46
51 86	45 01	6 85	...	...	Skwamish Band, Interest	96	...	1 86	50 00	...	51 86
494 19	474 99	9 00	10 20	297	Sliammon Band	122	336 62	7 57	150 00	...	494 19
111 78	65 28	...	46 50	277	Soda Creek Band	121	109 32	2 46	...	...	111 78

10 52	1 86	0 06	8 60	253	Somenos Band	119	9 31	0 21	1 00	...	10 52
10,824 46	10,824 46	...	...	51	Songhees Indians, Capital	95	10,824 46	...	...	...	10,824 46
1,391 21	903 88	22 77	464 56	...	Songhees Indians, Interest	96	751 26	260 45	379 50	...	1,391 21
1,036 70	1,036 70	...	...	107	Spellamcheen Indians	131	1,013 89	22 81	...	...	1,036 70
186 15	186 15	...	...	160	Spuzzum Band	131	182 05	4 10	...	...	186 15
334 50	334 50	...	...	186	Stryen Band	131	327 14	7 36	...	...	334 50
31 01	21 61	...	9 40	112	Sumas Lake Band	103	30 33	0 68	...	...	31 01
1,256 56	1,247 43	...	9 13	124	Texas Lake Indians	105	1,225 00	27 56	...	4 00	1,256 56
100 00	94 00	6 00	...	306	Toquano Band	123	...	...	100 00	...	100 00
18 96	18 96	...	...	315	Towinock Band	132	18 54	0 42	...	...	18 96
1,113 50	970 50	21 10	121 90	133	Tsoo-a-die Band	106	744 99	16 76	351 75	...	1,113 50
0 36	0 36	...	...	235	Ucluelet Band	132	0 36	...	...	...	0 36
610 95	594 30	...	16 65	159	Union Bar Band	109	597 51	13 41	...	...	610 95
941 15	941 15	...	...	204	Umpukpulquatum Band	131	920 44	20 71	...	...	941 15
383 33	141 00	9 00	233 33	333	Upper Similkameen Indians	125	...	...	383 33	...	383 33
13 79	5 99	...	7 80	313	Whonnock Band	123	13 49	0 30	...	...	13 79
98 09	934 12	0 72	53 25	125	Yale Indians	105	952 21	51 33	12 00	2 45	988 09
30 00	30 00	...	...	128	Yehwapsum Indians	131	29 34	0 66	...	...	30 00
68 15	66 65	150	...	119	Yukquodt Indians	104	42 20	0 95	25 00	...	68 15
...	...	...	...	...	Individual Indians' Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,946 51	...	1,946 51	...	70	J.B. Clench, Capital	99	725 06	1,221 45	...	...	1,946 51
5,082 14	...	4,582 14	500 00	...	J.B. Clench, Interest	99	1,521 84	3,560 30	...	...	5,082 14
5,094,352 94	4,778,644 48	111,490 34	204,218 12	...	Carried forward	...	4,544,920 20	138,568 82	376,963 48	33,900 44	5,094,352 94

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1907	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1906.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario	...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
5,094,352 94	4,778,644 48	111,490 34	204,218 12	...	Brought forward	...	4,544,920 20	138,568 82	376,963 48	33,900 44	5,094,352 94
...	...	...	...	...	Individual Indians' Accounts - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042 28	1,019 44	...	22 84	96	Marion Tenesco Comondo	101	1,019 34	22 94	...	...	1,042 28
3,400 31	3,326 06	...	74 25	237	John Bull Makateneni	115	3,325 49	74 28	...	...	3,400 31
1,556 42	1,527 15	...	29 27	238	Mary Anne Makateneni	115	1,522 17	34 25	...	...	1,556 42
243 44	236 30	...	7 14	252	Jocko McDougall	119	238 08	5 36	...	...	243 44
302 71	252 71	...	50 00	229	Sugar Jacques Estate	115	296 05	6 66	...	...	302 71
1,545 59	1,511 84	...	33 75	224	Gabriel Tenesco	114	1,511 58	34 01	...	...	1,545 59
1,916 40	1,874 40	...	42 00	99	Peter Tenesco and C.T. Dubé	102	1,874 23	42 17	...	...	1,9146 40
256 32	186 17	...	70 15	104	Heirs of J. Williams and Anne Ketsetsaronkwa	102	250 68	5 64	...	...	256 32
...	...	...	...	...	General Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
200,680 61	200,680 61	...	...	75	Indian Land Management Fund	126	181,718 73	...	...	18,961 88	200,680 61
58,225 51	25,165 78	9,961 88	23,097 85	...	Indian Land Management Fund, Interest	126	...	16,225 92	826 00	41,173 59	58,225 51
62,778 76	51,708 92	49 03	11,020 81	201	Indian Savings Account	129	43,210 78	972 24	18,595 74	...	62,778 76
86,141 84	86,141 84	...	...	74	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Capital	126	84,728 89	...	...	1,412 95	86,141 84
2,101 70	...	1,412 95	688 75	...	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Interest	126	...	2,101 70	...	...	2,101 70
					Suppression oft						

8,567 01	5,290 89	245 43	3,030 69	310	Liquor Traffic	130	4,005 78	90 13	4,090 53	380 57	8,567 01
134 75	...	...	134 75	76	Provisional Suspense Account	129	...	...	134 75	...	134 75
5,523,246 59	5,157,566 59	123,159 63	242,520 37	...	...	...	4,868,622 00	158,184 66	400,610 50	95,829 43	5,523,246 59

1. - BATCHEWANA INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	69,150 60
Timber dues: Michigan Pulp Wood Co., $211.10; Frank Perry, $683.85	...	894 95
Payments on land sales	...	3,993 89
Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $4,888.84	488 88	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	73,550 56	...
...	74,039 44	74,039 44
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $279.08; interest on $69,429.68 for 9 m., at 3 p.c., $1,562.17	...	1,841 25
Michigan Pulp Wood Co., ground rent, $312; mining permits, 11, $55	...	367 00
Payments for expenses examining lands: T.J. Bishop, $200; M. Kelly, $95	...	295 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $367	22 02	...
Chief, $75; constable, Geo. Corbier, $225; interest distributed, $576	876 00	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, medical attendance, $67.50; coffin, $6	73 50	...
T.J. McCauley, examining lands., 19 d. at $5	95 00	...
Relief supplies: provisions, $74.75; fish nets, & c., $18.83	93 58	...
Garden River R.C. School: Rev. J.A. Drolet, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; stationery, $6.68; various small supplies, $3.55	235 23	...
Goulais Bay School, care of school	10 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,097 92	...
...	2,503 25	2,503 25
2. - CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	40,135 50
Transfer of two shares of capital from Mississaguas of Alnwick	...	547 74
Dues on tan bark, $122.85; gravel sold, $3.06	...	125 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $125.91	12 59	...
Work on Christian Island wharf: wages of men, $464.88; hire of tug, 21 d., $315; balance to be accounted for, $220.12	1,000 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	39,796 56	...
...	40,809 15	40,809 15
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	253 13
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $5,120.23; 5 p.c. on $25,702.04; 3 p.c. on $9,566.36	...	1,409 47
Refund of interest moneys advanced in 1905 - 6	...	7 00
Chief, $37.50; secretary, $37.50; councillors, 4, $15; messenger, $11.25; sextons, 2, $22.50; constable, $7.50; bush ranger, $301 pensions, $93.75	255 00	...
Medical attendance: Dr. G. Bowman, $154.50; Dr. P.A. McDonald, $158.50	313 00	...
Interest distribute $345.50; insurance on school and council house, $9	354 50	...
Coffins, 6, $58; livery hire $3	61 00	...

Beausoleil school: Rev. J. Wilson, teacher, arrears for Sept. qr., 1905, $45, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; stationery, $1.47; wood, 8 cor., $8	279 47	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	406 63	...
...	1,669 60	1,669 60
3. - CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	402,097 27
Timber dues: Kastner Lumber Co., $1,675; collected by J. McIver, $257.55	...	1,932 55
Payments on land sales	...	298 52
Transfer from interest account of collections on account of debts	...	64 17
Carried forward	...	404,392 51

3. - CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	...	404,392 51
Management Fund, percentage on collections on land, 10 p.c. on $293.52	29 85	...
Repairs to Chief McGregor's house, $49.20; balance of loan to S. Elliott, $24.59	73 79	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	404,288 87	...
...	404,392 51	404,392 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,821 67
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $57,555.47; 5 p.c. on $56,600.89; 3 p.c. on $290,762.58	...	11,254 69
Colonial Portland Cement Co., rent of Lake Scales, $37.50; rents collected for Indians, $6	...	43 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $37.50	2 25	...
Transfer to capital account of collections on account of debts	64 17	...
Dr. H.A. Hough, medical attendance, 9 m. to Dec. 31	375 00	...
Chief, $150; secretary and interpreter, $116.66; councillors, 4, $90; caretakers, 6, $101.25; messenger, $15; pensions, $297.50	770 41	...
N. Currie, forest bailiff, $402.50; interest distributed, $5,093.81	5,496 31	...
Payments on account of debts, $38.23; rents paid Indians, 36	44 23	...
Repairs to Methodist church, $303.99; repairs to council house, $210.12	514 11	...
Building fence along Proulx hill, $30.75; improvements on road, $10	40 75	...
Building wire fence at Port Elgin church, $40.03; stove for council house, $48.60	88 63	...
Care of sick and destitute, $46.57; coffins, 14, $194.50	241 07	...
Teachers' salaries: Cape Croker, Mary Moffitt, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $250; Port Elgin, Irene Nelson, 3 m. to June 30. $75; Eva M. McIver, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $175; Sydney Bay, Isabella McIver, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $250	750 00	...
Repairs to schools, $292.21; inspection, $45.40; desks, 4, $18; cleaning school, $5.50; books and stationery, $22.29; various small supplies, $5.43; advertising for teacher, $6; board and expenses of A. Jones at Albert College, $125; board and expenses of A. Johnson, attending Wiarton High School, $79.05	598 88	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,134 05	...
...	14,119 86	14,119 86
4. - CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July.1, 1906	...	49,156 33
Payments on lands ($40 of this paid to Indian in May, 1907)	...	148 00
Gravel sold, $2.62; refunds on account of loan, $14.08	...	16 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $110.62	11 06	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	49,309 97	...
...	49,321 03	49,321 03
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	671 97
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $7,195, 5 p.c. on $36,120, 3 p.c. on $6,513.30	...	1,824 82

Payment for improvements to land, $132; interest on loans, $1.27	...	133 27
Collections on account of debts, $61.55; collections an account of roadwork, $19.80	...	81 35
Dr. J. McLean, medical officer, 9 m. to Dec. 31	187 50	...
Chief, $56.25; councillors, 3, $45; secretary, $15; caretaker, $15; bush-ranger, $15; constable, $5; organist, $7.50	158 75	...
Interest distributed, $704.25; R. Williams, payment for improvements, $132	836 25	...
Payments on account of debts, payment of indebtedness T.J. Gillespie, $500	681 36	...
E. Yellowhead, right of way, $34.60; roadwork, $40	74 60	...
Coffins, 7, $34; relief to destitute, $14: telephone messages, $1.75	49 75	...
Rama School: teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, 7 m. to Oct. 31, $72.92, Eva M. McBain, December, $10.42; inspection, $8; stationery, $7.67; sundry supplies, $6.50; wood, 171 cds. $75.75	181 26	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	541 94	...
...	2,711 41	2,711 41

5. - CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	195,054 99
Payments on lands sold, $116.46; refunds on account of loans, $71.65	...	188 11
Transfer from J.B. Clench account, No. 70	...	405 59
Management Fund, percentage an collections, 10 p.c. on $116.46	11 65	...
Work on bridges and ditches: foreman, $166.25; labour, $548.13; team hire, $395.75; material, $39.88	1,150 01	...
Mrs. J. Rodd, commutation of interest	92 21	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	194,394 82	...
...	195,648 69	195,648 69
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	1,243 77
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $40,199.67, 5 p.c. on $52,000, 3 p.c. on $104,099.09	6,101 22	...
Transfer from J.B. Clench account, No. 70	...	954 77
Amount received for improvements on land sold	...	47 00
Rents collected for Indians, $50; refund on account of loss, $9.15	...	59 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $47	2 82	...
Chief, $75; councillors, 6, $135; interpreter, $37.50: secretary $37.50; chapel stewards, 3, $45; messengers, 2, $31.50; timber bailiff, $37.50; compensation to W. Wawanosh $112.50; pensions, $117	628 50	...
Interest distributed, $2,956.66; rents distributed, $50	3,006 66	...
Medical attendance: Dr. E.B. Blain, $29; Dr. W.A. Henderson, $510.75; Dr. H.M. McCordel, $4.25; Dr. O. Totten, $494.70	1,038 70	...
Insurance on buildings, $51.42; hot air heating pipes, & c., $79.52	130 94	...
Expenses attending council, $45.50; supplies for council house, & c., $15.16	60 66	...
Sever pipe, $196.66; lime and cement, $83.07; lumber, $18.21; gravel, $4.16	302 10	...
Building bridge, half cost, $107.28; work at cemetery, $5	112 28	...
Relief grants, $32; coffins, 14, $82, burial expenses, $29.23	143 23	...
Care of sick, $5.60 over-payment to W. Nimmo, $2.20	7 80	...
Schools: Maud M. Erb teacher, Kettle Point, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; Mrs. M.C. Maxwell, teachers St. Clair, 3 m. to June 30, $75; Alice M. Matthews, teacher, St. Clair, 6 m. to Dec. 31 $150; cleaning, $8; inspection, $21.25; rebuilding shed, $12.32; stationery, & c., $6.80; various supplies, $6.85; wood, 25 cords, $40	545 22	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,427 00	...
...	8,405 91	8,405 91
6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	312,524 89
Kastner Lumber Co., timber dues, $1,675; trespass dues, $5	...	1,680 00
Receipts on account of land sales	...	298 53
Management Fund, percentage on collections for land, 10 p.c. on $298.53	...	29 85

J. Walker, building concrete culvert, $400; J.L. Broadfoot, overseeing culvert, $20	420 00	...
H. Ritchie, filling-in road, $433.77; R. McDowall superintending fin, $20	453 77	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	313,599 80	...
...	314,503 42	314,503 42
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,303 22
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $59,641.50; 5 p.c. on $50,000; 3 p.c. on $205,186.61	...	9,175 57
Colonial Cement Co., rent of Lake Scales, $37.50; proceeds of sale of Indians' effects, $40.05	...	57 55
Collections on account of debts, $62.75; collections on account of loans, $192.40	...	255 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $37.50	2 25	...
Transfer to savings account of proceeds of sale of chattels for Mandowaub boys	50 87	...
Dr. R.W. Williams, medical attendance, 9 m. to March 31	225 00	...
Carried forward	278 12	11,791 41

6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Brought forward	278 12	11,791 43
Chief, $112.50; interpreter, $56.25; councillors, 4, $90; sextons, 3, $99; caretakers 4, $101.25; forest bailiff, $22.50; messenger, $18.75; truant officers, 3, $54; pensions, $317	871 25	...
N. Currie, forest bailiff, $402.50; Hy. Ritchie, constable, $75	477 50	...
Interest distributed, $3,738.64; payments on account of debts, $327.90	4,066 54	...
Payments on account of estates of Indians	98 80	...
Cows purchased for Indians, 7, $285; messenger at council, $3.25	288 25	...
Building shed at French Bay church, $230.40; repairing fence and culvert, $16.30	246 70	...
Building breastwork of timber across ravine, $25; gravel, $3.60	28 60	...
Supplies for destitute, $208.80; coffins and shrouds, 10, $102	310 80	...
Teachers: T.D. Wallace, French Bay, 9 m. to Dec., 31, $262.50; Helen D. Ruxton, Saugeen, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $262.50; arrears, Sept. qr., 1905, $74.04; John Burr, Scotch Settlement, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $262.50	861 54	...
Inspecting schools, $43.60 stationery for schools, $18.12	61 72	...
Supplies and repairs for schools, $36.43; oil for church, $7.50	43 93	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,157 74	...
...	11,791 49	11,791 49
7. - CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	23,437 70
Gravel sold, $1.32; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $1.32, 13c.	0 13	1 32
Balance, March 31, 1907	23,438 89	...
...	23,439 02	23,439 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	281 29
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $3,365; 5 p.c. on $16,892.80; 3 p.c. on $3,461.19	...	862 79
Rent of pasture, $211.02; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $211.02	12 66	211 02
Dr. H.H. Pringle, medical attendant, 9 m. to Dec. 31	112 50	...
Chief, $60; councillors, 2, $18; caretaker, $37.50; constable, $18.75; pension, 39	143 25	...
Interest distributed, $283.55; burial expenses, $8; constable's badge, $1	292 55	...
Repairs to church, $17.44; papering church, $24; repairing fence, $19	60 44	...
Teacher, J.H. Prosser, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $112.50; inspecting school, $6	118 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	615 20	...
...	1,355 10	1,355 10
8. - CHIPPIWAS OF THAMES, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	70,217 67
Transfer from account of J.B. Clench, No. 70	...	353 74
Jas. Robertson, advance for survey	570 00	...
Township of Caradac, payment for Christiana drain	150 60	...

Balance, March 31, 1907	69,850 81	...
...	70,371 41	70,571 41
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	882 54
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $13,000; 5 p.c. on $48,000; 3 p.c. on $10,100.21	...	2,612 26
Chippewa & Munsey Sportman's Association, rent	...	100 00
Rents collected for band, $32.50; rents collected for Indians, $2,000.42	...	2,032 92
Insurance, Plain estate, $300; refund of expenses of delegates, $20.	...	320 00
Carried forward	...	5,947 72

8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Brought forward	...	5,947 72
Collections on account of debts, $4.20; outstanding cheques, $2.60	...	6 80
Transfer from J.B. Clench account, No. 70	...	832 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $132.50	7 95	...
Dr. J.A. McEwan, medical attendant, 9 m. to December 31	150 00	...
Chief, $15; councillors, 5, $75; secretary, $15; school trustees, 2, $12; truant officer, $7.50; messengers, 2, $56.26; janitor, 39; sexton, $7	196 76	...
Interest distributed, $1,650.75; rents distributed, $1,821,92	3,472 67	...
Payments on account of debts, $14.45; relief for destitutes, $51.01	65 46	...
J. Wawanosh, on account of claim against S. Plain Estate	225 00	...
C. Deleary for debts due by R. Young	81 00	...
J. Lang, payment on account of Estate of J.T. Henry	25 36	...
Robinson & Green, St. Thomas, legal services re Julia Wamcause	149 95	...
Repairing Dolson Creek bridge, $47.69; repairs to culverts, & c., $9.18	56 87	...
Lumber, 2,221 ft., $55.92 tile, 51 1/2 ft., $23.72; cleaning well, $2	81 64	...
Running road grades, $17.25; ladder for counsel house, $9.25	26 50	...
Coffins, 11, $92; grant to Agricultural Society, $50; outstanding cheques, $1	143 00	...
Teachers: L.W. Fisher, Back Settlement, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $150; Nettie E. Lockwood, Bear Creek, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $100; Nora Coveny, Bear Creek, Dec. qr., $42.42; John Fisher, River Settlement, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225	517 42	...
Cleaning schools, $8; inspecting schools, $23, insurance, repairs to schools, $29.29; stationery, $15.24; wood, 36 cords, $51.60	131 13	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,456 51	...
...	6,787 22	6,787 22
9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	56,708 76
W.G. McGeorge, survey: self 160 86; assistant, $266; wages of men, $804.75; expenses, $27; total, $2,057 75, less $1,050 advanced in previous years	1,007 75	...
W. Mackenzie, advance on account of survey	200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	55,501 01	...
...	56,708 76	56,708 76
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	833 00
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $4,521.20; 5 p.c. on $36,000; 3 p.c. on $17,020.56	...	1,936 41
St. Anne's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, rent	...	431 25
St. Clair Flats Shooting Club, rent	...	300 00
Dues collected on hay cut on reserve	...	28 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $759.75	45 58	...
Dr. W.W. Hay, medical attendant, 9 m. to Dec. 31	281 25	...

Chief, $22.50; councillors, 5, $75; secretary, $37.50; messenger, $7.50; sexton, $7.50; pensions, $162	319 00	...
L. Dodge, forest bailiff, $25.88; pathmasters, 4, $20	45 88	...
Interest distributed, $992.SO; care of S. Johnson, $51	1,043 80	...
Medical attendance: Dr. Duncan, $9.50; Dr. W.A. Henderson, $7	16 50	...
Wood for small-pox quarantine, 14 cds., $14; vaccine, 100 points, $5	19 00	...
Wire fence and gate for lockup, $25.95; plank for culverts, $20	45 95	...
Grading road and building culverts, $75; wood, 26 cds., $26	101 00	...
Coffins, 14, $133; digging 14 graves, $14	147 00	...
Schools: teachers, G. Aylesworth, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $100, C. Kiyosha, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $50; inspection, $14.75; stationery, & c., $16.78; small supplies, $2.35; wood, 30 cds., $30	213 98	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,257 32	...
...	3,529 16	3,529 16

10. - FORT WILLIAM BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	120,768 88
Payments on lands sold, $812.20; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $812.20	81 22	812 20
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	7 68
N. McDougall, first payment on work on Mission Bay dock	1,000 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	120,507 54	...
...	121,588 76	121,588 76
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m., 3 p.c. on $120,768.88	...	2,717 30
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	7 68	...
Dr. J.A. McGrady, medical attendant, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $75; constable $36	111 00	...
Interest distributed	1,462 50	...
Relief supplies, $180; school supplies, $6.40	186 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	949 72	...
...	2,717 30	2,717 30
10 A. - FORT WILLIAM IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $53,854.35; 9 m's. interest at 3 p.c. on $53,854.35, $1,211.72	...	55,066 07
Payments to members of band from purchase money paid by G.T.P. Ry.	33,654 25	...
C.J. LeBlona, contractor for 16 buildings for Indians	6,975 00	...
Evoy and Matthews, clearing Fort William Reserve, progress estimate 1 and 2, 125 1/4 area at $22.50, less 20 p.c. drawback	2,254 60	...
Work on Squaw Bay road: foreman, at $3, $159; men at $2.50, $633.32; men at $21, $15.80; teams at 4, $178; horse at $2, $17	1,003 12	...
A. Loughed, advance on account of mission survey	400 00	...
Advertising for tenders for buildings, & c.	20 04	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	10,759 06	...
...	55,066 07	55,066 07
12. - GARDEN RIVER BAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	90,648 49
Timber dues: Echo Bay Lumber Co., $378.23; Harris Tie & Lumber Co., $50.64; McFadden & Mellon, $15.60	...	444 47
Land sales: $3,2,53.79; sand, 14 loads, $28; remitted in excess 85c.	...	3,282 64
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $3,727.11	372 71	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	94,002 89	...
...	94,375 60	94,375 60
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $706.36; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $91,354.88, $2,055.48	...	2,761 84
Rents of stores and docks, $90; mining permits, 19, $95	...	185 00
Rent collected for Indians, $50; refunds on account of transport, $47.75	...	97 75

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $185	11 10	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $375, Wells Stone, constable, $225	600 00	...
Chief, $75; sub - Constable, $37.50; revolver for constable 12	124 50	...
Interest distributed, $798; rents for Mary Lesage, $100	898 00	...
Relief supplies, $180; coffins, 4, $24; repairs to bridge, $29.85	233 85	...
Wood for lockup, $3; wood for school, 17 cords, $46	49 00	...
L.F. Hardyman, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $287.50; inspecting schools, $43.15	330 65	...
Carried forward	2,247 10	3,044 59

12. - GARDEN RIVER BAND, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,247 10	3,044 59
Cleaning, schools, $3.50; stationery, $18.10; repairs and supplies for school $31.65	53 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	744 24	...
...	3,044 59	3,044 59
13. - HENVEY'S INLET BAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	7,558 42
Balance, March 31, 1907	7558 42	...
...	7,558 42	7,558 42
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $118.98; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $7,677 40, $172.74	...	291 72
Chief, $22.56; councillor, $12.69; constable, 39; caretaker of school, $15	59 25	...
Flour, 600 lb., $15.50; lime, 30 bush., $14.80; handcuffs, baton, & c., $5.55	35 85	...
Wood for school, $5; school supplies, $7.43; advertising for teacher, $4.54	16 97	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	179 65	...
...	291 72	291 72
14. - NIPISSING INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	90,495 46
J.R. Booth, timber dues, $2,997.79; dues on 1,648 telegraph posts at 16c.	...	3,261 47
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 10 p.c. on $3,261 47	326 15	...
F.W. Carter, balance on contract for school	200 00	...
Cartage and placing desks and seats	5 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	93,225 78	...
...	93,756 93	93,756 93
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $11.743.15; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $92,238.61, $2,075.37	...	3,818 52
J.R. Booth, ground rent, $294; J. Beaucage, fine for assault, $20	...	314 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $314	18 84	...
Chief, $37.50; second chief, $15; school caretakers, 2, $22.50	75 00	...
Interest distributed, $1,215.40; supplies for destitute, $25	1,240 40	...
Teachers, 9 m. to Dec. 31; F. Le Tonturier, Garden Village school, $225; Alma Piche, Beaucage school, $250	475 00	...
School expenses: inspection, $23.20; school desks, 6, $24.85; stationery, $17.73; shingling Beaucage school, $75; wood, 51 cds., $85; sundry supplies, $1.35	227 13	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,096 15	...
...	4,132 52	4,132 52

15. - MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (UNCEDED), ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	37,983 59
Dues on wood, $58.75; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $58.75	5 87	58 75
Balance, March 31, 1907	38,036 47	...
...	38,042 34	38,042 34
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,404.85; interest for 9 m., 3 p.c. on $39,388.44, $886.24	...	2,291 09
Dr. C.W. Walker, medical attendant 9 m. to March 31	438 30	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 9 m. to Dec. 31	45 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,807 79	...
...	2,291 09	2,291 09
16. - MAGANETTAWAN INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance July 1, 1906	...	2,176 87
Balance: March 31, 1907	2,176 87	...
...	2,176 87	2,176 87
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $429.45; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $2,606.32; $58.64	...	488 09
Dr. C.W. Walker, medical attendant, 9 m. to March 31	17 28	...
J. Messabay, compensation for improvements	250 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	220 81	...
...	488 09	488 09
17. - MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	150,880 21
Payments on islands, $844.24; gravel sold, $17.45	...	861 69
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $861.69	86 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	151,655 73	...
...	151,741 90	151,741 90
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	1,708 66
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $20,135.04; 5 p.c. on $51,184.04; 3 p.c. on $81,269.79	...	4,654 05
Rent of Sugar Island, $42; rents collected on behalf of band, $77	...	119 00
Rents collected for Indians, $1,332.01; gravel sold for Indian, $3	...	1,335 01
Collections on account of roadwork	...	60 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $119	7 14	...
Dr. E.W. Hayden, medical attendant, 9 m. to Dec. 31	206 25	...
Chief, $22.50; councillors, 2, $24; secretary, $18; sexton, $50; organist, $15; pensions, $42	171 50	...
Interest distributed, $2,242.26; advance on account of spring interest, $20.	2,262 26	...

Rents distributed, $1,202.01; relief, $3; burial expenses, $32	1,237 01	...
Stove for mission house, $32.50; repairs to mission house and school, $5.60	38 10	...
Insurance on church, $19; work with road grader, $23.25; gravel, $6	48 25	...
Repairs to culverts, $3.25; payments from estate late Geo. Salt, $140.70	143 95	...
School: F.G. Joblin, teachers 9 m. to Dec 31, $225; cleaning, $5; inspection, $12; stationery, $5.92	247 92	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,514 34	...
...	7,876 72	7,876 72

18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	73,768 36
Payments on land, $220; refunds on account of loans, $48.77	...	268 77
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $220	22 00	...
Transfer to Chippewas of Beausoleil of two shares of capital	547 74	...
Loans to Indians, $125; transfer from interest for loans, $241.50	366 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	73,100 89	...
...	74,037 13	74,037 13
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	463 22
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $55,806.04; 5 p.c. on $18,425.54	...	3,202 22
Rents collected for Indians, $2,115; collections for Parks debt, $5	...	2,120 00
Payments for improvements, McLean Wood estate	...	345 00
Refund on account loans, $29.55; refunds for expenses to council, $14.85	...	44 40
Transfer to capital account for debts	...	241 50
Dr. R. McDonald, medical officer, 9 m. to Dec. 31	262 50	...
Chief, $37.50; councillors, 4, $60; caretakers, 4, $63.75; missionary, $56.25 pensions, $18.75	236 25	...
Interest distributed, $1,384.75; rents distributed, $2,052.50	3,437 25	...
Medical attendance: Dr. S.H. Quance, $14; Dr. L. Secord, $10; Dr. J. Urquhart, $10	34 00	...
Loan and material to Herkimers, $146.54; payment Parks debts, $5	151 54	...
Payments from estate J. Skaley, $58.08; supplies for J. King, $15	73 08	...
Reporting investigation re M. Goose's claim, $79.50; vaccine, $5	84 50	...
Valuing improvements, $10; services at election, $1.50	11 50	...
Maintenance of sick and destitute, $150.23; supplies for destitute, $25.15	175 38	...
Burial expenses, $112; supplies for school and council house, $4.90	116 90	...
Insurance on council house, $14; hand cuffs, 1 pr., $7	21 00	...
Drain tile, $34; lumber and hardware, $13.78; fencing, 37 1/2 rods, $10.13	57 91	...
Repairs to church and school, $20; repairs to leveller, $10	30 00	...
Cleaning council house grounds	12 00	...
School: Miss L. Mitchell, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; stationery and school supplies, $16.17; wood, 18 1/2 cords, $37	278 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,434 36	...
...	6,416 34	6,416 34
19. - MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE, LAKE, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	24,384 02
Payments on islands sold, $63.06; gravel and sand sold, $13.35	...	76 41
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $76.41	7 64	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	24,452 79	...

...	24,460 43	24,460 43
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	303 91
Interest for 9 m.: 5 p.c. on $19,235.17, 3 p.c. on $5,452.76	...	844 01
Rents for Indians, $110; collections for roadwork and debts, $15.80	...	125 80
Dr. V.H. McWilliams, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31	118 75	...
Chief, $18.75; secretary, $4.50; sexton, $30; organist, $15; pensions, $15	83 25	...
Interest distributed, $383.32; rents distributed,	469 82	...
Insurance on church and summer house, $30.93; work on roads, $9	39 93	...
Burial expenses, $17; A. Doris, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $75	92 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	469 97	...
...	1,273 72	1,273 72

20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	37,544 70
Timber dues, $6.60; payments on islands, $136.67; refunded on loans, $24.27	...	167 54
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $143.27	14 33	...
E.J. Quinn, advances for contract on Methodist church	1,700 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	35,997 91	...
...	37,712 24	37,712 24
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	469 03
Interest for 9 m.: 5 p.c. on $30,966.93; 3 p.c. on $7,046.80	...	1,319 81
Rent of mission property, $13.50; refunds for loans and roadwork, $42.65	...	56 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $13.50	0 81	...
Missionary, $37.50; chief, $22.50; secretary, $18.75; sexton, $22.50; organist, $15; hall-keeper, $15; wood ranger, $7.50; constable, $18.75	157 50	...
Interest distributed, $596.16; insurance on summer house, 53c.	596 69	...
Moving church, $14; wood for hall, church and school, 30 cords, $50	64 00	...
Coffins, 4, $24; handcuffs, & c., for constable, $5.55	29 55	...
A. McCue, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; labour on reserve, $2	227 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	769 44	...
...	1,844 99	1,844 99
21. - MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	11,489 86
Payments on islands sold	...	27 05
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $27.05	2 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	11,514 21	...
...	11,516 91	11,516 91
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	471 29
Interest for 9 m.: 5 p.c. on $7,838; 3 p.c. on $4,123.15	...	386 70
Rents collected for band, $328.50; rents collected for Indians, $54.26	...	382 76
Refunds on account of loans	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $328.50	19 71	...
Dr. E.L. Proctor, medical officer, 9 in. to Dec. 31	35 00	...
Chief, $14.25; secretary, $4.50; insurance on house, 54c.	19 29	...
Interest distributed, $350; rent paid C. McCue, $54.26	404 26	...
Mare purchased for J. W. Marsden	100 00	...
Scugog school, allowance for Indians attending, white school	19 02	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	668 47	...

...	1,265 75	1,265 75
22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTÉ, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	124,268 99
Rathbun Co., Ltd., insurance on Christ church	...	5,536 00
Payments on land, $229.67; rents retained on account of fences, $437	...	666 67
Transfer from interest account, portion of expenses of small-pox epidemic	...	500 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $229.67	22 96	...
Rebuilding Christ church, advances on contracts: Elliott Bros., $800; Hunter & Harold, $3,000; H.W. Watts, $2,500; advertising, $4.40	6,304 40	...
Repairs and improvements: council house, $526.02; La - ick school, $62.61; central school, $139.94; mission school, $21.25; swamp school, $83.57.	833 39	...
J.N. Barnhart, for land sold Cornelius Barnhart	69 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	123,741 91	...
...	130,971 66	130,971 66

22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY QUINTÉ, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	904 87
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $40,493.33; 5 p.c. on $36,000; 3 p.c. on $48,680.53	...	4,267 51
Interest on land sales, $4.18; rent of pasture and council farm, $92.13	...	96 31
Rents collected for Indians, $4,234.05; sale of chattels of Indians, $128.42	...	4,362 47
Interest retained for statute labour, $288; outstanding cheques, $7.78	...	295 78
Fees for white children attending Indian school	...	11 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $4.18; 6 p.c. on $92.13	5 93	...
Transfer to capital account, portion of expenses of smallpox epidemic	500 00	...
Rev. A.H. Creggan, missionary, 9 m. to Dec. 31	375 00	...
Chief and secretary, $30; chief and road supt., $34.50; chiefs, 3, $54; caretakers of council house and schools, $40.75; sextons, 2, $42.50; organists, 2, $45; pensions, $112	361 75	...
Interest distributed, $1,179.69; rents distributed, $4,317.45	5,497 14	...
Payments to Indians for right of way, $263; repairs to barn, $19.85	282 85	...
Dr. J. Moore, medical attendance, $195.25; nursing sick, $108	303 25	...
Care of Indians in Toronto Asylum, $117; medicines, $4; burial expenses, $43.25	164 25	...
Supplies for destitute, $25; payment on account Nancy Hill estate, $126.70	151 70	...
Work on roads, $153.50; building and repairing culverts, $79.72	233 22	...
S. Green, travelling expenses, $10; insurance premiums, $51	61 00	...
Grant to Agricultural Assn., $50: building material for Mrs. Culbertson, $15	65 00	...
Teachers: Mission school, Jessie W. Singleton, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $122.21; Irene Loft, Dec. qr., $50.91; Central school, Berth L. Cove, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $112.50; Eastern school, F. Alexander, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $112.50; Western school, Susan Brant, 6 m. to Sept, 30, $125, Pearl Joyce, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $62.50	585 62	...
Repairs to Mission school, $34.54; care of school-house, $10	44 54	...
Coal for church and schools, 3.27 tons	21 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,285 41	...
...	9,937 94	9,937 94
23. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	150,126 38
J.W. Lewis, in full of all claims as enfranchised Indian	1,356 54	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	148,769 84	...
...	150,126 38	150,126 38
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	1,411 13
Interest: 6 p.c. on $17,100; 5 p.c. on $12,000; 3 p.c. on $122,437.51	...	3,974 34
J.W. Lewis, rent, $25; refund of balance of spring interest money, $46.37	...	71 37
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	0 50
Dr. D.P. McPhail, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31	225 00	...

Chief, $45; councillors, 3, $45; secretary, $37.50; grave digger, $18.7 caretaker of school, $18.75; truant officer, $12; pensioner, $16	193 00	...
Interest distributed, $1,797.90; rents paid Indians, $55	1,852 90	...
Advance for roadwork, $50; repairs to roads and culverts, $28.50	78 50	...
Building 66 rods wire fence, $33; lumber for M.P. Leasant, $112.32	145 32	...
Dr. Holmes, operation on Mrs. Johns, $50; expenses of Mrs. Johns, $8.35	58 35	...
Board of Indian at London Asylum, $107.25; provisions for destitute, $20	127 25	...
Burial expenses, $129; repairs to council hall, $19.50	148 50	...
School: Carrie A. Mummery, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $300; inspection, $8: repairs, $4; stationery, $9.72; arresting truants, $18.25	339 97	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,288 85	...
...	5,457 64	5,457 64

24. - MUNSEES OF THE THAMES, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,034 65
J. Robertson, D.L.S., advances on account of survey	30 00	...
Repairs, Dolsen Creek bridge, (half cost) $47.69; opening ditch, $5	52 69	...
Transfer to interest account to cover overexpenditure	16 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,935 11	...
...	2,034 65	2,034 65
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $36.30; interest for 9 m. on $2,070.95 at 3 p.c., $46.60	...	82 90
Chippewa and Munsee Sportman's Association, rent	...	50 00
Rents collected on behalf of Indian	...	646 25
Transfer from capital account to cover overexpenditure	...	16 85
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $50	3 00	...
Chief, $3; councillors, 2, $6; secretary, $7.50; messenger, $3; truant officer, $2.25	21 75	...
Rents distributed, $711.25; fence wire, 973 1/2 lb., $25	736 25	...
Coffins, 6, $25; funeral expenses of Betsy Halfmoon, $10	35 00	...
...	796 00	796 00
25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Timber dues: R. Brown, $12.25; J. Fraser, $21.60; R. Gault, $475; T. Haight, $8.41; Wm. Hall, $60.45; McAllister Bros., $2,061.21; H. McLaughlin, $40; A. McDonald, $13; Manitoulin Ranche and Lumber Co., $959.68; A.J. Mason, $3.50; J. Scott, $121.59	...	3,776 69
Payments on lands sold: Allan, $1,025.79; Assignack, $831.53; Barrie Island, $304.09; Bidwell, $514.72; Billings, 3458.60; Burpee, $254.73; Campbell, $1,287.71; Carnarvon, $262.80; Cockburn Island, $587.44; Dawson, $144.18; Gordon, $452.74; Gore Bay, $97.95; Howland, $210; Manitowaning, $877.31; Meldrum Bay, $34.56; Mills, $87.61; Robinson, $81.40; Sandfield, $591.81; Shaftesbury, $63.61; Sheguiandah, $851.85; South Bay Mouth, $90; Tehkumnah, $203.39; Tolmansville, $28.06	...	9,341 88
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $13,118.57	1,311 86	...
Balance transferred to credit of following accounts: Cockburn Island, $743.18; Obidgewon, $98.16; Sheguiandah, $1,402.22; Sheshegwaning, $2,257.57 South Bay, $939.49; Sucker Creek, $1,444.29; Sucker Lake, $182.29; West Bay, $4,739.51	11,806 71	...
...	13,118 57	13,118 57
Interest.	...	...
Manitoulin Ranch & Lumber Co., ground rent of timber land	...	127 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $127	7 62	...
S.M. Fraser, constable, 9 m. to Dec. 31	135 00	...
Debit balance transferred to following accounts: Cockburn Island, 98c.; bidgewon, 13c.; Sheguiandah, $1.86; Sheshegwaning, $2.99; South Bay, $1.24; Sucker Creek, $1.91; Sucker Lake, 24c.; West Bay, $6.27	...	15 62
...	142 62	142 62
26. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON, ONT.	...	...

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	159,818 18
Balance, March, 31 1907	159,818 18	...
...	159,818 18	159,818 18

26. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	4,193 43
Interest for 9 m.; 5 p.c. on $48,000; 3 p.c. on $116,011.61	...	4,410 26
Expenditure, detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities (Page J - 10)	6,770 42	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,833 27	...
...	8,1603 69	8,603 69
27. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	133,181 82
Balance, March 31, 1907	133,181 82	...
...	133,181 82	133,181 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	7,652 07
Interest for 9 m.: 5 p.c. on $40,000; 3 p.c. on $100,833.89	...	3,768 76
Expenditure detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities (Page J - 10)	654 07	...
Balance, March 31. 1907	10,766 76	...
...	11,420 83	11,420 83
28. - OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	9,536 54
Jos. Scott, payment on land	...	44 01
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $44.01	4 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	9,576 15	...
...	9,580 55	9,580 55
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $507.97; interest for 9 m. on $10,044.51 at 3 p.c., $226	...	733 97
Dr. J. Baxter, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $75; chief, $15	90 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	643 97	...
...	733 97	733 97
29. - ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	132 77
Balance, March 31, 1907	...	132 77
...	132 77	132 77
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $439.78; interest for 9 m. on $572.55 at 3 p.c., $12.88	...	452 66
Chippewa and Munsee Sportman's Association, rent	...	100 00
Fine for assault, 32; rents collected for Indians, $133	...	135 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $102	6 12	...

Rents distributed, $140; repairs to council house, $9.95	149 95	...
Supplying and putting in tile for road	13 80	...
Plumbing and cleaning school house	18 90	...
Balance, March 31., 1907	498 89	...
...	687 66	687 66

30. - PARRY ISLAND BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	69,258 80
Estate of Wm. Peter, timber dues	...	1,445 34
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,445.34	144 53	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	70,559 61	...
...	70,704 14	70704 14
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	362 63
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $2,170.99; 5 p.c. on $2,267.47; 3 p.c. on $65,182.97	...	1,649 35
Estate Wm. Peter, ground rent of timber limit	...	81 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $81	4 86	...
Chief, $37.50; councillors, 2, $18; secretary and interpreter, $37.50; messenger, $5.61; school caretakers, 2, $27; constable, $18.75	144 36	...
Interest distributed, $589.12; relief for destitute, $67.50	656 62	...
Dr. J.R. Stone, medical attendance, $210; coffins, 4, $40	250 00	...
Supplies for council hall, $11.35; stationery, $4.10; tools, $21.97	37 42	...
Schools: Miss J.C. Armstrong, teacher, Ryerson school, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $225; Miss A.E. McKelvie, teacher, Skene school, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $112.50; inspection, $16.50; supplies for schools, $3.28	357 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	642 44	...
...	2,092 98	2,092 98
31. - POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	3,177 07
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,177 07	...
...	3,177 07	1,177 07
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $201.18; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $3,378.25, $76.01	...	277 19
St. Anne's Island Fishing Club, rent, $143.75; ST. Clair Flats Shooting Club, rent, $100; hay dues, $9.50	...	253 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $253.25	15 19	...
Dr. W.W. Hay, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $93.75; forest bailiff, $8.62	102 37	...
Provisions for destitute, $40; land,for graveyard, $15	55 00	...
Coffins, 7, $66.50; digging 7 graves, $5.25	71 75	...
Stationery for school, $15.45; wood, 20 cds., $20; repairs, $1.82	37 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	248 86	...
...	530 44	530 44
32. - SERPENT RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1993	...	10,591 98

Cook Bros., timber dues, $56.28; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $56.28	5 63	56 28
Balance, March 31, 1907	10,642 63	...
...	10,648 26	10,648 26
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $230.12; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $10,822.10, $243.50	...	473 62
Dr. R.H. Arthur, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $93.75; H. Sims, constable, $63	156 75	...
Chief, $37.50: inspecting school, $19.70	57 20	...
Cleaning and repairing at school, $12; stationery for school, $2.33	14 33	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	245 34	...
...	473 62	473 62

33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	877,279 43
Toronto & Niagara Power Co., payment on land for right of way	...	944 40
Payments on account of land sold, $30; refunds on account of loans, $3,581.30	3,611 30	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $974.40	97 44	...
Schultz Bros. Co., addition to barn and kitchen at physician's house	857 00	...
Loans to Indians	4,500 71	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	876,379 98	...
...	881,835 13	881,835 13
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,310 06
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $625,234.25; 3 p.c. on $254,355.24	...	33,858 53
Toronto & Niagara Power Co., improvements on land taken for right of way	...	2,632 70
Rents collected for Indians, $2,799.62; payment on lot 26, Tuscarora, $25	...	2,824 62
Improvements, Sour Springs lot, $50; refunds on account of loans, $852.70	...	902 70
Refunds on account of roadwork, $58.70; refunds on account of debts, $20	...	78 70
Government grant for Six Nations' schools	...	450 00
Dr. C.U. Holmes, physician, 9 m. to March 31, $2,137.50, clerk, $375; A. Jamieson, inspector of works, $300; J. Hill, secretary, $300; E.D. Cameron, rent allowance, $255; J.C. Martin, chief's board allowance, $600; R.H. Dee, M.D., superannuation allowance, $375	4,342 50	...
Forest bailiffs, 3, $292.50; caretaker, $37.50; secretary of Board of Health, $15; pensioners, $945.25	1,290 25	...
J. Buskard, stenographer at investigation, $31.50; services on school board, $66; services of Indians on various committees, $89	186 50	...
Interest distributed, $14,625.65; rents distributed, $2,501.75; payment to Indians for improvements on land, $2,632.70	19,760 10	...
Loan to Indians, $20; services and expenses of constables at interest distribution, $41.50	61 50	...
Rent of telephone, $30; windmill for physician's house, $45	75 00	...
Hard steel coiled wire, 5,500 lb., $140.25; lumber, 2,922 ft., $283.17	423 42	...
Building concrete arch bridge over Fish Creek	734 00	...
Reshingling eastern portion of driving shed	95 00	...
Building culverts, 1 at $250, 1 at $155, 1 at $136, 2 at $65, repairing bridge No. 3, $224	895 00	...
Repairs to bridges and culverts, $79.90; repairs at council house, $22.10	102 00	...
Labour in gravel pit, $168.09; drain tile, 229 pieces, $208.60	376 69	...
Work for Park Commissioners, $75.70; teaming lumber and operating grader, $29	104 70	...
Fence posts, 461, $85; sundry supplies for council house and roads, $43.95	128 95	...
Dr. C.U. Holmes, allowance for drugs, $150; formaldehyde, 5 gal., $16.25	166 25	...
Medical attendance: Dr. H.R. Frank, $5; Dr. L. Secord, $11	16 00	...
Care of Indians in hospitals, $56.78; care of Indians in asylums, $192.04	248 82	...
Artificial hand for Indian, $25; vaccine, $7.50; outstanding cheque, $8	40 50	...

Coffins, 96, $720; burial expenses, $7; supplies for destitute, $120	847 00	...
Grants: fire losses, $331.83; losses by windstorms, $256.64; cattle killed, $33.33	621 80	...
Grant to temperance convention, $25; grant to pagan convention, $25	50 00	...
Grant to T. Longboat, $50; travel of T. Longboat and trainer, $4.70	54 70	...
Expenses at Farmers' Institute, $16; floral design for late agent, $30	46 00	...
Insurance on agricultural buildings, $20; expenses re R. Hill, $20.98	40 98	...
Various small expenses	30 58	...
Schools -	...	...
Rev. R. Ashton, grant to schools, $3,187.50; stationery for schools, $132.10	3,319 60	...
Stove and pipes, $15.25; repairing furnace, $10.65; fumigating schools, $30	55 90	...
Sinking 2 wells, $71.85; pump, $15.33; clocks, 6, $30	117 18	...
Coal, 10 tons, $76; fees for children attending public school, $24.75	100 75	...
School books, $41.90; various small expenditures for schools, $25.95	67 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	8,657 79	...
...	43,057 31	43,057 31

34. - SHAWANAGA INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	10,765 39
Transfer from Sheguiandah Band, of payment in Jan.: 1906, for right of way	...	272 25
Balance, March 31, 1907	11,037 64	...
...	11,037 64	11,037 64
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $416.76; 9 m. interest at 3c. on $11,182.15, $251.60	...	668 36
Chief, $15; caretaker of school, $27 relief supplies, $5	47 00	...
Dr. S.M. Davis, medical attendance	30 00	...
School: Lucy McLellan, teacher, 9 M. to Dec. 31, $75; inspection, $10; books and stationery, $1.63; wood, 13 cords, $12.25; sundry supplies, $6.10	104 98	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	486 38	...
...	668 36	668 36
35. - SPANISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	5,761 91
S. Hagan, advance on account of roadwork	200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,561 91	...
...	5,761 91	5,761 91
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $640.71; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $6,402.62, $144.06	...	784 77
Constable, $63; supplies for destitute, $8; lime, 3 brl., $6	77 00	...
Stove and pipes, $16.63; window shades, 8, $12; sundry supplies, $3.60	32 23	...
School desks, 15, $53.85; stationery, $10.85; wood, 25 cords, $36	100 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	574 84	...
...	784 77	784 77
36. - THESSALON RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	29,197 81
Payments on land, $458.18; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $458.18	45 82	458 18
C. Jones, commutation of annuity	30 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	29,579 67	...
...	29,655 99	29,655 99
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $146.06; interest for 9 m., at 3 p.c. on $29,343.87, $660.24	...	806 30
Physicians: Dr. J. Baxter, 9 m. to Dec. 31 150; Dr. L. Walker, 9 m. to March 31, $1.26	151 26	...
Chief, $18.75; interest distributed, $196.85; lime, 2 brl, $3	218 60	...
Dr. W.H. Taylor, operation on P. Thebo, $100; care of P. Thebo in hospital, $22.90	122 90	...
Payment of outstanding cheque	0 02	...

Balance, March 31, 1907	313 52	...
...	806 30	806 30

37. - TOO-TOO-MENAIS BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	3,541 11
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	187 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,353 84	...
...	3,541 11	3,541 11
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2 13
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $298.41; 3 p.c. on $3,244.83	...	86 43
Medical attendance: Dr. M.E. Greenshaw, $162.75; Dr. W.J. Taughes, $10	172 75	...
Relief to sick and destitute, $81.08; coffins, 5, $22	103 08	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	187 27
...	275 83	275 83
38. - WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	25,640 18
Nipissing Lumber Co., timber dues, $1,688.18; J. Charlton. payment for mill site, $262.71; T.C. Sims, payment on land, $200	...	2,150 89
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $2,150.89	215 09	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	27,575 98	...
...	27,791 07	27,791 07
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $258.22; interest far 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $25,898.40, $582.71	...	840 93
T.C. Sims, rent, $100; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $100, $6	6 00	100 00
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician, 9 m. to March 31, $80.01; interest distributed, $230	310 01	...
Chief, $7.50; constable, $7.95; supplies for destitute, $36	51 45	...
Inspecting school, $18.25; cleaning school, 75c.; wood, 27 cords, $38	57 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	516 47	...
...	940 93	940 93
39. - WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	1,821 08
Transfer from account 70, J.B. Clench	...	1,187 18
Capital distributed, 82 shares at $14, 18 at $15	1,418 00	...
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	302 98
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,893 24	...
...	3,311 24	3,311 24
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on 31,'92.66; 3 p.c. on $28.42	...	81 31
Transfer from account 70, J.B. Clench	...	2,794 67

Interest distributed, 83 shares at $31	2,573 00	...
Transfer to capital account, to restore impaired capital	302 98	...
...	2,875 98	2,875 98
40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	1,785 05
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	144 61
C.B. Hibbard, payment on land	...	3,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $3,000	300 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,629 66	...
...	4,929 66	4,929 66

40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $306.11; 3 p.c. on $1,478.94	...	47 06
Rents collected, $377; refund of cost of typewriter, $102.50	...	479 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $367	22 02	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	144 61	...
Rents distributed, $10; expenses of Indians to Ottawa, $20	30 00	...
Roadwork, $64.20; wintering bulls, $9; telephone, $1.20	74 40	...
Keeping up commons fence, $53.75; less $48.50 received for pasturage	5 25	...
Insurance on school, $21; coffin, $5	26 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	224 28	...
...	526 56	526 56
41. - ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	5,475 00
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,475 00	...
...	5,475 00	5,475 00
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $334.01; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $5,809.01, $130.70	...	464 71
Rev. S.O. Papillon, missionary, $7.50; Dr. V.P. Landry, medical attendance, $14.25	21 75	...
Supplies for destitute, $56; whitewashing 2 houses, $2	58 00	...
R. Barbier, roofing barn and shed	60 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	324 96	...
...	464 71	464 71
42. - AMALECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	8,011 31
Balance, March 31, 1907	8,011 31	...
...	8,011 31	8,011 31
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $170.84; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $8,182.15, $184.10	...	354 94
Interest distributed	112 52	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	242 42	...
...	354 94	354 94
43. - GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906.	...	112 48
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	2 53
Balance, March 31, 1907	115 01	...
...	115 01	115 01

Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $112.48	...	2 53
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	2 53	...
...	2 53	2 53

44. - HURONS OF LORETTE, QUE.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	9,802 60
Payments on land, $2,257.48; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $2,257.48	225 75	2,257 48
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	3 60
Balance, March 31, 1907	11,837 93	...
...	12,063 68	12,063 68
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $9,802.60	...	220 56
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	3 60	...
Rev. J.C. Giroux, missionary, 9 m. to Dec. 31	150 00	...
Relief to destitute, $35; repairs to sidewalk, $11.75	46 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	20 21	...
...	220 56	220 56
45. - IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	11,423 68
J. DeLormier, payment of claims against him, $557.89; Charlesmagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Co., timber dues, $787.81; F.M. Jacobs & Co., dues on timber cut in trespass, $400	...	1,745 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,745.70	174 57	...
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	225 24	...
Balance March 31, 1907	12,769 57	...
...	13,169 38	13,169 38
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $1,040; 3 p.c. on $10,383.68	...	280 43
Censitaire rents, $150; rents collected for Indians, $1,574	...	1,724 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $150	9 00	...
Rev. L.S. Granger, missionary, 9 m. to Dec. 31	75 00	...
Interpreter, $14; gatekeeper, $12; organist, $37.50	63 50	...
N.A. Giason, measuring stone, $36.43; insurance on church, $98.50	134 93	...
Rents distributed, $1,699; repairing commons fence, $38	1,737 00	...
Dr. A.O. Patton: vaccinating, $25; examining boys for school, $10	35 00	...
Loans to Indians, $37.50; board of destitute Indians, $35	72 50	...
Vaccine, 10.04; travel of Indians, $6.75; wood for hall, $3	19 79	...
Tamarac plank, 3,000 ft., $60; carting lumber, $8; inspecting roadwork, $1.20	69 20	...
Meals for men working on roads, $3; burying dead animals, $4.50	7 50	...
Constables fees, $4.75; washing council hall, $1.50	6 25	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	225 24
...	2,229 67	2,229 67
46. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUE.	...	...

Capital.	...	...
Balance July 1, 1906	...	54,127 10
Balance, March 31, 1907	54,127 10	...
...	54,127 10	54,127 10
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	,059 59
Interest: 6 p.c. on $26,000; 3 p.c. on $29.186.69	...	1,826 70
Rents, $114.95; Management Fund, 6, p.c. on $114.95, $6.90	6 90	114 95
Carried forward	6 90	3,001 24

46. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest. - Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	6 90	3,001 24
Chief, $60; clerk, $5; sexton R.C. church, $18; interpreter at election, $3	86 00	...
Interest distributed, $797.45; assistance at interest payments, $2.75	800 20	...
Care of A. Jacobs in asylum, $107 25; clothing for A. Jacobs, $24.75	132 00	...
Care of Indians in hospital, $22; relief for destitute, $15.01	37 01	...
Provisions for men working on roads, $15.01; material for roadwork, $9.92	24 93	...
Dundee township commutation tax, $218.62; burial expenses, $5	223 62	...
Expenses of chief to Ottawa, $3.50; expenses with children to Shingwauk, $2.05	5 55	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,685 03	...
...	3,001 24	3,001 24
47. - LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	4,419 10
Payments on land, $58.84; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $58.84, $5.88	5 88	58 84
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,472 06	...
...	4,477 94	4,477 94
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $569.14; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c., on $4,988.24, $112.23	...	681 37
School desks and seats, 10, $56.75; freight, $7.74	64 49	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	616 88	...
...	681 37	681 37
48. - LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	3,834 98
Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Co, timber dues	...	393 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $393.91	39 39	...
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	46 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,143 22	...
...	4,228 89	4,228 89
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	51 55
Interest for 9 m.; 6 p.c. on $345.44; 3 p.c. on $3,541 09	...	95 23
Dr. W. Ouimet, vaccinating Indians, $28.50; burial expenses, $13	41 50	...
Care of indigent, $94.48; provisions for destitute, $8	102 48	...
Burying dead animals	49 08	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	46 28
...	193 06	193 06

49. - TIMISKAMING INDIANS, QUE.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	19,275 56
R.H. Klock, timber dues, $3,000; payments on land, $1,001.92	...	4,001 92
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $4,001.92	400 19	...
John King, balance of contract for building lockup	180 00	...
Work on roads: men, $72.85; teams, $17.50; hay and oats, $21.59	111 94	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	22,585 35	...
...	23,277 48	23,277 48
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $989.71; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $20,265.27, $455.97	...	1,445 68
Rents, $50; payments for improvements on lands sold, $970	...	1,020 00
Chief, $30; charwoman, $9; pension, A. McBride, $32	71 00	...
Payments to Indians: improvements on land, $970	1,020 00	...
Medical attendance: Dr. A.G. Aubin, $103; Dr. B. Field, $51.75; Dr. J.A. Lebarre, $238	392 75	...
Parts of thresher, $12.97; supplies for destitute, $84.95	97 92	...
Lighting fires at school, $5; school books and supplies, $17.25	22 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	861 76	...
...	2,465 68	2,465 68
50. - RIVER DESERT INDIANS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	32,409 35
Timber dues: W.C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., $219.08; Gilmour & Hughson, $161.22; C. Logue Estate, $9.13	...	389 43
Payments on land, $1,973.56; sale of old	...	2,001 56
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $2,362 99	236 30	...
Roadwork: foreman, $104.88; men, $658.83; teams, $316.50; material, $118.31	1,198 52	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	33,365 52	...
...	34,800 34	34,800 34
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	303 38
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $3,135.38; 3 p.c. on $29,577.35	...	806 58
W.C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., ground rent of timber limit	...	63 00
Rents for Indians, $204.50; outstanding cheque refunded, $1.40	...	205 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $63	3 78	...
Dr. E.A. Mulligan, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $150; chief, $87.50; sub-chiefs, 2, $87.50; pension, $121.50	446 50	...
Interest distributed, $298.20; rents distributed, $15	313 20	...
Coffins, 7, $85; supplies for destitutes, $5	90 00	...
Grant for cutting, $35; lime, 36 bush., $15	50 00	...

A. O'Connor, teacher, 6 m. to Dec. 31, $150; cleaning schools, $10; cupboard, $5; repairs, $5; stationery, $13.28; stove, $17, sundry supplies, $6.12	206 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	268 98	...
...	1,378 86	1,378 86
51. - SONGHEES INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance July 1, 1906	...	10,824 46
Balance, March 31, 1907	10,824 46	...
...	10,824 46	10,824 46

51. - SONGHEES INDIANS, B.C. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $751.26; interest for 9 m., 3 p.c. on $11,575.72, $260.45	...	1,011 71
Rents: P. Everett, $102; C.E. Stewart, $37.50; W. Turpel, $240	...	379 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $379.50	22 77	...
Constable, M. Cooper, 9 m. to Feb. 28, $180; supplies for destitute, $49.21	229 21	...
Water rates and meter rent, $93; repairs to water service, $7	100 00	...
Board and expenses in hospital, $125.35; burial expenses,	135 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	903 88	...
...	1,391 21	1,391 21
52. - COWICHAN INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	60 02
Balance, March 31, 1907	60 02	...
...	60 02	60 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $160.68; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $220.70, $4.97	...	165 65
Supplies for destitute	2 15	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	163 50	...
...	165 65	165 65
54. - SKWAMISH INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	82 61
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	3 85
Balance, March 31, 1907	86 46	...
...	86 46	86 46
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $82.61	...	1 86
J.E. Johnston, 12 m. rent of concession on reserve	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $50.	3 00	...
Transfer to capital account, to restore impaired capital	3 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	45 01	...
...	51 86	51 86
56. - QUAMICHAN INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	5 40
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	4 13	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1 27	...
...	5 40	5 40
Interest.	...	...

Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $5.40	...	0 12
Supplies for destitute	4 25	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	4 13
...	4 25	4 25

57. - CHEMAINUS INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	267 79
Balance, March 31, 1907	267 79	...
...	267 79	267 79
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $191.64; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $459.43 $10.34	...	201 98
Rent of right of way: Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., $20; Wellington Colliery Co., $30	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $50	3 00	...
Mower, $63; horse rake, $35; wagon and harness, $118; relief supplies, $2.05	218 05	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	30 93	...
...	251 98	251 98
59. - ST. PETER'S BAND, MAN.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	716 99
Northern Trusts Co., payments on parish lots, 236 to 245	...	5,042 73
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $5,042.75	504 27	...
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	41 59	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,213 86	...
...	5,759 72	5,759 72
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $25.21; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $742.20, $16.70	...	41 91
Steel cable, 800 ft., $80; sheaves, 2, $1.50; work on roads, $2	83 50	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	41 59
...	83 50	83 50
60. - BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MAN.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	47 71
Balance, March 31, 1907	47 71	...
...	47 71	47 71
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1., 1906, $29.22; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $76.93, $1.73	...	30 95
Ox, $65, less $35 paid from Consolidated Fund	30 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	0 95	...
...	30 95	30 95
61. - LITTLE FORKS BAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	151 22
Balance, March 31, 1907	151 22	...
...	151 22	151 22

Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $11.75; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $162.97, $3.67	...	15 42
Seed potatoes, 33 bush., $34.20, less $22.45 paid by Indians	11 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3 67	...
...	15 42	15 42

62. - ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MAN.	Dr.	Cr.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	943 42
Payments on land, $7,133.45; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $7,133.45	713 34	7,133 45
Management Fund, transfer of third installment on loan	2,720 00	...
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	257 42	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,386 11	...
...	8,076 87	8,076 87
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $943.42	...	21 23
Bacon, 700 lb., $105; flour, 25 sacks, $36.25; tea, 60 lb., $15	156 25	...
Transfer to Management Fund, interest on loan	122 40	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	257 42
...	278 65	278 65
63. - FORT ALEXANDER.BAND, MAN.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	127 26
Balance, March 31, 1907	127 26	...
...	127 26	127 26
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $80.25; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $207.51, $4.67	...	84 92
Rent of ground saw-mill, repaid to J. Alexander	30 00	30 00
Work on road: foreman, $56; men, $94.40; team hire, $26; material, $72.43; total, $248.83, less $175 advanced from Consolidated Fund in 1905 - 06	73 83	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	11 09	...
...	114 92	114 92
68. - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	17,584 52
Timber dues: G.T. Baird Co., $3.60; A.J. Beveridge & Co., $12.45; payment on lands, $49.39	...	65 44
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p. c. on $65.44	6 54	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	17,643 42	...
...	17,649 96	17,649 96
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $106.27; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $17,690.79, $398.04	...	504 31
Missionaries: Rev. F.C. de la Motte, 6 m., $50; Rev. F.C. Ryan 3 m. $25	75 00	...
Constable, J. Ellis, 9 m., $135; sexton, P. Perley, $37.50	172 50	...
Burial expenses, 2, $12.55; repairs to aqueduct, $11	23 55	...
Flour, 680 lb., $17; pork, 107 lb., $11.75; seed potatoes, 32 1/2 bush., $54.26	83 01	...
Seed oats and buckwheat, $5.60; vegetable seeds, 26c.	5 86	...

Balance, March 31, 1907	144 39	...
...	504 31	504 31

70. - J.B. CLENCH.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	725 06
Amount voted for Clench defalcation	...	1,221 45
Transfer of balance: Chippewas of Sarnia, $405.59; Chippewas of Thames, $353.74; Wyandottes of Anderdon, $1,187.18	1,946 51	...
...	1,946 51	1,946 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,521.84; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $2,246.90, $50.56	...	1,572 40
Amount voted for Clench defalcation	...	3,509 74
A.G. Chisholm, London, fee for settlement of Clench defalcation	500 00	...
Transfer of balance: Chippewas of Sarnia, $954.77; Chippewas of Thames, $832.70; Wyandottes of Anderdon, $2,794.67	4,582 14	...
...	5,082 14	5,082 14
74. - POMQUET RESERVE, N.S.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $23.02; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $23.02, 52c.	...	23 54
Rent of Indian gardens, $48.50;.Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $48.50, $2.91	2 91	48 50
Balance, March 31, 1907	69 13	...
...	72 04	72 04
77. - FORT FRANCIS AGENCY RESERVE, ONT.	...	...
Canadian Northern Ry., payment for right of way	...	2,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $2,000.	200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,800 00	...
...	2,000 00	2,000 00
80. - POINTE GRONDINE INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	11,998 39
W. & A. McArthur Co., timber dues	...	1,076 56
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,076.56	107 66	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	12,967 29	...
...	13,074 95	13,074 95
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $219.94; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $12,218.33, $274.91	...	494 85
Dr. C.W. Walker, physician, 9 m. to March 31	10 17	...
Constable, J.E. Smith, $11.25; interest distributed, $191.25	202 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	282 18	...
...	494 85	494 85
81. - WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,389 49

Timber dues, $34.86; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $34.86	3 49	34 86
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,420 86	...
...	2,424 35	2,424 35

1 - 7J 1/2

81. - WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2,266.08; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $4,655.57, $104.75	...	2,370 83
Refund for expenses of timber, seizure	...	18 04
Cook stoves, 3, $57; box stove, $8; steel shingles, 19 sqs., $86	151 00	...
Builder's hardware, $35.90; lumber, 6,585 ft., $161.69	197 59	...
Doors and windows, 12, $22.35; freighting, $29.60	51 95	...
Expenses of timber seizure, $18; timothy seed, 50c.	18 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,969 83	...
...	2,388 87	2,388 87
82. - WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	55,661 59
Balance, March 311907	55,661 59	...
...	55,661 59	55,661 59
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $682.26; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $56,343.85, $1,267.74	...	1,950 00
Dr. A.H. Arthur, physician, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $300; chief, $30	330 00	...
Interest distributed, $489; care of Widow Mixononne, 9 m., $45	534 00	...
School: Miss R.A. Dunne, teacher, 6 m. to Sept. 30, $150; Minnie Fallu, teacher, 3 m. to Dec. 31, $75; inspecting school, $10; stationery, $2	237 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	849 00	...
...	1,950 00	1,950 00
83. - KYUQUOH INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $199.21; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $199.21, $4.48	...	203 69
Hudson's Bay Co., rent of trading privileges	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $25	1 50	...
Plank for sidewalk, 3,000 ft., $45; freight and wharfage, $13.50	58 50	...
Provisions for destitute	2 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	166 19	...
...	228 69	228 69
84. - HOPE INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	3,621 51
Balance, March 31, 1907	...	3,621 51
...	3,621 51	3,621 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $579.90; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $4,201.41, $94.53	...	674 43
Salmon twine for destitute Indian woman	2 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	672 43	...

...	674 43	674 43

86. - GORDON'S BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	675 75
Fine for cutting timber	...	4 00
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	82 13
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 pc. on, $4	0 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	761 48	...
...	761 88	761 88
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $125.86; interest for 9 m at 3 pc. on $801.61, $18.04	...	143 90
Myers' pump with hose, 150 ft. of belting and belt reel	110 00	...
Freight on pump, $20.23; Wm. Brice, V.S., examining cattle, $7	27 23	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	6 67	...
...	143 90	143 90
87. - PASQUAH'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $48.82; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $48.82, $1.10	...	49 22
Payments on land, $42,934.38; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $42,934.38	4,293 44	42,934 38
Transfer to Management Fund for loan in 1905 - 06	9,000 00	...
W.M. Graham, distribution of part proceeds of sale of reserve	14,052 50	...
Transfer to casual revenue of amount received for government bull	310 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	15,328 36	...
...	42,984 30	42,984 30
88. - SAANICH BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $56.27: interest for 9 m:.at 3 p.c. on $56.27, $1.25	...	57 52
Supplies for destitute	7 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	49 92	...
...	57 52	57 52
92. - RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	29 51
Timber dues, $67; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $67, $6.70	6 70	67 00
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure	2 88	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	86 93	...
...	96 51	96 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, 45c.; interest for 9 m. at 3 pc. on $29.96, 67c.	...	1 12
Cleaning council room and lockup	4 00	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	2 88
...	4 00	4 00
96. - MARION TENESCO COMONDO.	...	...

Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,019.34; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $1,019.34, $22.94	...	1,042 28
Interest paid Mrs. L. Comonde	22 84	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,019 44	...
...	1,042 28	1,042 28

97. - CHEHALIS BAND, B.C.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	5,179 08
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,179 08	...
...	5,179 98	5,179 98
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,116.43; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $6,296.41, $141.67	...	1,258 10
Supplies for destitute: provisions, $51.30; blankets, $3.50; salmon twine, $9	63 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,194 30	...
...	1,258 10	1,258 10
99. - PETER TENESCO AND CHARLOTTE TENESCO DUBE.	...	...
Capital, July 1, 1906, $1,874.23; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $1,874.23, $42.17	...	1,916 40
Interest paid P. Tenesco and C.T. Dube	42 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,874 40	...
...	1,916 40	1,916 40
100. - ONE ARROW'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $544.17; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $544.17, $12.24	...	556 41
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	41 07
Fence pickets, 207, $5.18; sharpening pickets, $1	6 18	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	591 30	...
...	597 48	597 48
101. - INDIANS OF PORT MEDWAY, N.S.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $875.84; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $875.84, $19.71	...	895 55
Lease of water privileges, Wild Cat Reserve	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $100	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	989 55	...
...	995 55	995 55
103. - INDIANS OF EEL GROUND, N.B.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,339.70; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $1,339.70, $30.14	...	1,369 84
Travel of Indians, $24.50; provisions for destitute, $73.35; burial expenses, $6.15	104 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,265 84	...
...	1,369 84	1,369 84
104. - HEIRS OF JOHN WILLIAMS AND ANNE KETSEKARONKWA.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $250.68; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $250.68, $5.64	...	256 32
Mary Jacobs, in full of claim against estate of late Mrs. L.M. Jocks	70 15	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	186 17	...
...	256 32	256 32

105. - BIG ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,470 45
Balance. March 31, 1907	2,470 45	...
...	2,470 45	2,470 45
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $769.17; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $3,239.62, $72.89	...	842 06
Clothing for Indians, $33.90; building material, $8.45	42 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	799 71	...
...	842 06	842 06
106. - SWAN LAKE INDIANS, MAN.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $165.41; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $165.41, $3.72	...	169 13
Refunds on account of loans	...	40 00
Balance, March 31, 1907	209 13	...
...	209 13	209 13
110. - SKWAH INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $235.09; 9 m. interest on $235.09 at 3 p.c., $5.29	...	240 38
Provisions for destitute, $6.50; hay, 2 tons, $12; wagon, $85; nails, $7.50	111 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	129 38	...
...	240 38	240 38
112. - SUMAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $30.33; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $30.33, 68c.	...	31 01
Supplies for destitute, $8.65; fare of sick woman, 75c.	9 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	21 61	...
...	31 01	31 01
115. - INDIANS OF RED BANK, N.B.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	4,917 06
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	218 51
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on	21 85	...
Rev. Father Duffy, on account of church	500 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,613 72	...
...	5,135 57	5,135 57
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $851.79; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $5,768.85, $129.80	...	981 59
Travel of Indians, $33.50; seed grain and vegetables, $100	133 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	848 09	...
...	981 59	981 59
116. - INDIANS OF BURNT CHURCH, N.B.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,382.82; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $1,382.82, $31.11	...	1,413 93

Travel of Indians, $6; building material, $11; provisions, $20; chair, $1	38 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,375 93	...
...	1,413 93	1,413 93

118. - INDIANS OF FALSE CREEK RESERVE, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $4,258.87; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $4,258.87, $95.83	...	4,354 70
Harrison River Mills Timber and Trading Co., rent of ground, 12 m.	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p. c. on $100	6 00	...
Payment to heirs late Indian Douglas, $195; building material for Chief Andrew, $134.76	329 76	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,118 94	...
...	4,454 70	4,454 70
119. - YUQUODT INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $42.20; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $42.20, 95c.	...	43 15
Stockham & Dawley, rent of trading privileges, 12 m.	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $25	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	66 65	...
...	68 15	68 15
120. - ENOCH's BAND, ALTA.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	123,615 34
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	17,038 04
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $17,038.04	1,703 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	138,949 58	...
...	140,653 38	140,653 38
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,623.40; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $125,238.74, $2,817.87	...	4,441 27
Beef, $134.43; binder twine, 600 lb., $78; buckboard, $45	257 43	...
Building material, $25.20; building branding corral, $40.77	65 97	...
Freight and expenses with horses, $45.76; engineer for thresher, 10 d., $25	70 76	...
Hay purchased from Indians, $300; harrows, 1 set, $13; harness, 10 sets, $311.50	624 50	...
Horses: 8 purchased at Gleichen, $720; 10 delivered at Strathcona, $332.50	1,052 50	...
Mason gate, $30.80; mowers, 3, $154; parts of implements, $55.21	240 01	...
Ploughs, 4, $66; rakes, 3, $93; sleighs, 2 sets, $52	211 00	...
Supplies for sawmill and thresher, $32.91; wagons, 6, $410	442 91	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,476 19	...
...	4,441 27	4,441 27
121. - WHITE BEAR'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	44,886 29
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	151 20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $151.20	15 12	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	45,022 37	...
...	45,037 49	45,037 49
Interest.	...	...

Balance, July 1, 1906, $528.82; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $45,415.11, $1,021.84	...	1,550 66
Binder, with truck	160 00	...
Balance, MarcH 31, 1907	1,390 66	...
...	1,550 66	1,550 66

123. - GIBSON INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	926 24
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	8 94
Balance, March 31, 1907	935 18	...
...	935 18	935 18
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $926.20	...	20 84
Provisions for destitute	11 90	...
Transfer to capital to restore impaired capital	8 94	...
...	20 84	20 84
124. - TEXAS LAKE, INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,225; 9 m. interest at 3 p.c. on $1,225, $27.56	...	1,252 56
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	4 00
Supplies for destitute	9 13	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,247 43	...
...	1,256 56	1,256 56
125. - YALE, INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $952.21; interest on $952.21 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $21.43	...	973 64
C. Inkman, 12 m. rent, $12; outstanding cheque refunded, $2.45	...	14 45
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $12	0 72	...
Provisions and clothing for destitute Indian	53 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	934 12	...
...	988 09	988 09
126. - NICOAMEN INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $574.44; interest on $574.44 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $12.93	...	587 37
Wagon, 877.50; freight on wagon, $1.75	79 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	508 12	...
...	587 37	587 37
129. - MATSQUI-SAH-HAH-COM BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $117.86; interest on $117.86 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.65	...	120 51
Supplies for destitute	30 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	90 01	...
...	120 51	120 51
130. - COUTCHICHING BAND, ONT.	...	...
Balance. July 1, 1906, $1,319.54; interest on $1,319.54 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $29.69	...	1,349 23
Transfer to various accounts of amounts paid by C. N. Ry. for right of way	615 03	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	734 20	...
...	1,349 23	1,349 23

132. - WAY-WAY-SEE, CAPPO'S BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canadian Northern Ry., for right of way	...	144 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $144.80	14 48	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	130 32	...
...	144 80	144 80
133. - TSOO-A-DIE (SECHELT) BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $744 99; interest on $744.99 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $16.76	...	761 75
Westminster Slate Co., rent of slate quarT, 18 months	...	351 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $351.75	21 10	...
Ambulance service, $3; maintenance in Vancouver hospital, $91.	94 00	...
Fee for water received, $10.75; provisions for destitute, $11.15	27 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	970 50	...
...	1,113 50	1,113 50
135. - JOHN SMITH'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	272 46
Shares of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's' reserve, account 283	...	20 53
Balance, March 31, 1907	292 99	...
...	292 99	292 99
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $13.79; interest on $286.25 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.44	...	20 23
Repairing scow	10 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	10 23	...
...	20 23	20 23
137. - BETSIAMITS INDIANS, QUE.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	383 58
Balance, March 31, 1907	383 58	...
...	3,383 54	3,383 54
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $652.77; interest on $4,036.31 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $90.82	...	743 59
Provisions for destitute, $47.88; burial expenses, $2.50	50 38	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	693 21	...
...	743 59	743 59

138. - BLACKFOOT INDIANS, ALTA.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,539 96
Houses for 2 Indians, $800; fence posts, 500 at 7c., 60 at 13c.	842 80	...
Wire fencing and staples, 3,656 lb., $143.74; building fence, $60; freight, $7.30	211 04	...
Balance, March 31 190	1,486 12	...
...	2,539 96	2,539 96
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $331.29; interest on $2,871.25 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $64.61	...	395 90
Hay cut on reserve, 53 tons, $15.90; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $15.90, 95c.	0 95	15 90
Lumber for coffins, 2,000 ft.; lumber for bridges, & c., 1,245 ft.	67 61	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	343 24	...
...	411 80	411 80
140. - LITTLE, BONES' BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $91.91; interest on $91.91 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.07	...	93 98
Collections for hay permits	...	149 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $149.10	8 95	...
Horse rake, $32; superintending hay cutting, $6	38 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	196 13	...
...	243 08	243 08
142. - COTE'S BAND, NO. 64, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,595.44; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $1,595.44, $35.90	...	1,631 34
Mackenzie, Mann & Co., half of net proceeds os sale of lots in townsite of Kamsack, $2,241.60; payments on account of land sales, $4,868.80	...	7,110 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $7,110.40	711 04	...
15 horse-power engine, thresher stalker loader, & c.	1,690 00	...
Transfer to Management Fund on account of advance in 1905 - 06	4,868 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,471 90	...
...	8,741 74	8,741 74
144. - MEADOW LAKE INDIANS, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $4.15, interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $4.15, 9c.	...	4 24
Refund to Casual Revenue for relief supplies paid from Consolidated Fund in previous years	4 24	...
...	4 24	4 24
145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, SASK.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	4,371 58
Payments on account of lands	...	3,307 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $3,307.15	330 71	...
Balance, March, 31, 1907	7,348 02	...
...	7,678 73	7,678 73

145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, SASK. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $15.29; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $4,386.87, $98.71	...	114 00
Inspecting boiler of traction engine	5 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	109 00	...
...	114 00	114 00
146. - LOUIS BULL'S BAND, ALTA.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2.29; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $2.29, 5c.	...	2 34
Transfer of balance to account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	2 34	...
...	2 34	2 34
154. - SARCEE INDIANS, ALTA.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $46.43; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $46.43, $1.04	...	47 47
Grazing dues, $2,340.80; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $2,340.80, $140.45	140 45	2,340 80
Board of Indian at Banff, $21.75; cattle brands, $30; blacksmithing, $15.25	67 00	...
Vaccine, $30; formaline, and strychnine, $7.10; tobacco, $3.25	40 35	...
Herders, 3, 9 m., $405; stockman, $270; lumber, 984 ft., $22.09	697 09	...
Harness repairs, $11.50; work on cattle sheds, $10; small items, $8.92	30 42	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,412 96	...
...	2,388 27	2,388 27
156. - RED PHEASANT'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $66.12; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $66.12, $1.49	...	67 61
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	67 61	...
...	67 61	67 61
157. - OHAMIL BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $206.42; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $206.42, $4.64	...	211 06
Building material for Indians, $146.76; provisions for destitute, $24.75	171 51	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	39 55	...
...	211 06	211 06
158. - SKAWALOOK BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $65.97; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $65.97, $1.48	...	67 45
Provisions for destitute	2 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	65 20	...
...	67 45	67 45

159. - UNION BAR BAND, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $597.51; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $597.51, $13.44	...	610 95
Supplies for destitute	16 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	594 30	...
...	610 95	610 95
165. - BATHURST INDIANS, N.B.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906,$117.29; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $117.29, $2.64	...	119 93
H. Bishop, rent of fishing privileges	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $25	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	143 43	...
...	144 93	144 93
166. - STURGEON LAKE INDIANS, SASK.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	944 49
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	61 60
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., bonus on spruce timber	...	28,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $28,000.	2,800 00	...
Eclipse separator, bagger, horsepower, etc	644 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	25,561 29	...
...	29,006 09	29,006 09
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $66.83; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $1,011.32, $22.75	...	89 58
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., around rent for timber limit	...	105 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $105	6 30	...
H.E. Ross, Prince Albert, defending Indian charged with murder	75 00	...
Balance March 31, 1907	113 28	...
...	194 58	194 58
167. - ERMINESKIN'S BAND, ALTA.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $340.66; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $340.66, $7.66	...	348 32
Grazing dues, $30; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $36, $1.80	1 80	30 00
Balance, March 31, 1907	376 52	...
...	378 32	378 32
168. - BRIDGE RIVER INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $407.40; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $407.40, $9.17	...	416 57
Supplies for destitute	54 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	362 37	...
...	416 57	416 67
169. - LAC STE. ANNE INDIANS, ALTA.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $48.41; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $48.41, $1.09	...	49 50

Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	49 50	...
...	49 50	49 50

171. - STONY INDIANS, ALTA.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	405 98
Dues on loos, $74.80; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $74.80, $7.48	7 48	74 80
T.J. Fleetham, advance on account of fencing	473 30	...
...	480 78	480 78
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 11906, $17.76; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $423.74, $9.53	...	27 29
Labour at round-up, $10; T.J. Fleetham, account of fencing, $17.29	27 29	...
...	27 29	27 29
172. - OHIAT INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $139.70; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $139.70, $3.14	...	142 84
Rent of ground for mining iron ore	...	55 00
'Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on	3 30	...
Lumber, 6,000 ft.	63 71	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	130 83	...
...	197 84	197 84
173. - BLOOD INDIANS, ALTA.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	613 08
Balance, March 31, 1907	613 08	...
...	613 08	613 08
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $10,012.84; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $10,625.92, $239.08	...	10,251 92
C. Miller, and C. Beck Manufacturing Co., rent of reserve, $5,000 fine for trespass, $5	...	5,005 00
Refunds: on account of wagons and harness, $1,017.66; flour sales, $33.60	...	1,051 26
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $5,005	300 30	...
Assistant stockmen, $346.66; services on round-up, $46; herding cattle, $194.74	587 40	...
Hay, 349.015 tons, $625.53; R.H. Wilson, hay mower, $475.47	1,101 00	...
Lumber, 9,780 ft., $302.22; shingles, 10 M., $40; sundry lumber, $17	359 22	...
Flour, 600 bags, $960; freighting flour and lumber, $239.50	1,199 50	...
Building granary, $79.50; fixing dipping, vat, $22.50; hardware, $19.10	121 10	...
Supplies for round-up, $27.10; grazing lease money paid Indians, $36.	63 10	...
Expenses of fire-guarding, 86c.; telegrams, $2.91; wood, etc., $7	10 77	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	12,565 79	...
...	16,308 18	16,308 18
176. - NANAIMO RIVER BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $638.88; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $638.88, $14.37	...	653 25
Provisions for destitute	42 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	610 60	...

...	653 25	653 25

180. - CHIPPEWYAN BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $34.03; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $34.03, 77c.	...	34 80
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	34 80	...
...	34 80	34 80
184. - COWESSESS' BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $62.65; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $62.65, $1.41	...	64 06
Hay permits, $31.80; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $31.80, $1.91	1 91	31 80
Balance, March 31, 1907	93 95	...
...	95 86	95 86
187. - POOR MAN'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $3.35; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $3.35, 7c	...	3 42
Fine for cutting hay illegally	...	6 60
Refund to casual revenue for relief supplies paid from Consolidated Fund in previous years	9 42	...
...	9 42	9 42
188. - KAKAWISHTAHAW'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $18.34; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $18.34, 41c.	...	18 75
Hay permits, $1.50; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $1.50, 9c	0 09	1 50
Balance, March 31, 1907	20 16	...
...	20 25	20 25
190. - AHTAKKAKOOP'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $29.77; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on $29.77, 67c.	...	30 44
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	30 44	...
...	30 44	30 44
192. - BIRD TAIL SIOUX, MAN.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $374.15; interest for 9 m. at 3 p.c. on 3374.15, $8.42	...	382 57
G.T.P. Ry.: 1 timber dues, $34.50; 5 acres land purchased, $20	...	54 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $54.50	5 45	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	431 62	...
...	437 07	437 07
194. - YUKON INDIANS.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $109.21; interest on $109.21 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.46	...	111 67
Manitoba Deaf and Dumb Institution, maintenance of Susie Elles	111 67	...
...	111 67	111 67

195. - STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2.41; interest on $2.41 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 5c	...	2 46
W.M. Graham, to purchase relief supplies	2 46	...
...	2 46	2 46
198. - POUNDMAKER'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2.08; interest on $2.08 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 5c.	...	2 13
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	2 13	...
...	2 13	2 13
199. - SAKIMAY'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $7.83; interest on $7.83 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 18c.	...	8 01
Rent of pasture, $40; hay permits, $30; rent of reserve, $10; camping permit, $10	...	90 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $90	5 40	...
Repairs to thresher	7 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	85 11	...
...	98 01	98 01
200. - BELLA COOLA BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $619; interest on $619 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $13.93	...	632 93
F. Jacobson, rent, $50; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $50, $3	3 00	50 00
Balance, March 31, 1907	679 93	...
...	682 93	682 93
202. - SHARPHEAD'S BAND, ALTA.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	51,145 58
Payments on land, $1,919.05; C.N. Ry., right of way, $422.35	...	2,341 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $2,341.40	234 14	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	53,252 84	...
...	53,486 98	53,486 98
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $3,806.96; interest on $54,952.54 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1,236.43	...	5,043 39
Beef, 3,763 lb., $235.16; building material, $28.58; provisions, $5.90	269 64	...
Horses, 10, $332.50; work horses, 6, $580; expenses with horses, $28.91	941 41	...
Harness, 5 sets, $147.50, sleighs, 2, $58; wagons, 5, $343	548 50	...
Mowers, 5, $247.50; rakes, 5, $142.50; parts of mowers, $17.11	407 11	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,876 73	...
...	5,043 39	5,043 39

203. - SEYMOUR CREEK INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	597 66
Balance, March 31, 1907	597 66	...
...	597 66	597 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $260.75; interest on $358.41 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $19.32	...	280 07
Fee for water record	10 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	269 32	...
...	280 07	280 07
208. - MANITOU RESERVE, No. 1, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2,044.11; interest on $2,044.11 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $45.99	...	2,090 10
Timber dues, $148.89; transfer from account 130, Couchiching Band, of payment by C.N. Ry. for right of way, $168.60	...	317 49
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $148.89	14 89	...
Sleighs, 1 set, $38; ox harness, 2 sets, $21	59 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,333 70	...
...	2,407 59	2,407 59
210. - PEIGAN INDIANS, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2,586.02; interest on $2,586.02 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $58.19	...	2,644 21
Maunsell Bros., grazing dues, $4,000; refund for seed potatoes, $109.93	...	4,109 93
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $4,000	240 00	...
Assistant stockman, $144; breaking 40 acres land, $200	344 00	...
Harrowing 30 acres land, $30; binder twine, 100 lb., $15	45 00	...
Flour, 400 sacks, $720; freighting flour, $13.50; chop feed, $39.87	773 37	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,351 77	...
...	6,754 14	6,754 14
213. - MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE BEEF HERD, SASK.	...	...
Debit balance, July 1, 1906, $47.95; interest on $47.95 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1.08	49 03	...
Transfer of debit balance to debit of account 201, savings account	...	49 03
...	49 03	49 03
215. - SETON LAKE INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $63.05; interest on $63.05 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1.42	...	64 47
Provisions for destitute	17 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	47 27	...
...	64 47	64 47

221. - LONG SAULT RESERVE, No. 30B., ONT.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906,'$118.53; interest on $118.53 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.67	...	121 20
Timber dues, $24.42; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on $24.42, $2.44	2 44	24 42
Transfer from account 130, Couchiching Band, paid by C.N. Ry. for right of way	...	259 25
Hay, 2 3/4 tons	27 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	375 43	...
...	404 87	404 87
224. - GABRIEL TENESCO.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1.511.58; interest on $1,511.58 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $34.01	...	1,545 59
Interest paid G. Tenesco	33 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,511 84	...
...	1,545 59	1,545 59
225. - OCHAPOWACE BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $153.18; interest on $153.18 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $3.45	...	156 63
Hay permits, $41; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $41, $2.46	2 46	41 00
Binder	147 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	47 92	...
...	197 63	197 63
226. - MONTREAL LAKE BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $5,147.89; interest on $5,147.89 for 9 m. at 3 p. c., $115.83	...	5,263 72
Can. Territorial Corporation: timber dues, $15.62; ground rent, $508.50	...	524 12
Management Fund: 10 p.c. on $15.62, 6 p.c. on $508.50	32 07	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,755 77	...
...	5,787 84	5,787 84
227. - KEY'S RESERVE, SASK	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $10.97 interest on $10.97 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 25c.	11 22	...
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	11 22	...
...	11 22	11 22
228. - WAHNAPITAE INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	29,217 22
Balance, March 31, 1907	29,217 22	...
...	29,217 22	29,217 22
Interest.	...	...
Balance. July 1, 1906, $280.48; interest on $29 497.70 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $663.70	...	944 18
C.W. Walker, M.D., physician, 9 m. to March 31, 1907	67 68	...
John E. Smith, constable, $26.10; care of Columbus children, $90	116 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	760 40	...
...	944 18	944 18

229. - ESTATE OR SUGAR JACQUES (SQUAMISH BAND), B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $296.05; interest on $296.05 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.66	...	302 71
Clothing for heirs late Sugar Jacques	50 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	252 71	...
...	302 71	302 71
231. - MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, july 1,1906, $357.57; interest on $357.57 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $8.04	...	365 61
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry: right of way, $1,733.36; improvements, $69	...	1,802 86
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,783.36	173 84	...
Payments to Indians for improvements on lands	69 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,925 63	...
...	2,167 97	2,167 97
233. - PAS MOUNTAIN INDIANS, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $180; interest on $180 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $4.05	...	184 05
Canadian Northern Ry., right of way	...	5,044 75
Payments to Indians for improvements on surrendered land	1,308 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on net collections, 10 p.c. on $3,736.75	373 67	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,547 13	...
...	5,228 80	5,228 80
237. - JOHN BULL MAKATENENAI.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $3,325.49; interest on $8,325.49 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $74.82	...	3,400 31
Interest paid J.B. Makatenenai	74 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,326 06	...
...	3,400 31	3,400 31
238. - MARY ANNE MAKATENENAI.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $1,522.17; interest on $1,522.17 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $34.25	...	1,556 42
Supplies for Mrs. Makatenenai, $16.57; burial expenses, $12.70	29 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,527 15	...
...	1,556 42	1,556 42
239. - BUCTOUCHE INDIANS, N.B.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	137 20
Balance, March 31, 1907	137 20	...
...	137 20	137 20
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $139.27; interest on $276.47 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.22	...	145 49
Provisions for destitute	10 29	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	135 20	...
...	145 49	145 49

240. - HUNGRY HALL BAND, RESERVE NO. 2, ONT.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $275.29; interest on $275.29 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.19	...	281 48
Seed potatoes, 32 hush. at 90c.	28 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	252 68	...
...	281 48	281 48
241. - CAPILANO CREEK BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $311.75; interest on $311.75 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $7.01	318 76	...
City of Vancouver, rent of land	26 40	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $26.40	1 58	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	343 58	...
...	345 16	345 16
242. - MARKTOSIS BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $300.22; interest on $300.22 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.76	...	306 98
Stockham & Dowley, rent of trading privileges	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $25	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	380 48	...
...	331 98	331 98
244. - COCKBURN ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	15,064 35
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	743 18
Balance, March 31, 1907	15,807 53	...
...	15,807 53	15,807 53
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $214; interest on $15,278.35 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $343.76	...	557 76
Refund of balance of spring interest money	...	0 42
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net expenditure	...	98 16
Dr. J.J. Johnston, physician, 9 m. to Dec.31	42 60	...
Interest distributed, $136; relief supplies, $10.90	146 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	367 70	...
...	558 18	558 18
245. - OBIDGEWON INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,728 12
Timber dues, $35.32; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $35.32, $3.53	3 53	35 32
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	98 16
Balance, March 31, 1907	2,858 97	...
...	2,861 60	2,861 60
Interest.	...	...

Balance, July 1, 1906, $18.46; interest on $2,746.58 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $61.80	...	80 26
Refund of balance of spring interest money	...	0 02
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 13, share of net expenditure	0 13	...
Dr. J. Johnston, physician, 9 m., $8.19; interest distributed, $40	48 19	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	31 96	...
...	80 28	80 28

246. - SHEGUIANDAH INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	35,615 92
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	1,402 22
Shawanaga Band, account 34, transfer of payment for right of way	272 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	36,745 89	...
...	37,018 14	37,018 14
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $136.69; interest on $35,752.61 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $804.43	...	941 12
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net expenditure	1 86	...
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician, 9 m. to March 31	77 76	...
Chief, $22.50; constable, John 11. Smith, $11.25	33 75	...
Interest distributed, $204; relief grants, $28	232 00	...
Care of destitute Indians, $90; maintenance in asylum, $107.25	197 25	...
School: teacher, F.W. Major, 9 m., to Dec.31, $225; cleaning, $4.50; inspection, $9.25; repairs, $16; school bell, $28.10; stationery, $14.62; wood, 15 cds., $45	342 47	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	56 03	...
...	941 12	941 12
247. - SHESHEGWANING INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	50,218 49
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25., shares of net collections	...	2,257 57
Work on wells: drilling 4 wells, 107 ft. in all, $160.50; casing 57 ft., $22.80; pumps, complete, 4, $98.40; cribbing village well, $6.30; pump for Village well, $12	300 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	52,176 06	...
...	52,476 06	52,476 06
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $329.50, interest on $50,547.99 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1,137.33	...	1,466 83
Refunds: spring interest money, $10.28; retained for roadwork, $53.50	...	63 78
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net expenditure	2 99	...
Dr. J.J. Johnston, physician, 9 m., $136.71; constable, 9 m., $4.50	141 21	...
Interest distributed, $486.54; Dr. J.A. Baker, medical attendance, $88.45	524 99	...
Roadwork: teams at $2.50, $15; men at $1.25, $33.36	48 36	...
School: teacher, A. Duhamel, 9 m., $225; caretaker, $9; inspection, $15.15; repairs, $19.62; stationery, $2.72; wood, $43.50	314 99	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	498 07	...
...	1,530 61	1,530 61
248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	19,194 48
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	939 49

Balance, March 31, 1907	20,133 97	...
...	20,133 97	20,133 97

248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $47.63; interest on $19,202.11 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $432.95	...	480 58
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25 share of net expenditure	1 24	...
Dr. C.W. Walker, physician, 9 m. to March 31	67 68	...
School: teacher, Zoe St. James, 9 m., $150; care of school, $13.25; inspection, $20.20; repairs, $6; stationery, $16.55; sundry supplies, $4.75; wood, $48.50	259 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	152 41	...
...	480 58	480 58
249. - SUCKER CREEK BAND, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	28,770 60
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	1,444 29
Balance, March 31, 1907	30,214 89	...
...	30,214 89	30,214 89
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	188 64
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $214.97; 5 p.c. on $1,079.10; 3 p.c. on $27;665.17	...	672 61
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net expenditure	1 91	...
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician, 9 m., $74.61; Dr. W.H. Taylor, medical attendance, $16	90 61	...
Chief, $30; constable, John E. Smith, $29.70; care in hospital, $10.40	70 10	...
Interest distributed, $412.08; care of school, $4.50; stationery, $3.10	419 68	...
Inspecting school, $11.50; sundry school supplies, $1.90; wood, 7 cds., $20	33 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	245 55	...
...	861 25	861 25
250. - SUCKER LAKE INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	4,476 18
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	182 29
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,658 47	...
...	4,658 47	4,658 47
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $56.17; interest on $4,532.35 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $101.98	...	158 15
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net expenditure	0 24	...
Dr. C.W. Walker, physician, 9 m., $9.54; interest distributed, $59.80	69 34	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	88 57	...
...	158 15	158 15
251. - WEST BAY INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	94,779 78

Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	4,739 51
Roadwork: foreman at $2.50, $64.25; men at $1.50, $323.29; teams at $3, $106.20; repairs to tools, & c., $6.26	500 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	99,019 29	...
...	99,519 29	99,519 29

251. - WEST BAY INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,226 99
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $1,504.80; 5 p.c. on $7,553.66; 3 p.c. on $87,948.31	...	2,329 82
Refunds: balance of spring interest money, $12.16; account of roadwork, $61.50	...	73 66
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of expenditure	6 27	...
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician, 9 m., $217.62; chief, $18.75; constable, $9	245 37	...
Interest distributed, $1,003.80; repairs to bridge, $4.50	1,008 30	...
School: teacher, Anna R. Peacock, 9 m., $225; care of school, $11.25; flannelette, 78 yds., $10.53; inspection, $27.70; stationery, $3.41	277 89	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	3,092 64	...
...	4,630 47	4,630 47
252. - JOCKO MCDOUGALL.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $238.08; interest on $238.08 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $5.36	...	243 44
Interest paid Jocko McDougall	7 14	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	236 30	...
...	243 44	243 44
253. - SOMENOS BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $9.31; interest on $9.31 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 21c.	...	9 52
Cowichan Agricultural Society, rent of land	...	1 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $1	0 06	...
Provisions for destitute	8 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1 86	...
...	10 52	10 52
254. - WAHBUSKANG BAND, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $29.77; interest on $29.77 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 67c.	...	30 44
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	30 44	...
...	30 44	30 44
257. - GRASSY NARROWS INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $31.15; interest on $31.15 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 70c.	...	31 85
Refund to casual revenue for relief supplies paid from Consolidated Fund in previous year	31 85	...
...	31 85	31 85
259. - FAIRFORD BAND, MAN.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $10.56; interest on $10.56 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 24c.	...	10 80
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	10 80	...
...	10 80	10 80

260. - MICHEL'S BAND, ALTA	DR	CR.
Capital.	$ cts	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	2,533 24
Payments on land sales	...	14,794 01
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $14,794.01	1,479 40	...
Work horses, 4, $400; expenses with horses, $6.10	406 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	15,441 75	...
...	17827 25	17,327 25
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $108.03; interest on $2,641.27 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $59.43	...	167 46
Payments for improvements on lands sold	...	1,325 00
Payments to Indians for improvements on land	1,325 00	...
Recovering stray bull, $11.50; expenses with horses, $10.68; beef, $1.20	23 38	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	144 08	...
...	1,492 46	1,492 46
261. - GAMBLER'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	13,004 26
Payments on land, $6,703.84; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on $6,703.84, $670.38	670 38	6,703 84
Balance, March 31, 1907	19,037 72	...
...	19,708 10	19,708 10
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906; $597.04; interest on $13,601.30 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $306.03	...	903 07
Rent collected, $10; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on $10, 60c.	0 60	10 00
Balance, March 31, 1907	912 47	...
...	913 07	913 07
265. - SWEET GRASS BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $16.35; interest on $16.35 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 37c.	...	16 72
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	16 72	...
...	16 72	16 72
268. - KINISTINO BAND.	...	...
Transfer of share of balance at credit of Yellow Quill's Band, account 288	...	1,952 27
Share of collections for sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	102 67
Flooring, 1,125 ft., $33.35; barbed wire and staples, 1,579 lb., $61.79	95 14	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,959 80	...
...	2,054 94	2,054 94
270. - BUFFALO BAY BAND, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $6.36; interest on 86.36 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 14c.	...	6 50
Refund to casual revenue for relief supplies paid in previous years from Consolidated Fund	6 50	...
...	6 50	6 50

271. - FISHING LAKE BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Transfer from Yellow Quill's Band, account 288, of share of balance	...	913 63
Balance, March 31, 1907	913 63	...
...	913 63	913 63
273. - LAC SEUL INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, 824.19; interest on $24.19 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 54c.	...	24 73
Refund to casual revenue for relief supplies paid from Consolidated Fund in previous years	24 73	...
...	24 73	24 73
277. - SODA CREEK INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $109.32; interest on $109.32 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.46	...	111 78
Provisions for destitute	46 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	65 28	...
...	111 78	111 78
281. - LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIANS, N.W.T.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $26.46; interest on $26.46 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 60c.	...	27 06
Transfer of balance to credit of account 3, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	27 06	...
...	27 06	27 06
282. - INDIANS OF NORTH WEST ANGLE, RESERVE 37, ONT.	...	...
Debit balance, July 1, 1906, $4.44; interest on $4.44 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 10c.	4 54	...
Refund from Consolidated Fund, for relief, & c.	...	4 54
...	4 54	4 54
283. - CHACASTAPASIN'S RESERVE, SASK.	...	...
Collections on account of lands sold	...	1,939 23
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,939.23	193 92	...
Distribution of balance to credit of following accounts 86, Gordon's Band, $82.13; 100, One Arrow's Band, $41.07; 135, John Smith's Band, $20.53; 166, Sturgeon Lake Band, $61.60; 288, Kinistino Band, $102.67; 293, Cumberland, or James Smith's Band, $1,437.31	1,745 31	...
...	1,939 23	1,939 23
285. - NICKICKOUSEMENECAMING INDIANS, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $126.79; interest on $126.79 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $2.85	...	129 64
Transfer from account 130, Couchiching Band, right of way, paid by C.N. Ry	...	77 77
Balance, Marc 31, 1907	207 41	...
...	207 41	207 41

288. - YELLOW QUILL'S AND KINISTINO BANDS, SASK.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $2,802.84; interest on $2,802.84 for 9 m. at 3 pc., $63.06	...	2,865 90
Transfer of balance to following accounts: 268, Kinistino Band; $913.63; 268, Fishing Lake Band, $1,952.27	2,865 90	...
...	2,865 90	2,865 90
289. - CHEAM INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $211.86; interest on $211.86 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $4.77	...	216 63
Supplies for destitute	15 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	200 88	...
...	216 63	216 63
293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	25,178 41
Payments on land sales	...	8,010 11
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	1,437 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $8,010.11	801 01	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	33,824 82	...
...	34,625 83	34,625 83
Interest.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $128.95; interest on $25,307.36 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $569.42	...	698 37
Herding cattle, $40; taking horse-power to Kinistino, $8	48 00	...
Repairs to implements, $57.40; barbed wire and staples, $5.20	62 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	587 77	...
...	698 37	698 37
297. - SLIAMMON BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $336.62; interest on $336.62 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $7.57	...	344 19
Rent: B.C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., $100; Thulin Bros., $50	...	150 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $150	9 00	...
Provisions for destitute	10 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	474 99	...
...	494 19	494 19
298. - NORTH SYDNEY INDIANS, N.S.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $56.77; interest on $56.77 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1.28	...	58 05
Building material for C. Bernard	25 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	33 05	...
...	58 05	58 05

299. - WATER HEN RIVER BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $36.50; interest on $36.50 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 82c.	...	37 32
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	37 32	...
...	37 32	37 32
301. - SCOWBAN RESERVE, NAAS RIVER, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $387.45; interest on $387.45 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $8.72	...	396 17
A.W. Vowell, expenditure on wharf	396 17	...
...	396 17	396 17
304. - MISTOWASI'S BAND, SASK.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $9.97; interest on $9.97 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 22c.	...	10 19
Transfer of balance to credit of account 310, Prevention of Liquor Traffic	10 19	...
...	10 19	10 19
305. - THUNDERCHILDS BAND, SASK.	...	...
Debit balance, July 1, 1906;$6.73; interest on $6.73 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 15c.	6 88	...
Refund from Consolidated Fund, for relief supplies, & c.	...	6 88
...	6 88	6 88
306. - TOQUANO BAND, B.C.	...	...
Merrill Bros., rent of concession, 12 m. to Dec. 5, 1907	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $100	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	94 60	...
...	100 60	100 60
313. - WHONNOCK BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $13.49; interest on $13.49 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., 30c.	...	13 79
Provisions for destitute	7 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5 99	...
...	13 79	13 79
318. - ISLANDS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY, ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $10,314.06; interest Cu $10,314.06 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $232.07	...	10,546 13
Payments on islands	...	3,865 50
Advertising sale of islands	139 56	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	14,272 67	...
...	14,411 63	14,411 63

320. - NZISKAT BAND, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $190.82; interest on $190.82 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $4.29	...	195 11
G.A. Begg, rent of mining location	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $100	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	289 11	...
...	295 11	295 11
322. - ESQUIMALT BAND, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $508.78; interest on $508.78 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $11.45	...	520 23
Rents. J.H. Todd & Son, $105.88; B.C. Canning Co., $125	...	230 88
B.C. Canning Co., payment for improvements on land	...	60 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $230.88	13 85	...
Chief Joe Seenapin, for improvements on land	60 00	...
Provisions for destitute	4 43	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	732 83	...
...	811 11	811 11
323. - PAVILLION RESERVE, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	0 28
Relief supplies, $6, less $5.72 paid from Consolidated Fund	0 28	...
...	0 28	0 28
324. - PATCHEENA RESERVE, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 31, 1906, $2,288.65; interest on $2,288.65 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $51.49	...	2,340 14
Monarch Lumber Co., timber dues	2,144 25	...
Management Fund, percentage on all collections, 10 p.c. on $2,144.25	214 42	...
Supplies for destitute, $16.15; building material, $14.78	30 93	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	4,239 04	...
...	4,484 39	4,484 39
328. - RAINY LAKE RESERVE, NO. 17A., ONT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $85.19; interest on $85.19 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $1.92	...	87 11
Rat Portage Lumber Co., timber dues	...	957 64
Management Fund, percentage on.collections, 10 p.c. on $957.64	95 76	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	948 99	...
...	1,044 75	1,044 75
331. - LOWER SIMILKAMEEN RESERVES NOS. 10 AND 10B, B.C.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $295.88; interest on $295.88 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $6.66	...	302 54
Victoria & Eastern Ry. & Navigation Co., payment for right of way	...	277 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $277.50	27 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	552 29	...
...	580 04	580 04

332. - STORY RESERVES, NOS. 110 AND 111, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	6,883 28
Disc harrows, 1 set, $35; drag harrows, 3 sets, $48; wagons, 5, $410	493 00	...
Sleighs, 3 sets, $105; harness, 8 sets, $203; ox harness, 3 sets, $83	341 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	6,049 28	...
...	6,883 28	6,883 28
Interest.	...	...
Interest on $6,883.28 for 9 m. at 3 p.c	...	154 87
Bacon, 386 lb, $65.62; flour, 30 sacks, $67.50; tea, 50 lb., $11.50	144 62	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	10 25	...
...	154 87	154 87
333. - UPPER SIMILKAMEEN INDIANS, B.C	...	...
Rents: J.J. McDonald, $100; J.M. Wright, $50	...	150 00
Cawston & Edmunds, rent of Indian Johnny's holding	...	233 33
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $150	9 00	...
Johnny Susanna, rents received from Cawston & Edmunds	233 33	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	...	141 00
...	383 33	383 33
335. - ALEXANDER'S BAND, RESERVE 134, ALTA.	...	...
Payments on land sales	...	11,571 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $11,571.60	1,157 16	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	10,414 44	...
...	11,571 60	11,571 60
336. - SEMIAHMOO BAND, B.C.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Victoria Terminal & Ferry Co., payment for right of way	...	1,125 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $1,125	112 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	1,012 50	...
...	1,125 00	1,125 00
Interest.	...	...
Victoria Terminal & Ferry Co., payment for right of way	...	1,040 00
Payments to Indians for improvements	915 00	...
Distribution of 1 - 10 amount received for right of way	125 00	...
...	1,040 00	1,040 00
337. - SEINE RIVER BAND, RESERVE 23A AND 235, ONT.	...	...
Transfer from Couchiching Band, account 130, of payment by C.N. Ry for right of way	...	109 41
Balance, March 31, 1907	109 41	...
...	109 41	109 41

338. - SANDY BAY INDIANS, RESERVE NO. 5, MAN.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canadian Northern Ry., purchase of 28.41 acres for right of way	...	369 33
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $369.33	36 93	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	332 40	...
...	369 33	369 33
339. - PORT SIMPSON INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Department of Marine and Fisheries, purchase of lighthouse site, Bernice Island	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $50	5 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	45 00	...
...	50 00	50 00
340. - METLAKATLA INDIANS, B.C.	...	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., purchase of part of reserve	...	103,202 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on $103,202. 50	10,320 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	92,882 25	...
...	103,202 50	108,202 50
74. - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	84,728 89
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	1,412 95
Balance, March 31, 1907	86,141 84	...
...	86,141 84	86,141 84
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m.: $8,680 at 6 p.c.; $76,048.89 at 3 p.c	...	2,101 70
Rev. C. Armand, grant to missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence	250 00	...
Salaries of missionaries, 9 m. to Dec. 31: Rev. P.J. Bourget, St. Regis, $93.75; Rev. J. de Gonzague, St. Francis, $176.25; Rev. J.C. Giroux, Jeune Lorette, $168.75	438 75	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	1,412 95	...
...	2,101 70	2,101 70
75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND.	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906	...	181,718 73
Pasquah's Band, account 87, repayment of advance in 1905 - 06	...	9,000 00
Transfer from interest account to restore impaired capital	...	9,961 88
Balance, March 31, 1907	200,680 61	...
...	200,680 61	200,680 61
Interest.	...	...
Interest for 9 m.: 6 p.c. on $94,988.88; 3 p.c. on $86,729.85	...	6,225 92
Government grant	...	10,000 00
Refunds of advances: Rosseau River Band, $2,842.40; Coté's Band, $4,868.80	...	7,711 20

Sundry accounts, percentage on collections	...	33,448 42
Carried forward	...	57,385 54

75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Continued	$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward	...	57,885 54
F. Perry, on account of expenses of seizure of pulpwood	...	100 00
Transfer fees: Canadian Territories Corporation Co., $113; D.A. Gordon, $60; J.S. McCrea, $44; W. ft. Smyth, $44	...	261 00
Rent of clerk's house, Manitowaning, $18; forest bailiff's fees, $814	...	332 00
Assignment fees, license fees, & c., $125; maps and plans, $8	...	133 00
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	6 44
Abatements on agents' salaries for superannuation: A.O. Bastien, $1.88; W. English, $2.60; J. Thackeray, $3.05	...	7 53
Becancour Indian Office: J.R. Dubé, agent, 9 m. to Dec.31	75 90	...
Belleville Indian Office: W.R. Aylesworth, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $525; board and fees, $15.40; cabs, $11; fares, $24.30; livery hire, $41; postage and telegrams, $6.85; printing notices, $1	624 55	...
Bersimis Indian Office: A. Gagnon, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $300; transportation including board, 9 d., $63; repairs to agency building, $132.20	495 20	...
Brantford Indian Office superintendent, E.D. Cameron, 6 m. at $1,500, 1 m. to Jan 81 at $1,600; W. Fleming, Feb. 5 to March 2, $23.01; S. Gordon Smith, March 12 - 31, $75.26; clerks, 9 m. to March 31, H.M. Hill $450, E.P. Hill, $225; E.D. Cameron, commission on collections $187 70, travelling expenses, $5.65; postage and rent of box, $42 office supplies, $1.65; telegrams, $4.48	1,898 08	...
Cacouna Indian Office E Beaulieu, agent, 9 m. to March 31	112 50	...
Cape Croker Indian Office: S. McIver, agent, 6 m. to Dec.31, $249.96; hire of horse and rig, $107; board and feed, $29.75; postage, telegrams, & c., $7.63	394 34	...
Caughnawaga Indian Office: S. Blain, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $450; office rent, $45	495 90	...
Chippewa Hill Indian Office: S. Scoffield, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $375; allowance for horse, $75; postage, $4.87; wood, 12 cds., $21	475 87	...
Delaware Indian Office: S. Sutherland, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $450; allowance for clerk, $150; horse hire, $200; postage, telephones, etc., $26.23	826 23	...
Duart Indian Office: A.R. McDonald, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $875; wood, 17 1/4 cords, $27.90	402 90	...
Gananoque Indian Office: O.V. Goulette, island guardian, 9 m. to March 31, $112.50; travel, $16.25; postage 40c.	129 15	...
Gaspé Indian Office: A.S. Kavanagh, commission on supplies purchased, $11.27; expenses with supplies, $2.50	13 77	...
Gore Bay Indian Office: R. Thorburn, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $450; board, $56; fares, $14; feed, $65.25; horse hire, $157.50; M.K. Thorburn, assistant, 61 d., $61; S. Addison, forest bailiff, 119 d., $267.75; hire of launch $6 E S Smith, forest bailiff, $17.50; interpreters, $16.50; office rent, $48 postage and box rent, $14; wood, 7 cords, $30.50; small payments $6.11	1,210 11	...
Hagersville Indian Office: W.C. Vanloon, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $450; travel, $24.45; horse lure $33.50 postage and box rent, $9.04; office rent, $50; gas for heating, $11 39 small payments, $3.56	581 94	...
Keene Indian Office: Wm. McFarlane agent, 9 m. to March 31, $243.75; commission on sales, $6.39 travel $15.75; livery hire, $25; postage, $2.97	293 86	...

Killaloe Indian Office: M. Mullin agent 9 m. to Dec.31, $45; travel, $9.27	54 27	...
Lorette Indian Office: A.O. Bastien agent, 9 m. to March 31, $818.75; travel, $1 90 flag staff $39	359 65	...
Mallorytown, J.R. Gibson, island guardian, season 1906	25 90	...
Manitawaning Indian Office: C.L.D. Sims, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $750; board, $44 15 fares $37; team hire, $53.50; tug hire, $73; R.W. Neilson, clerk $540 rent of house for clerk, $30; W.R. Simple, forest bailiff $47 25 travel of forest bailiff, $18.29; assistant to forest bailiff, $56.50 counting stumps, $18; guarding seized timber, $15; interpreter $15 postage, $40.64;' repairs to agency building, $38.48; wood, 6 cords $25 small payments, $12.35	1,864 16	...
Maniwaki Indian Office: W. McCaffrey, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $450; horse lure $34 office rent, $87.50	521 50	...
Maria Indian Office, Rev S.D. Morin, agent, 9 m. to Dec.31, $75; horse hire, $12	87 90	...
Mingan Indian Office, W.D.B. Scott, agent, 9 m. to March 31	300 00	...
North Temiskaming Indian Office: A. Burwash, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $150; commission on sales, $55.96; travel and petty expense, $5.70	211 66	...
Carried forward	11,457 74	58,225 51

75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Continued	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	11,451 74	58,225 61
Oka Indian Office: J. Perillard, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $150; horse hire, $12; small payments, $7.08	...	169 08
Orillia Indian Office: D.J. McPhee, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $300; livery hire, $18; postage and telephones, $3.75	...	321 75
Parry Sound Indian Office: W.B. McLean, superintendent, 35 m. to Oct. 23, $280.65; commission on collections, $85.69; office rent, $30; postage, $8.16; boat hire, $1.50; D.F. MacDonald, agent, 5 8/31 m. to March 31, $394.35 livery hire, $15; advance for expenses, $50	865 35	...
Penetanguishene Indian Office: C. McGibbon, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $373 boat hire $16 horse lore, $2	393 00	...
Port Arthur Indian Office: Neil McDougall, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $600; travel, $32.20; office rent, $107.50; typewriter, $80; small payments, $8.60	828 30	...
Pointe Bleue Indian Office A Marcoux, agent, 8 m. to Feb.28, $266.64; commission on collections $26.91	293 55	...
Ponoka, C.C. Reid, sub agent Dominion Lands, 5 p.c. commission on $1,505.67 collected	75 28	...
Port Perry Indian Office: A.W. Williams, agent, 9 m. to March 31	75 00	...
Restigouche Indian Office: J. Pitre, agent, 9 m. to Dec.31, $225; 34 trips to reserve, at $1.50; board $59; ferry and horse hire, $2.35	337 35	...
Roseneath Indian Office: J. Thackeray, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $243.75; travel, $11.78; small payments, $4.18	259 71	...
St. Francois Indian Office: A.O. Comiré, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $225; travel, $3.10; postage, $1.92	230 02	...
St. Regis Indian Office: G. Long, agent, commission on collections, $10.23; commission on distributions, $61.87; coal, 6 tons, $43.50; small payments $529	120 89	...
Sarnia Indian Office: A. English, agent, 5 m. to Nov. 30, $208.30; horse hire $25 travel, $17.45; postage, & c., $2.05; W. Nesbitt, agent, 25 m to March 31, $9408 postage, $1.62	348 50	...
Sarnia Lands Office: Joshua Adams, commission on collections, $118.07; salary Dec 1 10, $13.69	131 76	...
Sault Ste Marie Indian Office: W.L. Nichols, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $618.75 board and feed, $66.75; boat hire, $8; fares, $21.80; team hire $10250 small payments, $10.25; office rent, $17.50; telephone rent $16.22; postage, $11.95; long distance telephones, $10.85; office supplies, $875 scrubbing office, $8; tobacco for Indians, $6.50; T.J. McCauley examining land and watching seized timber, $70; R. Robinson watching seized timber, $50; total, $1,022.32, less $75 advanced in 1905 - 06	947 32	...
Sturgeon Falls Indian Office: G.P. Cockburn, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $225 board $22; fares, $29.95; horse hire, $38.50; pullman, $4; canoe hire, $2, messengers and interpreters, $26; postage and telegrams, $9.03; arrest and prosecution of X. Grandbois, $17.90; advance for expenses, $200	574 38	...
Thessalon Indian Office: S. Hagan, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $375; board, $38; boat hire, $19; fares and transfer, $160.25; team hire, $34; assistance, $4; office rent, $45; postage and telegrams, $8.77	684 02	...
Virginia Indian Office: J. Yates, agent, 9 m. to March 31, $262.50; commission on money orders $2.23	264 73	...
Wallaceburg Indian Office: J.B. McDougall, agent, 9 m. t Moarch 31, $375; horse hire $50	425 00	...

West Coast Indian Agency B.C., F. Williams, services checking 12 booms of logs removed from Patcheena Reserve	60 00	...
Wiarton Indian Office: W.J. Ferguson, agent, 9 m. to Dec.31, $150; commission on collections, $53.87; office rent, $60; small payments, $9.97	273 84	...
Expenses of land sales -	...	...
Alexander's Reserve: R Smith, commission, $200; advertising, $43.86	243 86	...
Cote's Reserve, advertising	250 88	...
Michel's Reserve: R. Smith commission, $200; clerk, $4; rent of hall, $10; advertising $303 18; printing, $6	523 18	...
Pasquah's reserve Gee Ross, commission, $200; clerk, $6; W.M. Graham, travel, &c $54.25; rent of hall, $10; cash box, $4; advertising, $48	322 25	...
Sharphead's reserve, C.C. Reid, commission	375 70	...
Stony reserve, Battleford: S.S. Simpson, commission, $191.20; rent of hail, $10; board, $7.25; printing, $1.50	209 95	...
Sale at Yorkton, G.S. Mayo, commission, 1/2 p.c. on $24,354	121 72	...
Carried forward	21,181 11	58,225 51

INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward	21,181 11	58,225 51
Advertising and printing: pasturage, Sarcee reserve, $135.10; sale of Riding Mountain reserve, $4.50; sale of burnt timber, Hollow Water River, $22.50; sale of timber, Manitoulin Island, $143.40; sale of timber, Hunting Ground reserve, Bruce, $29.97; sale of timber, Sturgeon Lake, $39.52	374 99	...
Superannuation allowances: A.B. Cowan, 9 m. to Dec.31, $86.25; S.T. Gilkison, 6 m. to Nov.30, $466.92; B.W. Ross, 9 m. to Dec. 31, $120; W. Van Abbott, 9 m. to Feb.28, $346.50	1,019 67	...
Gratuities to families of deceased officers: E.D. Cameron, $266.66; A. English, $83.33	349 99	...
Miscellaneous: H.A. Conroy, travel, $75.70; A.R. Leduc, fees re report for patents, $62; stationery, $13.24; registry office fees, $10.75; express, $1.22; B.A. Mcpherson, legal services, $9.18	172 09	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	9,961 88	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	25,165 78	...
...	58,225 51	58,225 51
76. - SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.	...	...
Justice Dept., pay of claim, King vs. Seymour, $132.25; F. Sones, fine, $2.50	...	134 75
Rev. S. Hugounard, claim against Dr. Seymour	132 25	...
Dawley, repairing sidewalk for Clayoquet Band	2 50	...
...	134 75	134 75
201. - INDIAN SAVINGS ACCOUNT.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1906, $43,210.78; interest on $43,210.78 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $972.24	...	44,183 02
Collections: savings, $7,168.27; for estates of various Indians, $3,294.57; bull funds, $3,705.45; ranch funds, $2,493.67; hides sold, $1,211.78; cattle sales, $256; pony sales, $221; account wood business, $145; cattle killed by C.P.R., $100	...	18,595 74
Payments from savings of Indians	5,301 10	...
Assiniboine Agency: Galloway bull, $115; expenses with bull, $11.55	126 55	...
Birtle Agency, veterinary attendance for bull	8 00	...
Blackfoot Agency -	...	...
Barley, 64 2/3 bush., $21; blacklegole, 750 tubes, $93.75; carpenter work, $12 35	127 10	...
Fence posts $38.50 freight and cartage, $5.54; hardware, $42.42	86 46	...
Hay for bulls $331 hauling hay, $49; her ding bulls, $15	...	395 00
Indians at round up, $89; provisions for round-up, $21.05	110 05	...
Lumber for ration house, dipping vat and stock corrals	...	271 30
Salt for cattle $10.50 veterinary attendance, $38.25	48 75	...
Blood Agency -	...	...
Cutting weeds $9.50 logs for corral, $89.30; small supplies, $4.55	103 35	...
Assistant stockman $60: supplies for stockman and round-up, $118.95	178 95	...
Salt, 2,800 lb $40.20 Indians on round-up, freighting, & c., $590.25	630 45	...
Carlton Agency barbed wire and staples, 19,219 lb., $723.21; tools, $6.50	729 71	...
Crooked Lake Agency unloading and feeding 2 bulls	5 00	...

Moose Mountain Agency Galloway bull, $115; maintenance of Waste Oakshid; $40	155 00	...
Peigan Agency assistant stockman, $60; hay for bulls, $424.25; staples, 100 lb., $6 supplies for round-up, $70.55; work on round-up, $292	852 80	...
Pelly Agency: Galloway bulls, 4, $460; care of bulls at stockyard, $2	462 00	...
Qu'Appelle Agency assistant at ranch, $105; cutting wood, $45; herding cattle, $15 putting up hay, $50; wages' of stockmen, $242.50; bulls, 2, $150; harness supplies $10.90; tools and hardware, $22.40	640 80	...
Stony Reserve Morley: building sheds and fences, $46; chop feed and bran, $83.40; house logs, 1 set, $28; lumber for ranch house, $117.60; shingles, nails, & c., $83.94	298 94	...
Touchwood Agency: bulls, 4 at $100, 1 at $70	470 00	...
Miscellaneous: timber dues, $6; pasturing bulls, $13.50	19 50	...
Transfer of balance at debit of Muscowpetung's Beef Herd, account 213	49 03	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	51,708 92	...
...	62,778 78	62,778 76

310. - PREVENTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.	DR.	CR.
...	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1906, $4,005.78; interest on $4,005.78 for 9 m. at 3 p.c., $90.13	...	4,095 91
Liquor fines collected, $4,269.93 less $174 returned for informers and $5.40 costs refunded	...	4,090 53
Sundry accounts, transfer of balances at credit	...	330 57
Refund of advance made in 1904	...	50 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on $4,090.53	245 43	...
Legal services re liquor prosecutions: J.H. Barry, Fredericton, $35; Bown, Dawson & Co., Edmonton, $100; Davidson & Wainwright, Montreal, $10; T. Dickson, Macleod, $223.10; W.S. Herrington, Napanee, $20; F.W. Howay New Westminster, $20; Howell, Hudson & Co., Winnipeg, $20 S.E. Lindsay, Hagersville, $5; M. McKenzie, Macleod, $125 A.G. Murray, Gore Bay, $30; Tucker & Patterson, Owen Sound, $10; J.D.P. Vallée Roberval, $30	628 10	...
Services of detectives & c. -	...	...
J.H. Foster Brandon: services, 56 d. at $5; board, $73.95; fares, $67.95, interpreters $8; livery, $84.50; telegrams, $1.25	515 65	...
H. Giroux, Dominion police expenses	160 55	...
A. Marcoux Dominion police expenses, $292.90, less $106 advanced in 1905 - 06	192 90	...
J.L. Vanasse, Dominion police, expense	39 60	...
Salaries of constables Bersimis Indians, $45; Blood Reserve, $241.94; Caughnawaga reserve $240; Maniwaki Reserve, $75; Maria Indians, $30, Pelly Agency, $15; Restigouche reserve, $270; St. Peter's Band $24	940 94	...
Expenses of arrests and prosecutions for violation of liquor regulations	476 40	...
Handcuffs, batons, badges and uniforms for Indian constables	51 55	...
Reward for securing conviction in liquor case	25 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,290 89	...
...	8,567 91	8,567 91

ACCOUNTS IN WHICH NO TRANSACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.			
Name of Accounts.	Balance July 1, 1906.	9 months interest at 3 p.c.	**Balance, March 31, 1907.**
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
46A St. Regis Land Fund, Que., Capital	1,350 99	...	1,350 99
46A St. Regis Land Fund, Que., Interest	339 76	38 04	377 80
53 Musqueam Indians, B.C., Capital	28 11	...	28 11
53 Musqueam Indians, B.C., Interest	61 96	2 03	63 99
55 Harrison River Band, B.C., Capital	14 96	...	14 96
55 Harrison River Band, B.C., Interest	22 79	0 85	23 64
58 Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Capital	2 14	...	2 14
58 Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Interest	1 95	0 09	2 04
71 Micmacs of Maria, Que	1 02	0 02	1 04
85 Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont., Capital	429 73	...	429 73
85 Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont., Interest	1,359 99	40 27	1,400 26
89 Middle River Indians, N.S.	125 59	2 83	128 42
90 Eagle Lake Indians, Ont., Capital	5,120 09	...	5,120 09
90 Eagle Lake Indians, Ont., Interest	1,368 23	145 99	1,514 22
91 Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man., Capital	128 50	...	128 50
91 Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man., Interest	13 98	3 21	17 19
93 St. Mary's Indians, N.B., Capital	45 94	...	45 94
93 St. Mary's Indians, N.B., Interest	6 96	1 19	8 15
94 Okanagan Indians, B.C., Capital	191 52	...	191 52
94 Okanagan Indians, B.C., Interest	95 89	6 47	102 36
95 Wabigoon Indians, Ont., Capital	188 71	...	188 71
95 Wabigoon Indians, Ont., Interest	128 50	7 14	135 64
98 Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., Capital	155 16	...	155 16
98 Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S.,Interest	6 88	3 65	10 53
102 Indians of Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Capital	1,883 77	...	1,883 77
102 Indians of Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Interest	839 97	61 28	901 25
107 Spellamcheen, B.C	1,013 89	22 81	1,036 70
109 Kesikaweenew's Band, Man.	5 97	0 13	6 10
111 Lower Kootenay Indians, B.C	747 99	16 83	764 82
114 The Brother's Reserve, N.B.	27 06	0 61	27 67
117 Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S.	291 07	6 55	297 62
127 Long Plain Indians, Man.	1 51	0 03	1 54
128 Yehwaupsum Indians, B.C.	29 34	0 66	30 00

131 Hungry Hall Band, No.1, Ont.	577 25	12 99	590 24
136 Mouth of Seine River Band, No. 225B, Ont.	25 56	0 59	26 14
139 Alexander's Band, Alta.	46 49	1 05	47 54
141 Halalt Indians, B.C.	192 92	4 34	197 26
147 Boothroyd Indians, B.C.	150 31	3 38	153 69
-148 Siska Flat Indians, B.C.	125 28	2 82	128 10
149 Kanaka Indians, B.C.	153 81	3 46	157 27
180 Skuppa Indians, B.C.	107 66	2 42	110 08
151 Lytton Indians, B.C.	0 009	...	0 09
153 Salmon Arm Indians, B.C.	260 03	5 85	265 88
155 Sampson's Band, Alta.	66 43	1 49	67 92
160- Spuzzum Band, B.C.	182 05	4 10	186 15
161 Boston Bar Band, B.C.	797 63	17 97	815 60
162 Popkum Band, B.C.	130 36	2 93	133 29
164 Indians of Little South West Reserve, N.B.	229 55	5 16	234 71
174 Islington Band, Ont.	96 46	2 17	98 63
177 Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C.	353 95	7 96	361 91
179 Big Cove Indians, N.B.	13 75	0 31	14 06
181 Little Black Bear's Band, Sask.	75 99	1 71	77 70
182 Dokis Band, Ont., Capital	1,154 72	...	1,154 72
182 Dokis Band, Ont., Interest	518 12	37 64	555 76
185 Turtle Mountain Sioux, Man.	57 32	1 29	58 61
186 Stryen Band, B.C.	327 15	7 36	334 50
189 Lac Ia Ronge Indians, Sask.	351 18	7 90	359 08
191 Beardy's Band, Sask.	2 64	0 06	2 07
204 Umpukpulquatum Band, B.C.	920 44	20 71	941 15
207 Wild Lands Reserve, Ont.	1,292 07	29 07	1,321 14
211 Assabaska Band, Ont.	31 117	0 70	31 87
212 Reserve 38c, The Dalles, Ont.	603 04	13 57	616 61
217 Niksainlith Band, B.C.	1,736 56	39 07	1,775 663
220 Stangecoming Band, No. 18B, Ont.	105 22	2 37	107 59
222 Shoal Lake Band, No. 39, Ont.	67 13	1 51	68 64

Name of Accounts.	Balance July 1, 1906.	9 months interest at 3 p.c.	**Balance, March 31, 1907.**
...	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
223 Shoal Lake Band, No.40, Ont.	16 71	0 38	17 09
280 Onion Lake Indians, Sask.	404 42	9 10	416 52
285 Ucluelet Band, B.C.	0 36	...	0 36
236 Pay's Plat Band, Ont.	77 30	1 74	79 04
248 Chaicclisset Band B.C.	30 74	0 69	31 43
256 Campbell River Band B.C.	57 80	1 30	59 10
258 Laichkwiltack Indians B.C.	107 12	2 41	109 53
274 Mamelt Indians B.C.	2,076 71	46 73	2,123 44
275 Nimkeesh Indians B.C.	13 40	0 30	13 70
276 Nisket Indians, B.C	16 25	0 36	16 61
279 Wahspoton Sioux Sask.	24 59	0 55	25 14
284 Miyuke Band B.C.	81 03	1 82	82 85
286 Adams Lake Indians B.C.	351 81	7 92	359 73
287 Oalthkvim Indians B.C.	34 38	0 77	35 15
290 Fort Folly Indians, B.C.	20 77	0 47	21 24
291 Green Point Indians, B.C.	102 71	2 31	105 02
292 Little Lake Indians, B.Cc	320 47	7 21	327 68
296 Crane River Indians, Man.	250 84	5 64	256 48
300 St. Croix Indians, N.S.	52 51	1 18	53 69
311 Ship Harbour Indians, N.S.	535 99	12 06	548 05
312 Fort Rupert Indians, B.C.	2 26	0 05	2 31
314 Towinock Band, B.C.	18 54	0 42	18 96
315 Franklin Manor or Halfway River Band, N.S.	417 15	9 39	426 54
316 Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 26A, Ont.	11,330 81	254 94	11,585 75
317 Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 26B, Ont.	11,713 26	263 55	11,976 81
319 Moosomin's Band, Sask.	145 09	3 26	148 35
321 Sydney Indians, N.S.	316 75	7 13	323 88
325 Valley River Reserve, Man.	610 39	13 73	624 12
327 Big Grassy River Reserve, No, 35G, Ont.	28 20	0 63	28 83
329 Lower Similkameen Reserves, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, B.C.	525 83	11 83	537 66
330 Deadman's Creek Reserve, B.C.	470 00	10 58	480 58
334 Burrard Inlet Band, No.3, B.C.	94 00	2 12	96 12

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.	$cts.
Casual Revenue.	...
Treaty No.8 -	...
H.A. Conroy, balance for annuities	140 60
H.A. Conroy, balance for travel	440 92
Treaty No.9 -	...
Prov. of Ontario, annuities, & c., paid Indians	10,588 60
Commissioners	154 57
H. McKay	38 14
Dr. Meindel	63 85
S.L. Vanasse	19 65
D.C. Scott	139 14
S. Stewart	168 50
D.M. McMartin	98 70
Annuities overpaid previous years -	...
Edmonton Agency	15 60
J. Macarthur	5 00
Birtle Agency	5 00
Advances to Indians previous year -	...
Fares, Victoria to Clo-oose	6 60
Fares, Victoria to Ahousat	4 50
Refund on account of binder	30 60
Refund on account mower and rake	58 00
Refunds for seed supplied	411 13
Balance due on building	10 00
Pasqua Reserve 1/5 proceeds of buildings sold	310 60
Supplies to destitute Indians	76 74
Goods lost in transit -	...
Canadian Pac. Ry., Stoney Agency, shot	12 60
Canadian Pac. Ry., Hobema biscuit	1 88
Overpayment previous years -	...
Qu'Appelle Ind. School	5 11
Overpayment for beef	10 60
Royal N.W.M. Police for beef supplied at peigan Agency	9 88
Rent of Agency house at Ucluelet, B.C., 12 m.	24 00
Specimens secured at Peace Riv. for Dept. Agriculture	58 75
Elkhorn Ind. School Sales -	...
Wheat, 473 bush. at 62c., 432 bush. at 59c.	548 15
Live stock, $33.47 oats, $5	38 47
Ruperts Land Ind. School Sales -	...

Hay privilege, $40; hay sold, $111.50	151 50
Potatoes and vegetables	137 90
Barley and oats, 259 bush. at 32c.	82 90
Cows, 5, $100; pigs, 3, $20; calf, $3	128 60
Cement, 4 1/3 brl.	14 00
Metallic Roofing, 40 squares at $4.25	170 00
Scrap iron and metal	260 00
...	14,370 38
Fines and Forfeitures.	...
Fine imposed for stealing wood	9 00
...	14,379 38

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